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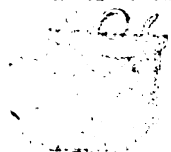
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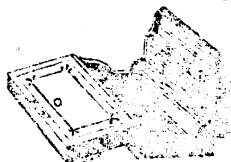
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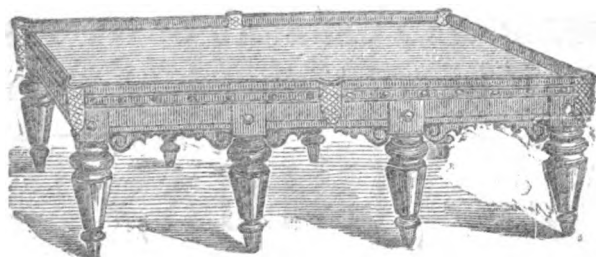
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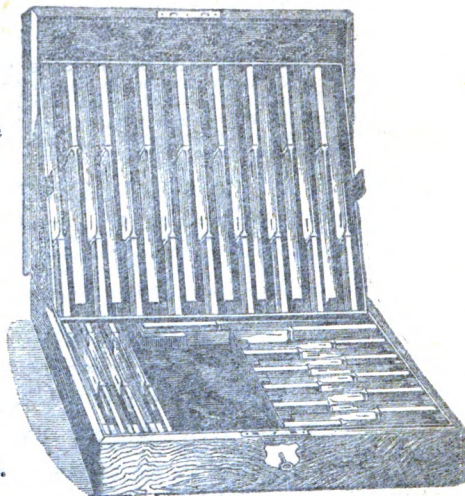
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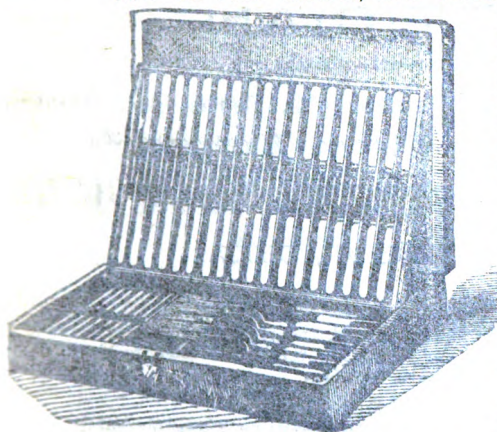
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Dessert Spoons.....	1 12 0	2 2 0	2 2 0	2 8 0	2 8 0
Tea Spoons.....	0 18 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 7 0	1 7 0
Tea Ladles.....	0 13 6	0 16 0	0 16 0	1 0 0	1 0 0
Tea Knife.....	0 15 0	0 18 0	0 18 0	1 0 0	1 0 0
Tea Ladles.....	0 16 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 6 0	1 6 0
Tea Spoons (gilt bowls).....	0 8 0	0 10 0	0 10 0	0 12 0	0 12 0
Tea Spoon (gilt bowl).....	0 2 0	0 2 6	0 2 6	0 3 0	0 3 0
Tea Spoons.....	1 0 0	1 6 0	1 6 0	1 15 0	1 15 0
Tea Longs.....	0 4 0	0 5 0	0 5 0	0 5 6	0 5 6
Tea Sifter (pierced).....	0 5 0	0 6 0	0 6 0	0 7 6	0 7 6
Tea Sugar Spoon.....	0 2 6	0 3 0	0 3 0	0 3 6	0 3 6
Tea Spoons (gilt bowls).....	0 12 0	0 16 0	0 15 0	0 18 0	0 18 0
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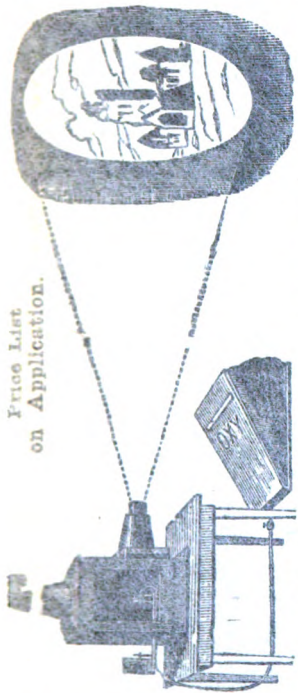
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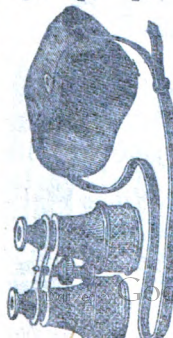
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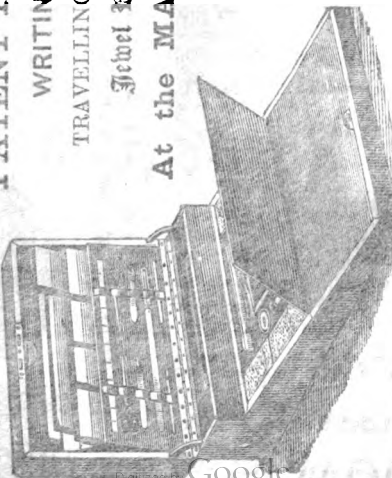
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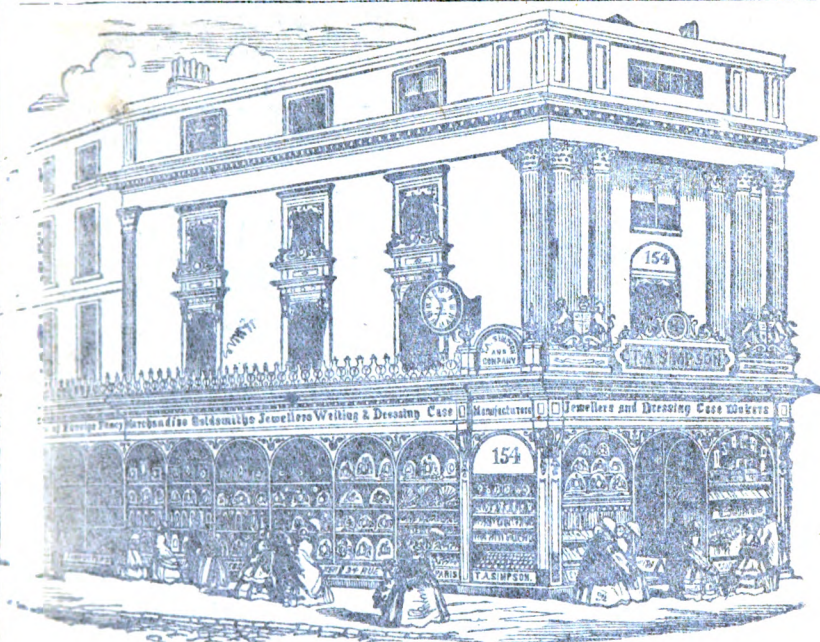
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**THE** Work now offered to the public is designed to serve as a complete Guide and Road Book to all the territories under the control of the BOMBAY Government. It includes the principal routes, 280 in all, by road and rail, from and to every place of importance in this Presidency, accompanied by descriptions of the towns and villages, and of the natural features of the country through which each road passes.

These routes follow the order of the Government Route Books, compiled for public use in India; that is to say, Bombay, the capital of the Presidency, and the routes branching from it, are first described, and then the routes from the chief towns are taken alphabetically, with some exceptions, which are noticed in the Table of Contents. Experience has shown this to be the most convenient arrangement for a work of this class; and a very full index will make the finding of any place, however small, perfectly easy.

All the particulars given for the benefit of travellers in the Government Route Books are here condensed into a small pocket volume, which will have the advantage of frequent corrections at short intervals of time; while the official Route Books are revised but once in ten or fifteen years, and take three or four years to pass through the local press: and it deserves notice that this is the first and only attempt hitherto made to give these details, at full length, in such a moderate compass.

As to the spelling of names, the common forms to which the reader is accustomed from long usage, and as they still appear in official maps and documents, are followed in this Hand-book; but the correct native spelling of places is added, to help the traveller in their identification in the progress of his journey.

With respect to the authorities on which the work is based, the Government Route Books form the substratum; besides which the compiler has been greatly indebted to Thornton's official *Gazetteer of India* for the general descriptions. Use has also been made of the official Reports on the Progress of India, now annually presented to Parliament by the Secretary of State for India in Council, in pursuance of the Act by which the government was transferred to Her Majesty. These reports must be consulted by every one who wishes to know something of the progress made by India within the last few years, and of the extraordinary development of its resources under the new order of things. Other works, as *Bishop Heber's Journal*, *Pharoah's Gazetteer of Southern India*, *Forbes's Oriental Memoirs*,

*Burton's Goa and the Blue Mountains, Burton's Scinde, Fergusson's Hand-book of Architecture, Fergusson's Rock-cut Temples of India, Postans' Western India, Anderson's English in Western India, Tod's Travels in Western India, Duff's History of the Mahrattas, Lady Falkland's Chow Chow, Elphinstone's History of India, Lutfullah's Autobiography, Mackay's Report on Cotton, &c.*, are quoted in the body of the Hand-book.

It is just to the proprietors to state that the substance of this work was compiled some years ago, immediately after the occurrence of the disastrous Indian mutiny; but circumstances having delayed its publication at the time, opportunity has been taken to bring down the information to as late a period as possible, and thus to increase the utility of the work.

The unusual facilities of communication and transit now opened up in the East not only serve materially to strengthen the bond of our Indian empire with the mother country, but to promote a more easy and frequent intercourse between them; and so far tend to render the demand for such works as the present indispensably necessary to the oriental traveller. Similar Guides being issued for Bengal and Madras, **BRADSHAW'S HAND-BOOKS FOR THE THREE PRESIDENCIES**, in conjunction with the **OVERLAND GUIDE TO INDIA**, already published, will be found to make a useful and compact series, which the proprietors confidently offer as containing every information respecting India which a person proceeding to any part of it, either in a private or official capacity, would wish to possess.

To avoid errors in descriptions embracing such an extent of territory, and crowded with so many foreign names, would be impossible; and we shall therefore be much obliged to residents and travellers in India for authenticated corrections relative to any locality with which they may be pleased to favour us, addressed to 59, Fleet Street, London, or 106, Cross Street, Manchester.

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## LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS USED IN THIS WORK.

† Telegraph Station.  
 = Railway Station.  
 ' Water obtainable.  
 } Provisions and Water procurable.  
 N. North.  
 E. East.  
 S. South.

W. West.  
 yds. yards.  
 N.W. North West.  
 N.E. North East.  
 S.W. South West,  
 S.E. South East.  
 E.I.C. East India Company.



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## TABLE OF INCOME OR WAGES,

FROM 4 ANNAS TO 10 RUPEES PER MONTH, SHOWING THE AMOUNT PER DAY.

[illegible]

TABLE OF DAILY PAY OR ALLOWANCE.

Rupees per Month.	Month of 28 days.			Month of 29 days.			Month of 30 days.			Month of 31 days.		
	R.	A.	P.	R.	A.	P.	R.	A.	P.	R.	A.	P.
1	0	0	7	0	0	7	0	0	6	0	0	6
2	0	1	2	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	0
3	0	1	9	0	1	8	0	1	7	0	1	7
4	0	2	3	0	2	2	0	2	2	0	2	1
5	0	2	10	0	2	9	0	2	8	0	2	7
6	0	3	5	0	3	4	0	3	2	0	3	1
7	0	4	0	0	3	10	0	3	9	0	3	7
8	0	4	7	0	4	5	0	4	3	0	4	2
9	0	5	2	0	5	0	0	5	0	0	4	8
10	0	5	9	0	5	6	0	5	4	0	5	2
11	0	6	3	0	6	1	0	5	10	0	5	8
12	0	6	10	0	6	7	0	6	5	0	6	2
13	0	7	5	0	7	2	0	6	11	0	6	9
14	0	8	0	0	7	9	0	7	6	0	7	3
15	0	8	7	0	8	3	0	8	0	0	7	9
16	0	9	2	0	8	10	0	8	6	0	8	3
17	0	9	9	0	9	5	0	9	1	0	8	9
18	0	10	3	0	9	11	0	9	7	0	9	3
19	0	10	10	0	10	6	0	10	2	0	9	10
20	0	11	5	0	11	0	0	10	8	0	10	4
21	0	12	0	0	11	7	0	11	2	0	10	10
22	0	13	7	0	12	2	0	11	9	0	11	4
23	0	13	2	0	12	8	0	12	3	0	11	10
24	0	13	9	0	13	3	0	12	10	0	12	5
25	0	14	3	0	13	10	0	13	4	0	12	11
26	0	14	10	0	14	4	0	13	10	0	13	5
27	0	15	5	0	14	11	0	14	5	0	13	11
28	1	0	0	0	15	5	0	14	11	0	14	5
29	1	0	7	1	0	0	0	15	6	0	15	0
30	1	1	2	1	0	7	1	0	0	0	15	6
31	1	1	9	1	1	1	1	0	6	1	0	0
32	1	2	3	1	1	8	1	1	1	1	0	6
33	1	2	10	1	2	2	1	1	7	1	1	0
34	1	3	5	1	2	9	1	2	2	1	1	7
35	1	4	0	1	3	4	1	2	8	1	2	1
36	1	4	7	1	3	10	1	3	2	1	2	7
37	1	5	2	1	4	5	1	3	9	1	3	1
38	1	5	9	1	5	0	1	4	3	1	3	7
39	1	6	3	1	5	6	1	4	10	1	4	1
40	1	6	10	1	6	1	1	5	4	1	4	7
41	1	7	5	1	6	7	1	5	10	1	5	2
42	1	8	0	1	7	2	1	6	5	1	5	8
43	1	8	7	1	7	9	1	6	11	1	6	1
44	1	9	2	1	8	3	1	7	6	1	6	9
45	1	9	9	1	8	10	1	8	0	1	7	3
46	1	10	3	1	9	5	1	8	6	1	7	9
47	1	10	10	1	9	11	1	9	1	1	8	3
48	1	11	5	1	10	6	1	9	7	1	8	9
49	1	12	0	1	11	0	1	10	2	1	9	3
50	1	12	7	1	11	7	1	10	8	1	9	10
100	3	9	2	3	7	2	3	5	4	3	3	7
200	7	2	5	6	14	4	6	10	8	6	7	3
300	10	11	5	10	5	6	10	0	3	9	10	10
400	14	4	7	10	12	8	13	5	4	12	14	5
500	17	13	9	17	3	10	16	10	3	16	2	1

R.—Rupees. A.—Annas. P.—Pice.

# THE HEIGHT OF THE INDIAN MOUNTAINS.

	Feet.
Everest (Himalaya Range), the highest in the world.....	29,002
Himalaya Range (abode of snow) can be seen at a distance of 250 miles .....	27,000
Dhurlagiri (White Mountain).....	28,074
Altar (Golden Mountain) .....	10,000
Hindoo Koosh (separated from the Himalaya by the Indus) .....	14,000
Eastern Ghauts (pass) extend 700 miles along the Coromandel coast.....	6,000
Western ditto, extend 700 miles along the Malabar Coast .....	6,000
Neilgherrie (Blue Mountains) Ootacamund (Madras Sanatorium) .....	9,000
Darjeling Mountain (Simhal Range, Calcutta Sanatorium) .....	7,300
Mahabuleshwur Hills (Bombay Sanatorium) .....	6,000
Singhalese Hills, Ceylon (Ceylon Sanatorium) .....	3,200

# THE LENGTH OF THE INDIAN RIVERS.

	Miles.
The Ganges .....from the sea, about	1,400
"    its Delta .....	200
Jumnah, tributary of Delta .....	800
Sone .....	850
Hooghly .....	200
Brahmapora.....	1,500
Irrawadi .....	1,100
Sutlej, 500 miles from its source receives the Beas, and 400 miles further, forms a junction with the Indus .....	900
Indus.....	1,700
Kabool .....	380
Godavery.....	800
Kistna .....	700
Nerbuddah .....	750
Taptee .....	800
Mahamuddy (great river) .....	1,100
Mahawallee Ganga (Ceylon).....	200
Panparipo (Ceylon).....	50





From BOMBAY	From Bombay to																		
to	Miles.																		
Attock .....	1653	Attock																	
Balmer .....	572	1468	Balmer P B																
Bunder Vikkur .....	748	2213	276	Bunder Vikkur P B															
Dadur .....	1057	1454	526	481	Dadur P B														
Deesa .....	451	1235	121	297	606	Deesa P M B													
Ferozepore .....	995	322	980	1725	1066	851	Ferozepore P B M												
Ghuznee .....	1505	1294	974	927	268	1054	798	Ghuznee P B											
Girrak .....	1359	1772	828	781	302	908	1234	436	Girrak P B										
Gundava .....	988	1703	457	412	69	537	1215	417	271	Gundava P B									
Herat .....	1656	1887	1125	1078	599	1205	1389	591	297	568	Herat P B								
Hyderabad .....	657	1253	215	111	289	236	765	737	591	220	888	Hyderabad P M B T R							
Jellalabad .....	1609	44	1424	2169	1410	1191	444	1250	1678	1903	1843	1209	Jellalabad P B M						
Kabool .....	1592	141	1061	1014	355	1141	711	87	523	504	673	824	97	Kabool					
Kandahar .....	1285	1580	754	707	228	834	1092	294	74	197	371	517	1536	381	Kandahar I				
Kelat .....	1255	1618	724	679	112	804	123	487	711	180	244	487	1485	1193	414	Kelat I			
Kilat Ghilje .....	1369	822	838	791	131	918	334	136	302	281	455	601	778	223	158	388	K		
Kurrachee .....	821	750	325	108	879	370	753	781	501	302	606	100	889	897	477	200			
Larkhana .....	877	1894	346	301	180	426	1406	608	442	111	739	109	1850	695	368	338			
Lahore .....	1218	322	1033	1778	1119	800	53	851	1287	1268	1442	818	391	764	1145	1305			
Loodianah .....	1080	484	895	1640	981	766	85	713	1149	1130	1304	680	529	626	1007	178			
Moostung .....	1186	5491	655	610	43	735	1162	398	642	198	175	418	1416	1024	345	69			
Oomercote .....	597	1343	125	481	460	146	855	918	762	391	1059	90	1299	1015	688	658			
Peahawur .....	1520	122	1335	2080	1321	1102	355	1153	1569	1570	1754	1120	89	1066	1447	1485			
Quetta (Shawl) .....	1143	1506	612	567	86	692	1018	230	216	155	313	375	1462	307	142	254			
Ramnagurh .....	1292	237	1107	1852	1193	874	127	925	1381	1342	1516	892	317	838	1219	1377			
Rotas .....	1354	184	1169	1914	1255	936	189	987	1423	1404	1578	954	255	900	1281	1319			
Sehwan .....	777	1954	246	201	201	326	1466	668	522	211	819	90	1910	755	448	418			
Shikarpoor .....	837	595	306	361	183	386	359	612	873	133	947	151	879	699	799	120			
Sukker .....	827	585	396	351	173	376	849	602	863	123	937	140	769	689	789	110			
Tattah .....	773	808	267	50	429	278	801	819	559	360	664	42	947	955	485	258			
Wanga Bazaar .....	737	2213	161	111	420	286	1666	868	722	351	1019	50	2110	955	648	618			

Madras,

EXPLANATION.—See Table 0

***B***

Herat P B

843(1209 Jelalabad P B N

371 517 1536 381 Kandahar 18

55 601 778 223 158 388 **IM CHAYLO**

20	109	1850	C95	368	13	200 Larkhana P B M
----	-----	------	-----	-----	----	--------------------

680	528	626	1007	De	838	1321	138	Loodianah	P B M T
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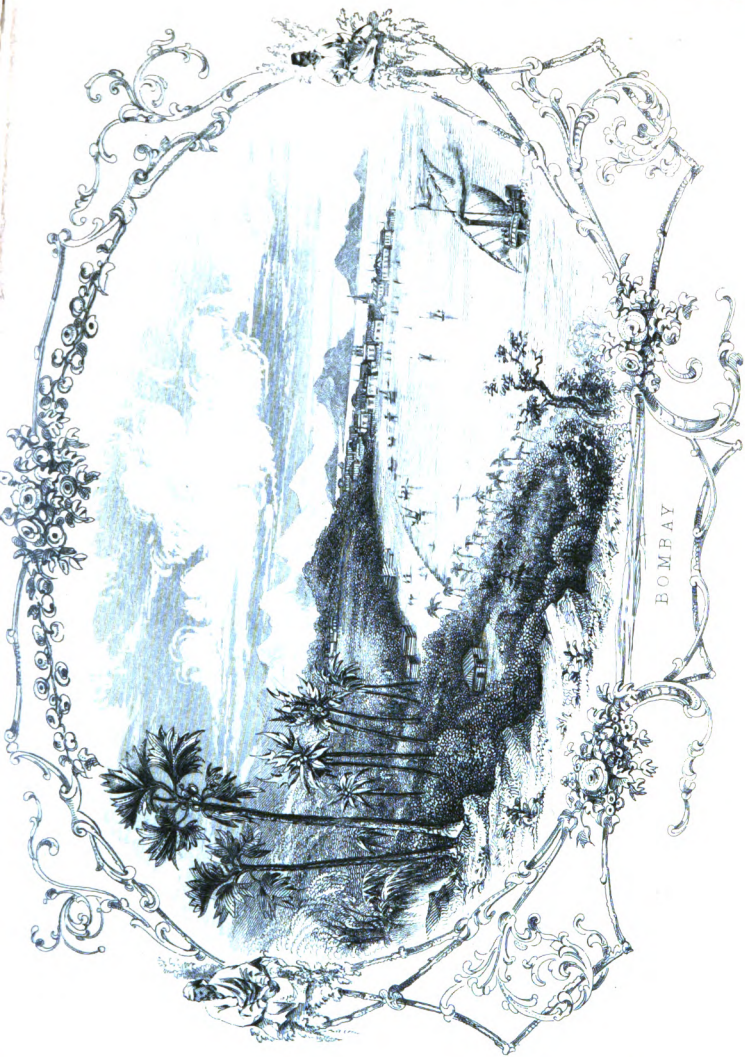
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**M. Military Station.**  
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**T. Telegraph Station.**

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# BRADSHAW'S

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## HAND-BOOK

TO THE

# BOMBAY PRESIDENCY,

AND

## NORTH-WESTERN

# PROVINCES OF INDIA.

FORMING A COMPLETE THROUGH ROUTE AND DESCRIPTIVE GUIDE BY ROAD, RIVER, AND RAILWAY, THROUGHOUT THE PRESIDENCY OF BOMBAY AND THE NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES OF INDIA. CONTAINING IN ADDITION EVERY INFORMATION CONNECTED WITH THE DISTANCES OF STATIONS FROM STATIONS, PER ROAD, RAIL, AND RIVER, TRAVELLERS' BUNGALOWS, TERRITORIES, CIVIL, MILITARY, AND NAVAL STATIONS, ELECTRIC AND RED SEA TELEGRAPHS, RAILWAY, STEAM NAVIGATION, DAWES, TAPPAL STATIONS, POST OFFICES, BAZAARS, TOWNS, VILLAGES PASSED THROUGH, WITH A TERSELY CONDENSED DESCRIPTION OF THE ETYMOLOGY, SUPERFICIAL CONTENTS, PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS, MOUNTAINS, RIVERS, ZOOLOGY, COMMERCE, POPULATION, MANNERS, REVENUE, RELIGIONS, HISTORY AND ANTIQUITY OF ALL THE VARIOUS TERRITORIES, ETC.; WITH A GLOSSARY OF INDIAN WORDS, &c., &c.

Illustrated with Splendid Maps of the Presidency, the North-Western Provinces of India, Plan and View of Bombay.

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# BRADSHAW'S

## ILLUSTRATED

### HAND-BOOK TO THE PRESIDENCY OF BOMBAY.

#### HINTS TO TRAVELLERS.

As travelling in India is totally different to the mode pursued in European countries, there not being any way-side accommodation or hotels, except at the capitals of the Presidencies, it may be as well to nominate Griffiths (as Europeans are designated on their first appearance on Indian soil) into the mystery how to provide for their individual comfort. Should a voyage "per river or coast steamer" be contemplated, then it is only necessary to take a native body servant (valet) and a few articles of luxury by way of diet; if, however, it is intended to adopt the "budget row," then it is absolutely indispensable to be accompanied by a suite of servants, *i.e.*, cook, cook-boy, hamall, butler and body servant; and, previous to embarking, a plentiful supply of hams, tongues, tea, coffee, sugar, preserved meats, milk, pickles, preserves, ale, brandy, soda-water, water, rice, firewood, lamp oil, wicks, cheroots, potatoes, &c., should be placed on board, as well as a small but amply stored medicine chest, spirit lamp, with a supply of spirits of wine shot, powder, ball—a complete camp equipage, with telescope, books, rifle, revolver, percussion caps, photographic apparatus, and a hammock, by which means the traveller will be enabled to pass his time pleasantly enough by sketching the beautiful scenery, should when the wind is adverse or the boat run aground, but if unable to do so, a well-selected library will beguile the tedious hours.

If the tour is to be performed on horseback it will be absolutely necessary that a bullock hackery should be hired, in which must be placed a complete camp equipage, the personal effects and wardrobe packed in tin boxes, well covered over with waterproof material, stores of preserved meats, milk, hams, potatoes, rice, tongues, coffee, tea, cheroots, sugar, brandy, ale, wine, soda-water (the ingredients being placed in well stopped tin bottles, with ivory spoon measures for each quantity necessary to be mixed together. This will be found much more convenient than soda-water in bottles, as such are liable to break), rifle, revolver, percussion caps, pocket compass, photographic apparatus, telescope, stable gear, crum, forage, horse shoes and nails, lamp oil, cotton for wicks, Woodhouse's essence of ginger, medicine chest, resin (a padded counterpane, with crimson silk cover), when travelling to the N.W. provinces, as the climate is very cold; corkscrew, a large supply of fuzes, coachman's horn, spirit lamp, and a good supply of alcohol (spirits of wine), which can be used

also for making punch, as a small quantity diluted with water forms excellent grog, to which sugar and lime juice can be added *ad libitum*.

The traveller can always, with his spirit lamp and French cafetière, make his coffee in five minutes, and, if provided with a small, deep frying pan, made to fit his spirit lamp, cook his preserved fish soup, meat, &c., as he journeys onward, without waiting until he arrives at the travellers' bungalow. The body servant (valet) and cook should accompany it, together with the grooms with the led horses, and it should be sent *en route* four hours previous to the traveller's departure, so that the tent may be pitched at the appointed place prior to his arrival; and when the departure from a place is determined on, the same precaution should be adopted during the whole of the journey. Two o'clock in the morning is the best time to commence travelling, which continues until nine, when the traveller should rest, and remain in his tent until five o'clock, after which hour he can stroll about the locality, taking care to be well armed, and accompanied by a servant, always being on the *qui vive* for wild beasts, &c., which may afford him excellent sport, and returning to his tent early, retire to rest.

When on horseback he should avoid exposing himself to the sun: use a cotton umbrella, well covered with white cotton, or if not, wrap himself up in a white cloth, which will be found the most convenient, just leaving his face uncovered; his head should be well protected, by having several rolls of muslin wrapped round his hat (which should be made in the shape of a helmet, with a point on the top and peak back and front), similar to the mode in which cabmen place haybands round theirs to exclude the rain. It will also do well to wear a belt (well wadded in summer, and made of flannel in the winter), round his loins, so as to keep them warm, an excellent preservative against cramp, cholera, &c., and which natives all adopt. Holsters should be fixed on the saddles, with waterproof coverings, so as to exclude all damp from the revolvers; his luncheon can (Allen's make) well stored, but containing a metal silver tumbler, instead of a glass one; drab dress, nought, leggings of light texture, and oak leg (it contains one gallon of water), with lock and strap fastened on the saddle. Great care should be taken to inspect and personally superintend the grooming and feeding of the steeds, or else they will be unable to perform the journey, for the Indian grooms are



proverbially considered the greatest thieves imaginable, as they will rob, without the slightest communication, the horses of their grain (corn), bake it and eat it themselves; neither will they groom them unless well looked after. It is more *folly* for a European to leave the supervision of his domestic establishment to an Indian buler, for he only fleeces him a hundred-fold; but he should divest himself of all lethargic feeling or caste prejudice, and inspect everything himself. On arrival at the end of a journey the horse should be walked up and down until quite cool, then well groomed with the hand—no brush or curry-comb being used, but merely a wisip of hay—his legs washed, feet picked, stopped with buffalo's dung, and his mane and tail well combed, his shoes examined, placed under a tent, and gram, hay, and water given to him. On no account should the grooms be allowed to absent themselves from their steeds, close to whom they must invariably be made to sleep, in case of plunderers, the steeds being taken ill at night. The hammock swung inside the tent, the shady side of which should be looked up, unless the night is very cold, will be found much more pleasant and cool to sleep in than any couch or bed. Directions should be given to strike (take up) the tent at 1 a.m., and the packing up of everything should be personally inspected. This refers to the traveller's individual baggage, &c.

Should the *dawk* (dāk) or palanquin be selected as the chief mode of transit, the traveller will do well to purchase a strong-built one (and not make use of the government one described below), the price of which is Rs 100, or £10; have it well examined as to its solidity in all respects, and fitted up in such a manner as to ensure his individual comfort. He is strongly recommended to have the pillows (two for the head and one for the knees) as well as the mattresses, or small bolsters, covered with dark red Moroccan leather or leather cloth, with chintz coverings. Places at the sides should be constructed for his rifle, revolver, umbrella, stick, telescope for day and night, and photographic apparatus. His luncheon case and oak bag (Allen's make) should also be hung up on one side, as well as his hat and cap; his library arranged at the upper end of the interior of the palanquin, on the ledge above the drawer, the latter of which should be divided into two compartments, one division to contain and be fitted up as a writing desk and stationery case, so constructed as to be removed intact, and used by the traveller, and the other as a wash-hand stand, with chamber utensil, basin, jug, &c.; and just at the centre of the interior of the palanquin should be placed one of Gardner's or Tucker's Punkah Lamps and a requisite stock of the candles, expressly prepared for such, should also be provided. A large drawer, lined with tin, and having a cover of the same metal, should be constructed so as to be placed along the whole length of the palanquin, under the cushion or mattress, but should be so arranged as to draw out like a table drawer in front of the palanquin, without disturbing the mattresses or interfering with in any way. This should contain stores of cigars, lucifers in tin boxes, preserved meats, coffee, tea, sugar, brandy, ale, soda-water, and be well picked, to prevent injury from shaking. The palanquin should be covered with white calico or coarse cotton cloth during the dry season, with cut *cuss-cuss* mats well damped on the top, and in the wet with waterproof material, or a slight black-tin covering, so constructed that the rain will drop off the sides, such covering being extended a little beyond the top, like a kind of gable.

His body servant can travel with him in a dhoone, and at the government travellers' bungalow he will prepare his meals, &c. All baggage should be packed in tin boxes well covered with waterproof material, or else in extra tin cases with locks, which are conveyed on the shoulders of *bangy wallahs* all along the route, so that change of linen, &c., can be procured. On arrival at a travellers' bungalow, the best thing for the traveller to do is to take a *lukeman* bath, which is preferable to cold water; then change his apparel, sit down to his repast, stretch his limbs, and view the scenery around him; for, as he will have been much confined in his wooden carriage, a little gentle exercise will invigorate him. The bungalows have been erected on the most elevated and interesting sites in the country. On no account should the traveller omit taking with him some tools and nails, as, should any accident occur to his palanquin, it is utterly impossible to obtain wherewith to repair it, unless such should occur near one of the stages, and he is cautioned to examine it himself daily during the journey. Rate of travelling, 100 miles per day (24 hours), at 3jd. to 4d. per mile by carriage dāk. There are turnpike bars in the N.W. provinces, which are known by a bar being placed across the road, and a large bangle on the opposite side, in which resides the toll keeper, to whom the traveller pays 8 annas (1s.) toll. Hanging lamp in the palanquin will enable the traveller at night to read, and often serve as a scarecrow to frighten away the wild beasts, as also will the blowing of a horn when passing through the dense jungle. The pitbulls—deep, square tin boxes—should contain his baggage.

The conveyance provided for the traveller by Indian post-office authorities consists of a palanquin, or wooden box, about eight feet long, four wide, and four high, with wooden shutters, so arranged as to be opened and shut at pleasure, and constructed like Venetian blinds, which admit the refreshing breeze as effectually as they exclude the scorching rays of the Eastern sun, the damp dews of night, or the deluging torrent of the stormy monsoons. Inside the traveller reclines at full length on a well-stuffed cocoa mattress, covered with silk damask or Moroccan leather, over which is placed a small Persian rug, with two pillows similarly covered; there is also a small species of bolster placed in the middle, to be put under the thighs, so as to enable the passenger to assume a comfortable recumbent position. At the upper end is a shelf and drawer, and at the sides nettings similar to the pockets used in carriages, only of larger dimensions in which can be placed all articles which the traveller may consider as essentially necessary for his comfort. This is borne or carried on the shoulders of four bearers (*pikewallahs*), by means of a pole passed through the two iron rings which are firmly fixed at each end of the palanquin. The baggage (which should invariably be packed in tin boxes covered with waterproof oilskin) is carried along on the shoulders of *bangy wallahs*. Many thousand miles are passed over in this most agreeable and pleasant mode of journeying through a country. It is performed by night and day, at the rate of five miles per hour. Tariff, from 3jd. to 1s. per mile. A few of the *désagrémens* to the uninitiated are the pains produced in the bones (similar to rheumatism) by a long trip *via dawk* (dāk), owing to the constant jolting of the body, the appeals of the relay bearers for *Buxie* (*Cherrimeri*) at every stage, which seldom exceeds twelve miles, but in some instances are as short as six or seven miles; the flashing of the oil flambeaux by the torch-bearers (who continually feed

their torches from a bottle of oil hung across their shoulders, which are carried to frighten away wild animals and serpents; the bearers incessant buzzing, humming, low murmuring, chaunting (often impromptu and complimentary to the traveller of light weight, but to a regular built John Bull quite the reverse), and the running of the Mussalchee by the side of the palanquin with his lighted torch. Yet, notwithstanding these trivial drawbacks, in which an old Indian traveller finds abundance of amusement rather than discomfort, the comfort of an Indian *Dawk* is that there you are your own master; it is your easy chair, toilette, cuisine, and library by day, and couch by night. The bearers stop when, where, and as long as you please. Drawing back your Venetian shutters, you can admire nature's magnificent panorama of beautiful diversified landscapes, in which pass rapidly before you luxuriant jungle, flaming cascades rushing down from the lofty fantastic summits of perpendicular mountains covered with rich foliage; and should you behold the ruins of some Hindu temple you can alight, visit, and inspect its architectural and half obliterated inscriptions; and if fond of shooting, abundance of game is to be met with in all the routes. Should the traveller's limbs become cramped after a night's journey, he can, when he reaches some sweet secluded spot, where the wild cry of the partridge, the lark's carol, and the jungle-cock's crow is heard, descend from his wooden box and take a rural promenade; then, enclosed in his palanquin (*palki*), the slackened pace of the bearers soon warns him that one of those most comfortable rests for travellers, the government bungalow, the only public accommodation to be met with, is close at hand, where he can luxuriate in a bath, refresh the inner man, and perambulate about in these beautiful localities: for, thanks to the Indian engineering officers, such resting places have all been erected on the most elevated and interesting spots, commanding magnificent and extensive views, which a lover of the fine arts will not fail to appreciate, by sketching some of the most striking.

On no account should an unclimatised European attempt to travel in the interior on an elephant or camel, as it is exceedingly fatiguing, and produces great pain in the limbs; but if he wishes, he can travel on horseback, exactly as the European officers do (see encamping ground, page 73), which is slow but extremely pleasant.

**TRAVELLERS' BANGLA.**—This is provided with two beds and curtains; the traveller should always carry his *brown net* mosquito curtains with him; in short, a *camou net* made of knitted cotton is preferable to a bed, in which case the hooks for fixing in the wall must be packed up with it, a table, chairs, &c. A small locked book-case of works, generally on religious subjects is found in some of these buildings on the walls of all of which hangs a card, with a notice stating that the traveller has to pay for three hours' stay 5 annas (1s.); 24 hours' stay, 16 annas (2s.). Previous to leaving he must enter in the *travellers' book*, which will be presented to him (and which he should peruse, as it often contains some droll remarks, entered by previous travellers), his name, position, from whence he came, destination, date, and time of arrival and departure, amount paid to the keeper of the *bangla*, and his opinion of the accommodation afforded.

**DISEASES AND THEIR ANTIDOTES.**—Those incidental to the climate can be prevented by the follow-

ing precautions, viz.:—Avoid heat by day, chills and dews by night; accustom the body to cold; the diet should be nutritious and regular; exercise (walking) should be taken in the cool of the evening; clothing should be changed with the seasons; mercurial and c-lomel preparations should never be administered unless absolutely necessary, and then under medical advice, if such is at hand; select a dry, lofty, eligible site for residence; temperance, in the strictest sense of the expression, should be observed both in eating and drinking.

**DRESS (EUROPEAN).**—Cotton shirts and sheets should be used. *Blankets* should always be placed under the sheets and on the beds in the monsoon. *Blanket* trousers should be used in the rains. *Flannel* vests should also be worn. *Linen* clothing and sheets should never be used. *Woolen* garments should be worn in the monsoon, up the hilly countries, and at the sanatoriums.

**EXERCISE.**—*Driving*, in the cool of the evening, is beneficial. *Palki* (palanquin) exercise healthy. *Riding*, early in the morning (5 to 7 a.m.), also from 4 to 7 p.m., salutary. *Swings*, used early in the morning and in the cool of the afternoon, are extremely healthy. *Walking*, early in the morning (5 to 7 a.m.), also from 5 to 6 p.m., at a gentle pace, is very salutary.

**EXPOSURE.**—Europeans should avoid exposing themselves to the direct rays of the sun. When out of doors the *chhatra* (large umbrella), or an English cotton umbrella, covered with white calico, should be used. An English jockey cap, covered with a white quilted cotton stuffed covering, with curtain to protect the nape of the neck, and folds of muslin twisted round the band, like the turban of the natives, should be worn. The *kamarband* waist cloth, as used by the natives, protects the viscera of the abdomen from cold; and Europeans would do well to wear a shawl twisted round their loins like a belt.

**FOOD.**—5 a.m., *café au lait*, with a piece of dry toast, should be taken; 8 a.m., breakfast, tea, with a chop, cutlet, or fish; 1 p.m., luncheon, plain, with pale ale or soda water; 7 p.m., dinner, plain, but as nutritious as possible, with pale ale, dessert, consisting of bananas, custard apples, grapes, oranges, logan, litchis, musk-melons, mangoes (but if they heat the body and produce boils, must be avoided), guavas, pine apples in moderation, shaddock, all subacid fruits, water melons and port, claret, or champagne wine; 9 p.m., coffee, with cakes or dry toast. *Buttered toast* should never be taken. The hours of refreshment should be observed with the strictest regularity. The hour of retirement should never exceed 10 p.m., and all late and heavy dinners must be declined, except on official occasions.

The health and comfort of all Europeans, either going to reside in, or visit India, will be considerably enhanced by rigid attention to the following remarks:

**BATHING.**—The cold bath, of 60° to 75°, should only be used early in the morning and before dinner, from March to September; the tepid bath, of 85° to 92°, may be used at any time, but especially when the functions are irregular or defective; the warm bath, of 92° to 98°, can be used with safety; the hot bath should average from 98° to 112°; *shampooing* beneficial, and the hair glove (*kiasa*) should be used.

**BITES (Ordinary Snake).—**Fix ligature round the limb affected, some distance from the wound: if the wound be in a fleshy part, cut out, by *elliptical* incision, the *ragged edges*; suck the wound with a cupping glass or mouth. If the patient be faint, or the pulse sinks, administer 1 oz brandy, 1 drachm laudanum, with sugar and peppermint water, in warm water. The patient must not sit down, but walk about; the chest, extremities, and throat must be rubbed with ammonia, ether, and laudanum; drachm doses of ammonia, or eau de luce, mixed with water, must be taken every ten minutes. *Cobra and Black Kerite Snakes.*—Excision, cauterization, and scarification, the only sure remedy.

**CHOLERA.**—This disease is very often brought on by an immoderate indulgence, viz.:—Eating oysters; unripe fruit and indigestible food; drinking cold liquids when overheated; intemperance, or unwholesome water; sleeping on the damp ground, or in the open air, at unhealthy seasons, and exposure to the cold night air. The remedies are viz.:—The application of mustard plasters to the abdomen, or a warm bath; copious draughts of warm water; 80 drops of laudanum (poured from a 2 oz phial), 6 drops of oil of peppermint, or 20 drops of essence of peppermint and 20 grains of calomel: kanji, or rice water, with table salt in it, or pieces of ice placed in the mouth will allay the thirst. After the first attack (if signs of irritability are shown), 20 grains of calomel should be taken; the bowels must then be kept open with calomel and jalap. If a child, aged 1½ to 2 years, is the patient, then 12 grains of calomel, 8 drops of laudanum; 2 drops of oil of peppermint must be administered immediately; the hands and feet should be placed in hot water (of as high a temperature as bearable) until the disease is subdued; if relieved (after a lapse of eight hours), a dose of castor oil should be given. The natives (if not of a plethoric habit) should, when attacked, be treated thus, viz.:—Astringent pills, composed of 5 grains calomel, 2 grains asafoetida, 2 grains black pepper, 2 grains opium, 3 grains camphor, should be divided into three pills, and readministered if rejected. Three hours afterwards, if the symptoms have been stopped, the following pills, viz.:—5 grains calomel, 12 grains extract of colocynth, ½ grain extract of tartar emetic, divided into three pills, should be administered.

**MEDICINE CHEST FOR TRAVELLING.**—This should contain ammonia, adhesive plaster, blistering plaster, cautery, calomel, cupping glass, camphor, colocynth (extract of), cholera pills, eau de luce, ether, gold-beater's skin, ipecacuanha, jalap, lint, laudanum, lancet, measuring glass, magnesia, opium, oil of peppermint, pestle and mortar, pennyroyal (essence of), quinine, rhubarb, sponge, scales and weights, tartar emetic, teaspoon, scissors.

**DRINK.**—Beverages to be used, viz.:—Ale (pale) in moderation; brandy (weak) and water in moderation; iced beverages revive the spirits, strengthen the body, and aid digestion; heating drinks should be avoided; porter injurious, on account of its heaviness; spirituous liquors should be used sparingly; soda-water, with a small quantity of brandy, is refreshing; sherbets (sharbat) are wholesome; vegetable acids allay the thirst and cool the system; port wine should be taken in moderation; claret is refreshing; sherry turns acid on the stomach, and should be avoided.

**EATING.**—Europeans should start at 2 a.m., and

partake of a cup of coffee and bread before 8. The neck should be bare, and a roll of wrapped round the loins. In the cold season a shirt and cloth clothes should be worn. It should always be covered with a light, cool air never exposed to the direct rays of the sun; a clothes should be changed as quickly as pract. The *kandis* (sides of the tent) should be thrown (on the shady side), and so left, except the night is very cold. *Karbi* (the stalk of the *jodri*) mat excellent mattress when covered with blanket cold bath should be taken every other day 1 breakfast, or four hours after dinner; the body is not to be heated, and the skin well rubbed and (Flour (*dtu*) should be procured, and *chapatis* unleavened cakes) baked on iron plates. Rice *dal* (pulse), when boiled together, form a nutritious food, with the addition of salt and pepper. 1 boiled slowly for two hours, with a few slices of pork, or bacon (if procurable), two handfuls of onions, salt, and pepper, form a good meal. 1 boiled separately, and mixed with the soup, is very palatable. Carrots, turnips, onions, and native vegetables, *baigana*, *sag* (greens), &c., always procurable in the cold season, and should much used. Mutton and fowls (when obtainable) be substituted for the lean beef. Fish is easily procured when near large rivers. Milk is invaluable. Fruit (ripe) is very beneficial: over-ripe and unripe equally pernicious, and produce disease. *Spir* (diluted) should never be taken on an empty stomach nor early in the morning, but after a meal, and then only sparingly.

**THE MORAL BEHAVIOUR** of all classes of Europeans should be extremely discreet, not only to preserve that inestimable blessing—health—but to command the respect of the native community.

**SERVANTS.**—The general staff for a family consists of butler (*khánaman*), under-butler (*Kridmatgar*); cook (*bhawarchi*), a Portuguese, native of Goa, the best; under cook; four boatmen (*mangies*, *dandies*); coachman (*gáriwán*, *gharewallah*); dog keeper (*dúriya*, *kuttawallah*); door-keeper or porter (*darbán*, *durwan*); gardener (*malí*, *malles*); groom, one for every horse (*Sycr*, *sdia*, *ghorawallah*); house servants (*Hammals*); under-house servants (*musallchees hammal*); messenger, belted (*chaprási*, *Sepoy*); lady's maid, one for each lady (*syah*); nurse, one for each child (*syah*); four *pálki* bearers (*hammals*, *pálki-wallah*); porter (*darbán*); *pálki* bearer, the chief (*sardár*); sweeper (*milhtar*); male and female teachers (*múnshi*); tailor (*dirzi*, *durzee*); water carrier (*bhisti*, *bheester*, *pannewallah*); watchman (*ramois*); washerman (*dhobi*, *dhobee*); valet, body servant (*khidmatgar*). For duties and rate of wages, see *Bradshaw's Overland Guide to India*, pages 144 to 152. The traveller's staff necessarily consists of butler, cook, groom, valet, washerman. The traveller by dawk (*dák*) only requires a valet.

**SLEEP.**—The hour of retirement should not exceed 11 p.m., except when attending official réceptions and then the European should take leave as early as etiquette will permit. Essence of pennyroyal, rubbed over the face and hands, will protect the person from mosquitoes, as also will smoking a cheroot when encased in the cot (bed), with large mosquito frame and curtain. Nightmare may be avoided by taking occasionally carbonate of soda (one scruple) in aromatic water, at bed time.



# MAP OF INDIA

Showing the  
LINES OF RAILWAYS, TELEGRAPHS,  
INLAND NAVIGATION AND DAWK  
ROUTES.



SCALE

REFERENCES

The Route which are Post and Dawk Roads are marked thus  
The Railways Operated are  
The Electric Telegraph Lines  
Military Stations are underlined thus  
The Railways in progress

DELHI

THE INDIAN OCEAN





## INDIA.

The extensive empire comprises all the countries between the mountains of Tartary and Tibet on the north, Bhotan, Assam, and the Bay of Bengal on the east, the Indian Ocean on the south, and the same ocean and Persia on the west. It lies between 8° 4' and 36° north latitude, and 66° 41' and 99° 30' east longitude. The entire population is about 180,384,291, and area 466,576 square miles. The superb mountain chains of the Himalayas (N. and N.E.), Sulai-

man and Hala (extending to the sea on the W.), Vindhayan Range, Rájmahal Hills, and the east and west Ghats (Ghauts) irrigate it.

The country consists of extensive plains, fertilised by numerous rivers, and interspersed with a few ranges of hills. The vegetation is luxuriant, and the chain of mountains the loftiest in the world, the highest of which (the Himalaya) is about 29,000 feet above the level of the sea, and their formation gneiss. The climates and seasons are considerably diversified, owing to the difference of latitude and local situation.

## THE POSSESSIONS OF THE TRIBUTARY AND INDEPENDENT STATES IN INDIA ARE—

STATES.	Area in Square Miles.	Population.	Capitals.
The Nizam's Dominions.....	90,000	10,000,000	Hydrabad.
Kingdom of Nepal.....	53,000	1,500,000	Katmandoo.
Rajshhip of Berar.....	60,000	3,000,000	Nagore.
Scindia.....	93,000	4,500,000	Hydrabad.
The Guicowar.....	25,000	2,500,000	Baroda.
Rajahship of Rajpootana.....	100,000	7,000,000	Shalpoor.
Chieftainship of Kattiwar.....	10,000	1,468,900	Amurelli.
Rajah of Sattara.....	11,000	1,500,000	Sattara.
French Possessions.....	500	200,000	Pondicherry.
Portuguese Possessions.....	1,200	500,000	Goa.

Its productions, manufacturers, &c., are sal-ammoniac, muslins, calico, diamonds, indigo, opium, raw silks, cotton, sugar, spices, drugs, wrought silks, Cashmere shawls, rice, pepper, gold, saltpetre, cinnamon, castor oil, samu, pearls, chintzes, teak, tobacco, sandal wood, &c., hemp, flax, borax, lapis lazuli, bezaar, iron, copper, coal. The mean temperature of the coldest month is about 52°. That of the warmest 140°.

The rainy season (monsoon) in Bengal begins in July, Madras in October, and Bombay in June. The hottest month in Bengal and Bombay is May, and Madras June.

Cocoas nut, papaw, mangoes, pine apples, plantains, pomegranates, pumplenoses, jacks, custard apples, leeches, guavas, melons, oranges, lemons, limes, grapes, soursops, almonds, gooseberries, strawberries, tamarinds, plums, figs, dates, citrons, loquats, potatoes, cabbages, yams, cucumbers, brinjalls, peas, beans, salads, artichokes, celery, beetroot, cauliflower, noli-coll, mangooseens, jamroot, &c., all thrive well in this country. Antelopes, shiagushes, poories, mules, sheep, Arabian camels, elephants, apes, monkeys, wild boars, bears, wolves, foxes, jackals, hyenas, leopards, panthers, lynxes, buffaloes, musk weasels, bandidcoots, snakes, lions, rhinoceros (with one horn), tigers, &c., abound throughout this extensive territory.

## THE HEIGHT OF THE INDIAN MOUNTAINS.

According to Thornton's Gazetteer of India.

	Feet.
Everest (Himalaya Range) highest in the world.....	29,000
Himalaya Range (abode of snow) Kinchin-jungo, can be seen at a distance of 250 miles.....	28,176
Dhurlagiri (Dwalo-iri), (white mountain).....	21,074
Altar (golden mountain).....	10,000
Hindoo Koosh (separated from the Himalaya by the Indus).....	14,000
Eastern Ghauts (pass), extend 700 miles along the Coromandel coast.....	6,000
Western Ghauts, extend 700 miles along the Malabar coast.....	7,000
Neilgherries (blue mountains) Ootacamund (Madras Sanatorium).....	8,760
Darjeling Mountain (Simhal Range, Calcutta Sanatorium).....	9,000
Mahabuleshwar Hills (Bombay Sanatorium).....	4,700
Singalese Hills, Ceylon (Ceylon Sanatorium).....	8,230

## THE LENGTH OF THE INDIAN RIVERS.

	Miles.
The Ganges..... from the sea, about	1,400
"    its Delta.....	200
Jumna, tributary of Delta.....	504
Sone.....	850
Hooghly.....	200
Brahmapora.....	1,500
Irawadi.....	1,100
Sutlej.....	900
Indus.....	1,500
Kabool.....	380
Godavery.....	800
Kistna.....	700

	Miles.
Nerbudda.....from the sea, about	750
Taptee .....	800
Mahamuddy (great river)...	1,100
Mahawallee Ganga/ Ceylon)	200
Pamparipo (Ceylon) .....	50

Magnificent temples and ruins are scattered all over the empire. The inhabitants are generally indolent, crafty, subtle in the highest degree, and all divided into various castes and sects, among which may be enumerated,

The Brahmins (who recognise a supreme being in Brahma); the Jains (who profess a modified Buddhism); the Sikhs (who profess a religion which is a mixture of Brahmanism and Islamism); the Mussulmen (who follow the doctrines of Mahomet); the Thugs (who believe their infamous robberies and murders to be under the protection of a Deity); the Parsis (a rich and most powerful caste, who follow the doctrines of Zoroaster, the worship of the ancient Magi, and whose influence in Western India is powerful and increasing); the Hindus (who follow the doctrines of their sacred books, the Vedas, Vuranas, &c.)

The first notice that historians appear to have of this vast empire (the native name of which, in the Sanscrit language, is Bharuta, but whose proper appellation should be Medhyama, the first monarch of which was Bharut) is in the year 2188 B.C., when Menu legislated in this kingdom, and who appears to have been a contemporary with Menes, who founded the Egyptian monarchy, and enacted laws, if it were not that monarch himself, and for further historical reminiscences, the traveller must consult

## THE CHRONOLOGICAL TABLE OF INDIAN HISTORY,

AND EVENTS CONNECTED THEREWITH.

[Compiled from *Elphinstone's* "History of India," *Thornton's* "History of the British Empire in India," *Anderton's* "English in Western India," and other authorities.]

**EXPLANATION.**—In order to give a distinct view of the succession of the princes in the chief empires or kingdoms, in a simple, and yet clear manner, the series of the sovereigns of the numerous and most important nations, is pointed out in the table with the following numbers, viz. :—

The Ghizni House, thus .....	1
„ Gujarát Kings .....	2
„ Governor-Generals of India .....	3
„ Factors of Surat .....	4
„ Khandesh (Candeish) Kings.....	5

The Lodi Dynasty .....	6
„ Marátha Princes .....	7
„ Muhammadan Conquerors .....	8
„ Muhammadan Kings of the Dakhan (Vijayapur Dynasty) .....	9
„ Ditto the Kutb Sháhí Dynasty .....	10
„ Ditto Ahmádnagar do. ....	11
„ Ditto Berar do. ....	12
„ Ditto Barid Sháhí do. ....	13
„ Mughuls, or House of Timur .....	14
„ Málwah Kings .....	15
„ Oude Kings (Awad, Oudh) .....	16
„ Peshwás .....	17
„ Presidents of the Board of Commissioners for India .....	18
„ Slave Dynasty .....	19
„ Secretary of State for India .....	20

B.C.

2188. Menu, supposed to be Menes, legislated in India, called, in Sanscrit, Bharuta (from Bharut), its first sovereign.

2059. Zoroaster (Zartasht), King of Bactriana, the founder of the Magi and Parsi (Parsee) religion, flourishes.

2040. Jensed or Djesmschid, the Bactrian Zend or Parsi Chief, flourished, and from whom Sir Cursetjee (Jamshidji) Jejeebhoy (Jijibhai) Bart., is descended.

638. Birth of Sakya Muni, or Buddh.

589. Zoroaster (the Zerdusht of the Persians and the Reformer of the Parsi creed), born at Balk, in Kurdistan. This date is a disputed point among the Parsis, as some of them erroneously fix his birth-place at Rehé, in the North of Persia, and the date is 520 B.C. Hence the origin of the Parsi Feast, Kh'urdád Sál, kept on October 1st. There are two sects of Parsis, viz. :—

1.—The *Sháhansháhs* or *Rasms* who retain the liturgical rites and computation of time adopted on their arrival in India, in 625 A.D.

2.—The Kadimis, who follow the liturgical rites and computation of time (a difference of one month), introduced in the 18th century, by the erudite priest, Jámásp.

They are distinguished from each other by their costume, one sect wearing a turban, and the other a chintz-covered pasteboard mitre, but that of the priests being of white muslin.

538. Zoroaster (the Zerdusht) compiles the Zend Avesta.  
The Persians conquer Media.  
The Zoroastrian Creed becomes the established religion of Persia.
- 543 The first Buddhist convocation held at Rajagriha.
- 542 The Magi (Parsi priest) Pseudo Smerdis usurps the Persian throne. His deception is discovered by his wife, owing to his having no ears (which had been cut off), and he himself is slain. The Parsis cast off the thralldom of their priesthood, who now (1859) possess no political influence over them as a body.
- Darius I., surnamed Hystapes (Hystapis) issues an edict, "That on a certain day none of the Magi shall be allowed to appear in public, and if they do, any person may kill them with impunity."
- 540 Zoroaster dies, aged 79 years.
- 540 Alexander the Great destroys the ancient religious books of the Parsis (Gheubers or Fire Worshipers).
543. Chaurya, born at Kalyan (Callian).
547. Alexander the Great defeats King Porus of India; penetrates to the Ganges, founds cities, and passes over the Indus river at Taxila (Attock).
545. Chandragupta (Sandrakottus) flourishes. Chaurya his tutor and minister also flourishes.
540. The laws of Manu.
540. Antiochus the Great makes an irruption into it, in order to exterminate the Parsis.
544. The date of the Buddhistical books of Ceylon.
547. The Vikramaditya and Shakuntal Era.
544. Porus, King of India, sends an embassy to Augustus Cæsar.
- A.D.
548. Era of Shalivahan.
549. Ardeshir Babegan (Babekan). Artaxerxes restored the Parsi religion.
549. The Parsis persecuted in Persia.
549. Birth of Mahomet (of a Koreish noble family) at Mecca.
542. Mahomet's flight from Mecca to Medina, the Era of the Ebyra (flight) and the Chronological standard of the Mahometans.
549. The travels of Huan Tsang.
542. Mahomet dies of fever after partaking of viands poisoned by a Jewess, to test his prophethood, and is buried at Medina.
540. Yazdajird, the last of the Sassanian Dynasty of the Persian Kings, dethroned by the Khalifah Umar. Hence the origin of the Parsi festival, Nawroz (Pâppâti), their New-Year's Day (the first *Fucardin*, August, September). The Parsis now migrate to the island of Hermaz (Ormuz).
553. The Parsis proceed to Hindustan and land at Dib (Diva), a small island south-west of the Kattywar (Kathiawar) Peninsula.
574. The Parsis migrate to Sanjan (24 miles south of Daman, 54 miles from Surat, and 125 north of Bombay), situated in the territory of the Rana Lada (Jayadeva), a feudatory chief of

- the King of Champanir, and thence dispersed themselves over Gujarat, bands locating themselves at Ankisar, Baukanir, Bharuch (Broach), Baryao, Cambay, (Khambayat), and Nausari.
711. 8—Muhammad Kâsim conquers Sinde (Sindh).
900. The Parsis still remain at Sanjan and in Gujarat.
977. 8—Mahmûd I. deposes his brother and governs.
1022. 8—He invades India and destroys Sonmath.
1152. 8—The Princes of Ghor dismember the kingdom of Ghizni.
- 1—Khusran I., son of Bahram, reigns, the first of the Lahore (Lâhur) Ghizni branch.
1184. 1—Muhammad G'ori captures Lahore (Lâhur).
1186. The Parsi settlement at Sanjan laid waste, and they go to Bausada.
1193. Muhammad G'ori defeats the Rajahs (Râjâs) of North India, on the banks of the Saraswati river.
1196. The Parsis migrate to Nausari, Surat, and thence to Bombay.
1203. 19—Kuth, an imperial slave, mounts the throne of Lâhur, and conquers Delhi.
1221. Genghis Khan, the Tartar, invades India.
1370. 5—Malik Râjâ Farrukhi, King of Khandesh (Candeish).
1396. 2—Muzaffar Shâh, first king of Gujarat (Guzerat).
1397. 19—Timur Lang (Tamerlane) conquers Hindûstân, captures Delhi, proceeds *via* Kâbul (Cabool) to Samarkand, and names Kâizr Viceroy of Lâhur (Lahore), Multân (Mooltan), and Dibalpur.
1399. 5—Malik Nasir (Malik Rajah's eldest son), rules over Khandesh.
1401. 13—Sultan Dilâwar Ghuri declares himself King of Mâlwah, and names Dhar and Mându his capitals.
1413. 6—Daulat Lodi reigns.
1482. 13—Kâsim Barid (a Turk) reigns over Bidar.
1484. 12—Fathullâh (Imâd Shâh) rules over Berar.
1486. 11—Malik Ahmad Nizâm Shâh becomes King of Ahmadnagar.
1489. Vasco de Gama lands at Calicut.
- 9—Abûl Muzaffar Yusuf Adil Shâh ascends the Dakhan throne.
1510. Calicut (Kolikod) burnt by the Portuguese Admiral, Albuquerque, who also captured Goa, which was then ceded to that nation.
1512. 10—Sultan Nûli Kutb Shâh rules Golkonda.
1525. 14—Bâbar, son of Timur, governs the Mughul Empire.
1530. 14—Humayûn, son of Bâbar, reigns.
1532. The Portuguese take possession of Bombay.
1555. 13—Akbar the Great reigns.
1589. 11 The Levant Company's expedition arrives in India.
- 1600 The Governor and Company of Merchants of London granted a charter to trade to the East Indies for 15 years.
1601. The English fleet, which sailed from Torbay, arrives at Acheen (Sumatra), proceeds to



- Bantam (Java), and forms trading factories at both places**
1603. The first English Ambassador to India (John Mildenhall) arrives at Agra.
1605. 14 Jahāngir (Salim), Akbar's son, governs the Mughul empire.
1609. The East India Company becomes a corporate body.  
Captain Hawkins arrives at Agra, with credentials to the Emperor Jahāngir  
4—First Factor of Surat, Wm. Finch, left in charge by Captain Hawkins.  
The Dutch take possession of Palikat.
1611. Sir Henry Middleton, with four ships of war, arrives at Surat.  
4—The Mughul Emperor permits the English to form factories at Ahmadabad, Gogo, Khambayat (Cambay), and Surat.
1613. 4—Thomas Aldworth, Factor of Surat.  
Captain Best defeats the Portuguese. Captain Downton succeeds him. The Mughul Emperor permits the residence of an envoy at Agra.
1615. 4—Thomas Kerridge, Factor of Surat.  
Sir Thomas Roe arrives in India as ambassador to the Mughul Emperor.
1616. 4—Thomas Kerridge, President, or Chief, or Agent of the Factory, or English House, at Surat.
1617. The Danes found a factory at Tranquebar (Tallangambadi).
1618. A contention for the Spice Islands between the English and Dutch; the latter prevail.
1619. The English obtain from the Dutch a portion of the Palikat pepper trade.
1623. 4—Thomas Rastell, President of Surat.  
Pietro della Valle (Il Lellegrino) visited Surat.
1624. The East India Company allowed to exercise martial law in India.  
The English trade with Durgarāzapatnam.
1626. Sir Thomas Herbert visited Surat.
1627. 14—Khurram, Jāhāngir's third son (styled Shah Jehān), governs.
1628. 4—Richard Wyld, President of Surat.
1630. 4—Thomas Rastell, President of Surat.
1631. 4—Joseph Hopkinson, President of Surat.
1632. The Portuguese take possession of Bombay.
1633. 4—William Methwold, President of Surat.
1635. An Anglo-Indian treaty concluded with Portugal.
1636. 4—William Methwold, President of Surat.  
The Mughul Emperor allows the British to trade throughout all his territory, in consideration of the cure of his daughter, and mistress of the Nawaub of Bengal, by Mr. Surgeon Gabriel Broughton.
1638. 4—William Fremlen, President of Surat.
1639. The servants of the English factory at Durgarāzapatnam go to Madras (*Mandraj*, or *Mandir-raj*)
1641. Fort St. George (at Madras) built by the English.
1643. 4—Francis Breton, President of Surat.
1651. 4—Captain Jeremy Blackman, President.
1654. 4—Edward Pearce, President.  
Fort St. George constituted a Presidency.
1656. 4—John Spiller, President of Surat.  
4—Henry Revington, President of Surat.
1657. The East India Company granted a new Charter.
1658. 14—Aurangzib ('Alamgr', the third son of Shāh Jāhān (Khurram), rules  
4—Henry Greenhill, Edward Pearce, Nathaniel Wychie, Matthew Andrews, Presidents of Surat.  
The Forts erected by the English on the Malabar Coast placed under the control of the government of Surat; and those in Bengal, under the Madras Presidency.
1659. 7—Sivaji has Afzal Khan (the Bijapur General) murdered at Pratapgarrh.
1660. The Dutch capture Nagapatnam (held by the Portuguese), and make it the capital of their possessions.
1661. Bombay ceded to the British Government by Portugal, as part of the Dowry of Charles II's Queen (the Infanta Catharina).  
The Portuguese Indian authorities cede Bombay to Cook (Captain), the successor of Sir A. Shipman, on certain conditions who virtually becomes Governor of Bombay.  
The Earl of Marlborough arrives with five ships-of-war in Bombay harbour to take possession, but the Portuguese-Indian authorities refuse to cede it. He lands Sir Abraham Shipman and 400 men on the island of Anjideva, 36 miles south of Goa, nearly all of whom perish.  
The East India Company granted a new Charter, with the privileges of making peace, declaring war, exercising criminal jurisdiction, and sending unlicensed Europeans back to England.
1662. 4—Sir George Oxenden, President of Surat.
1664. The French East India Company formed.  
The English defend Surat against Sivaji.  
Aurangzib grants the British greater privileges for their gallantry.  
7—Sivaji assumes the title of Rājā, and proceeds to Delhi.  
Thea, or tea, exported from Surat.
1666. Sir Gervase Lucas (a Royalist) succeeds Captain Cook as Governor of Bombay, and dies shortly afterwards.
1667. Captain Cary, Governor of Bombay.
1668. Bombay (the island) granted to the East India Company by Charles II., and Captain Young becomes Governor.
1669. 4—Gerald Aungier, President of Surat, and afterwards Governor of Bombay.
1670. Honawar (British) factory destroyed by the natives, and all the English residents murdered.  
Two courts of judicature established at Bombay. The climate of Bombay now very injurious to Englishmen.
1672. Sir William Langhorne, Governor of Madras.
1673. St. Helena (island) granted to the East India Company by Royal Charter  
Aungier, Governor of Bombay (who presented the large chalice and cover, preserved in St. Thomas's Cathedral, at Bombay) drove

- off the Dutch Fleet, who attempted to capture the island.
174. 7—Sivaji ascends the throne.
175. Mr. Gyfford, Governor of Bombay.
177. 4—Charles James, President of Surat.
- 4—Thomas Rolt, President of Surat.
179. 7—Sivaji dies, and his son Shambhaji (Sambhaje) rules.
181. 4—John Child, President of Surat.
- Mr. Smith arrives at Bombay, at a stipend of £60 per annum, and establishes the mint.
183. Captain Kelgwin revolts from the East India Company, and holds Bombay.
184. Captain Kelgwin submits to the Admiral Sir Thomas Grantham, who arrives from England.
- The first cotton screw sent to Bombay.
187. Bombay made a regency, with supreme authority over all the East India Company's possessions, and Sir John Child appointed Governor.
- The French colonise Pondicherry (Pudicheri). The English, who were driven from Hooghley (Hugley), return thereto.
188. The English factory at Bharuch (Broach) in a flourishing state.
189. Fort St. David built.
- The Imperial Admiral Takub Khan Sadi takes Mazagan, and lands 25,000 men at Bombay, on account of the cruelties of Sir John Child.
- 7—Shamouji executed by Aurangzib.
190. 7—Rajá Rám (the son of Sivaji, by his second wife) rules.
- Sir John Child dies.
- 4—Bartholomew Harris, President.
- The Sidi leaves Bombay.
193. The East India Company lose the Charter for non-payment of 5 per cent. on their Joint Stock.
194. 4—Samuel Annesley, President.
196. The London Company (the Old East India Company) ordered to cease trading.
198. New Charter granted the East India Company (on the 1st of October), who style themselves the new Company.
- Calcutta purchased by the London Company.
- Fort William built.
- 4—Stephen Colt, President for the London Company.
- 4—Benjamin Newse, President for the New East India Company.
199. 4—Sir Nicholas Waite, President.
- 4—The date of Stephen Colt's last despatch to the Company.
- Sir Nicholas Waite lands at Bombay.
- The London Company authorised to trade under the New Company's Charter.
197. 14—Bahádur Shah (Muhammad Muzim), the second son of Aurangzib, governs.
198. 7—Sivaji II. (Shao or Sahu Rája), the son of Shambhaji, governs.
- The disputes between the Old and New East India Company finally arranged.
- Sir John Gayer imprisoned by Sir Nicholas Waite.
1712. 4—The Surat Factory abandoned, owing to the hostility of the Native Government.
- 14—Jahándár Shah (Mu'azza'd-din), the eldest son of Bahadur, rules.
- No East India Director allowed to hold office as a Director of the Bank of England.
1713. 14—Farrukhsiyar (the son of Azim), second son of Bahadur, governs.
1714. 17—Balaji Wishwanath declared Peshwa.
1715. Deputies of the East India Company arrive at Delhi, and
1717. In this year are allowed to hold land near the factories, and to trade *duty free*.
- The Ostend East India Company established.
- 14—Rafi'aud-darjat (the son of Rafiah-sh-Sháh), the third son of Bahadur, rules
1718. 4—President Charles Boon (Governor of Bombay) arrives at Surat to examine into the state of the East India Company's affairs.
- Muhammad Sháh (the son of Jahán, grandson of Bahadur) governs.
1720. 17—Baji Rao Balá (Balaji's son) rules.
1722. 16—S'adad Khan, a Persian Noble, rules over Oude, Oudh, or Awadh.
1723. The Ostend East India Company granted a Charter by the Emperor of Germany.
1724. 4—John Courtney, President of Surat.
1729. 4—Henry Lowther, President of Surat.
1730. The East India Company's Charter renewed until 1769.
- The East India Company lend the British Government £3,200,000, at 4 per cent. interest, and pay a fine of £200,000.
1781. The Swedish East India Company established.
1786. 4—John Lambton, President of Surat.
1739. 14—Nadir Shah captures and plunders Delhi.
- 10—Abdu'l Mansur (Saudat Khan's nephew) governs.
- 4—John Hope, President of Surat.
1740. 17—Balaji Haji Rao (the eldest son of Baji Rao Balal) reigns.
1744. The East India Company lend the British Government £1,000,000, and their Charter is renewed until 1783.
1746. A French fleet lands a force 12 miles south of Madras.
- Madras taken by the French under Labourdonnais, after five days' bombardment.
- Labourdonnais' treaty (to restore the town for a ransom) violated by the Governor of Pondicherry (Puducheri), Duplex.
1747. 14—Ahmad Sháh (the son of Muhammad Shah) governs.
- Duplex attacks Fort St. David, but is repulsed.
- 4—Thomas Marsh, President of Surat.
1748. The British besiege Pondicherry (Puducheri) and are repulsed.
- 4—Thomas Dorrill, President of Surat.
- Madras restored to the British by the treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle.
1749. James Henry Lambe, President of Surat.
- 13—Alex. Dawson, Governor General of India. Sahaji, Raja of Tanjore (Tanjur), is dethroned by his cousin; the British assist him and

- under Clive take Devikōta. The Carnatic (Karnatak) war commences. The English make a treaty with Pratap Sing.
1751. 3—Sivaji II. dies, and the entire power falls to the Peshwas.
1750. Mr. Richard Bouchier, Governor of Bombay.
1751. 17—Mahammad 'Ali claims the Nuwabship of the Karnatak (Carnatic) and takes refuge in Trichinapalli (Trichinopoly), which the French, under M. Lally and Chanda Sahib, unsuccessfully besiege.
- Clive captures Arcot, and most gallantly defends it.
1752. 3—William Fytche, Governor General of India.
- Charles Crommelin, President of Surat.
1753. 14—'Iyazu'd-din (the Son of Jahandar Shah), styled 'Alamgir II., reigns.
- Roger Drake, Governor General of India.
1754. Duplex recalled by the French Government; from this dates the *fall* of their influence in India.
- Treaty of Peace between the French and English signed at Pondicherry (Puducheri).
- The English and French refrain from meddling with the internal government of the Native Princes.
1755. 4—Brabazon Ellis, President of Surat.
1756. The Maratha Piratical Chief's (Angria) two strongholds, viz.:—Bankot and Suwarn-durn, captured by Commodore James.
- Admiral Watson, Colonel Clive, and the Peshwa's troops take Angria prisoner, and destroy his forts.
- Bankot (Bankoot) river and 10 villages ceded to the Bombay Government by the Peshwa.
- 17—Shujaud-daulah (the son of Safdar Jang) governs Oude.
- Sooraj-oo-Dowlah (Siraju'd-dulah), Subahdar of Bengal, attacks Calcutta, where the Black Hole atrocity is perpetrated.
1757. Calcutta recaptured by the English.
- The memorable battle of Plassy.
- Mir 'Atar made Subahdar of Bengal.
- The Karnatak war renewed.
- Madurah captured by the British.
1758. 3—Colonel Robert Clive, Governor-General of India.
- Count Lally with a French fleet attacks Fort St. David, which he takes after two attempts, and destroys the fortifications. A council of ten, and a Governor for three months appointed. Lally captures Arcot, and then besieges Madras.
- 4—John Spenser, President of Surat.
1759. 3—Henry Vausittart, Governor-General of India.
- Lally retires from Madras.
- Surat taken by the Bombay troops.
- Machhlipatnam captured by the British.
- Treaty between the British and the Nizam, in which the latter excludes all French people from his dominions.
- The British take Wandewash.
- 4—William Andrew Price, President of Surat.
1760. The British capture Arcot.
- Colonel Clive returns to England.
- Mir Kasim succeeds to the Subhahdarship of Bengal, and cedes to the British the revenues of Burdwan (Varhhawan), Chittgaon, and Midnapur.
- 11—Interregnum in the Mughul empire.
1761. 14—'Ali Gauhar (Shah 'Alam) governs the Mughul empire.
- Pondicherry (Puducheri) captured from the French, whose power is virtually lost in the Dakhan.
- Battle of Paniput, where the Maratha power was broken up.
- Major Carnac defeats Shah 'Alam II. at Patna.
- Treaty concluded with Shah 'Alam, who acknowledges Mir Masim as Subhahdar of Bengal, on receiving the annuity of £240,000 per annum.
- 17—Mahadev-Rao (the second son of Balaji) succeeds as Peshwa.
1762. 4—William Hodges, President of Surat.
1763. Pondicherry (Puducheri) and the forts captured from the French restored to them by virtue of the treaty of Paris.
- Mir Kasim attacks Mr. Ellis at Patna, and takes him and the British troops prisoners.
- Patna re-captured by the British, who engage to restore Mir Jafra as Subhahdar of Bengal.
- Mir Kasim takes refuge with Shujaud-daulah, Nuwab of Oude.
1764. The battle of Buxar.
- 3—Lord Clive, Governor-General of India.
- 3—John Spencer, Governor-General of India.
1765. Mir 'Jafar dies at Calcutta.
- Najmud-daulah (his son) becomes Subhahdar of Bengal.
- Shah 'Alam II. grants the East India Company the revenues (*diwani*) of Bahar, Bengal, and Orissa.
1766. Saifu'd-daulah becomes Subhahdar of Bengal.
- The North Sarkars ceded to the British by the Nizam for 5 lakhs of rupees (50,000).
1767. 3—Harry Verelet (Verelst), Governor-General of India.
1768. 4—William Andrew Price, President of Surat.
- Balaghot and the Karnatak ceded to the English by the Nizam, and the purchase money of the North Sarkars reduced considerably by that Prince.
- Haidar Ali (Hyder Ali) attacked by the British.
1799. 4—Robert Gambier, President of Surat.
- Haidar Ali reaches Madras.
- The English make peace with that Prince.
- 3—John Cartier, Governor-General of India.
1770. Mubarruku'd-daulah becomes Subhahdar of Bengal.
1771. 4—Daniel Draper, President of Surat.
- 4—William Andrew Price, President of Surat.
- The Marathas and Haidar Ali (Hyder Ali) wage war against each other.
- 3—Warren Hastings, Governor-General of India.
- Shah Alam II. and the Marathas enter Delhi.
1772. 17—Narayan Rao (Mahadev Rao's brother) becomes Peshwa. Broach captured. Mr. Mostyn named envoy to the Peshwa.

- The Maráthas conclude a treaty with Haidar Ali (Hyder Ali).
1773. **17**—Naráyan Ráo murdered. Raghunath Ráo (the second son of Baji Ráo Bálá) succeeds.
- The Nuwab of Oude (Awadh) purchases Allahabad and Korah for 50 lakhs of rupees (£500,000).
- The prince covenants to pay the British 40 lakhs of rupees (£400,000) for the reduction of Rohilkund (Rohilkhand).
- The British capture Tanjore (Tanjur), and deliver the Raja to the Nuwab of the Karnatak.
- The English drive the Dutch away from Nagapatnam.
- The East India Company authorised by Act of Parliament to borrow £1,400,000, at 5 per cent. interest.
- The qualifications for votes in the East India Company settled by Act of Parliament, viz.:—Proprietors of £6,000 to £10 0 0 to have 6 votes; £3,000 to £6,000 to have 3 votes; £1,000 to £3,000 to have 2 votes; £500 to £1,000 to have 1 vote. Six directors to go out by rotation. Bengal Presidency to have supreme control over Bombay, Madras, and Surat. The Supreme Court established at Calcutta.
1774. **4**—William Andrew Price, President of Surat, dies.
- 4**—Robert Gambler succeeds him, but is suspended for gambling transactions.
- 17**—Máhádev Rao Máráyan (Naráyan Ráo's son) becomes Peshwa.
- The British defeat the Rohillas, and capture Thannah (Tanna) and Salsette.
- Bassein and the island of Salsette captured by the Bombay troops.
1775. Treaty entered into between Raghubá (the deposed Peshwa) and the Bombay Government, upon his ceding to the British the revenues of Broach (Bharuch), and the territories of Bassein and Salsette.
- The Bombay troops successfully assist the deposed Peshwa, but withdraw, as the Supreme Government repudiates the acts of the Bombay Government, but from which act dates its *substantive* power.
- Raghuba proceeds to Surat.
- Benares ceded to the East India Company by Asafu'd-daulah Nuwab of Oude (Awadh), in exchange for Allahabad and Korah.
- Lord Pigot, Governor of Madras.
- 15**—Asafu'd-daulah (the son of Shuj'au'd-daulah) becomes Nuwab of Oude (Awadh).
- Rawson Hart Boddam, President of Surat.
- The Rajah of Tanjore (Tanjur) restored to his territory.
- Naud Kumár executed for forgery.
- The Governor of Madras (Lord Pigot) arrested and imprisoned by two members of the Madras Council.
1777. The British capture Chandernagore (Chandranagar), Carical (Karikal), Pondicherry (Puducheri), and Machhliapatnam, from the French.
- Warren Hastings resigns his appointment, but afterwards withdraws his resignation.
1778. **7**—Ram Rájá (the son of Sivaji II.) governs.
1779. Disastrous expedition to Poonah (Punah, Poona).
- The British deliver up Raghubá.
- A treaty concluded with the Peshwa, and the English give up all the territory which they had taken from him since 1756.
- General Goddard performs his *well-known* march across India, arrives at Burhanpur on the 6th February, and enters Surat on 26th of the same month.
1780. The Taptee river (Tapti) crossed by General Goddard, who captures Ahmadabad. Dub-hoi, and repulses Sindhia.
- Sir Hector Munro leaves Madras to encounter Haidar Ali.
- Baillic defeated, and obliged to surrender.
- The British retreat to Madras.
- Arcot captured by Haidar Ali (Hyder Ali).
- Sir Eyre Coote reaches Madras with a large body of troops.
1781. Sir Eyre Coote defeats Haidar Ali in the vicinity of Porto Novo, and enters Madras.
- Lord Macartney becomes Governor of Madras.
- The British capture Nagapatnam, Padikat, and Sadras, from the Dutch.
- The Governor-General (Warren Hastings) confers the judgeship of the Sadr Diwani on Sir Elijah Impey (chief justice of the supreme court).
- The House of Commons recalls that judge.
- The East India Company charter renewed until 1794, by the company paying £400,000, and being allowed an 8 per cent. dividend.
1782. Bednúr captured by General Matthews.
- The French General, Bussy, lands at Cuddalore (Gudalur).
- General Stuart refuses to proceed thither, rescinds his order, and marches in April; attacks that place, and is repulsed with great loss of Europeans.
- General Stuart arrested and sent to England.
- Treaty between France and England, and the French Indian possessions evacuated by the British.
- Who restore Trincomalee to the Dutch.
- Bednúr captured by Tipú (Tippoo Sahib), who treats the English prisoners of war most cruelly.
1783. **4**—Thomas Day, President of Surat.
1784. The British garrison of Mangalore (Mangalur) capitulates to Tipú (Tippoo), and leave with the honours of war.
- 17**—The Peshwa Raghunath Rao dies.
- The English conclude a peace with Tipú (Tippoo).
- The Board of Control established by Mr. Pitt's bill.
- 18**—Lord Sydney, First President of the Board of Control.
1785. **3**—John Macpherson, acting Governor-General of India.

- 3—Lord Macartney appointed Governor-General of India, but declines to act.
- 4—Warren Hastings granted an annuity of £4,000 for 28½ years.
- 4—Andrew Ramsay, President of Surat.
1706. 3—Lord Cornwallis, Governor-General of India.
- The East India Company purchase Pulo Penang (the Prince of Wales Island), and take possession of it.
- The Governor-General of India allowed to act independently of his council.
- The British Government permitted to recall the Governor-General of India at its pleasure.
1787. 4—John Griffith, President of Surat.
1788. Warren Hastings impeached, and his trial commences.
- Guntur (Guntoor) ceded to the Nizam.
1789. The Decennial Land Settlement instituted in Bengal and Bahar.
- Tipu (Tippoo) attacks Travancore.
1790. Tipu (Tippoo) plunders that territory.
- The English, Maratha, and Nizam confederacy formed against Tipu (Tippoo).
- General Meadows commands the expedition against that prince.
- 18—The Right Hon. W. Wyndham Grenville, President of the Board of Control.
- 3—Major-General Meadows, Governor-General of India.
1791. Warren Hastings commences his defence.
- Lord Cornwallis marches to Vellore (Velur), and captures Bengalur (Bengalore).
- Disease spreads in the British camp, the troops retreat, and are joined by the Marathas, and both enter Banga-ore (Bengalur).
1792. The Allied Forces storm Seringapatam (Shrirangapatnam).
- Tipu (Tippoo) signs a treaty, gives his two eldest sons as hostages and covenants to pay £3,300,900.
- 3—Lord Teignmouth (then Sir John Shore), Governor-General of India.
- The Decennial Land Settlement completed.
1793. 18—Right Hon. Henry Dundas, President of the Board of Control.
- The Zilla (District) Courts of Justice for Civil Causes instituted in Bengal.
- The Courts of Appeal instituted at Dacca (Dhaka), Calcutta, Murshidabad (Moorshedabad), and Patna.
- The Sadr Diwani Adalat (Final Civil Appeal).
- The Sadr Nizamat Adalat (Final Criminal Appeal) Courts established at Calcutta.
- The French settlements, Pondicherry (Puducheri), &c., re-occupied by the British.
- The East India Company obtain a renewal of their Charter for 20 years, on condition that they pay the salaries of the Commissioners of the Board of Control, and provide 300 tons of shipping for private traders.
- 17—Baji Rao Raghunath (son of Raghunath Rao) governs as Peishwa and Mahadev Rao Narayan commits suicide.
1794. Tipu (Tippoo) has his two sons restored to him.
1795. The Nizam is defeated by the Marathas, who occupy a portion of his territory.
- The British take possession of the Dutch settlements of Amboyna, Banda, Ceylon, the Cape of Good Hope, and Malacca.
- Jonathan Duncan, Governor of Bombay.
- Cochin surrenders, after a most obstinate and gallant resistance.
- 4—William Gamuel Farmer, President of Surat.
- Warren Hastings acquitted.
1796. 4—John Spencer and Daniel Seton, both Presidents of Surat; the office is then abolished, and Collectors are appointed by the Bombay Government.
1797. 16—Vazir Ali (the son of Asafu'd-daulah) reigns over Oude, but is deposed by the British, owing to his illegitimacy, and confined a prisoner in Fort William, at Calcutta.
1798. 16—Saadat Ali Khan (the brother of Asafu'd-daulah, governs Oude (Awadh, Outh).
- The British storm Seringapatnam, at which Tipu (Tippoo) is killed by a Grenadier.
- 3—Sir Alured Clarke, Acting Governor-General of India.
- 3—The Marquis of Wellesley (then Lord Mornington), Governor-General.
- The Nizam enters into a treaty with the British, disbands his French troops, which are replaced by English battalions.
- The kingdom of Mysore (Mysur) partitioned between the British and the Nizam.
- The Rájá of Tanjore (Tanjur) surrenders his territory to the English, and receives 1 lakh of Pagodas (£35,000), and one-fifth the net revenue.
- Sir John Malcolm proceeds from Bombay as Plenipotentiary to Persia.
1800. The Nuwab of Surat surrenders his territory for £10,000 per annum.
- The Nizam yields up his Mysore (Malsur) acquisition to the British for their protection.
1801. Ali Husain succeeds as Nuwab of the Karnatak.
- The English require him to sign away his power, which he declines doing.
- 'Azimu'd-daulah (his nephew) placed on the throne by the British, on his agreeing to conform to their behests.
- Daulat Rao Sindhia defeats Jeswant Rao Holkar at the battle of Indur (Indore).
- The Nuwab of A'wadh (Oude) cedes Rohilkhand (Rohilcund) and the Doab to the East India Company.
- The treaty of Amiens restores Pondicherry (Puducheri) to the French.
- 18—Viscount Lewisham, President of The Board of Control.
1802. 18—Viscount Castlereagh, President, &c.
- The Nuwab of Farrukhabad cedes his territory to the English for an annuity of 168,000 rupees (£10,800).
- Daulat Rao Sindhia defeated by Holkar, near Poonah (Punah), from whence the Peishwa goes to Bassein, leaving the British Resident to subsidize English troops.
- The Peishwa concludes a treaty with the

British, cedes territory for the support of a contingent, to be provided by the East India Company, and agrees not to hold any political intercourse with any State, except in concert with the English.

1803. General Wellesley (*the Iron Duke*) marches with the Madras army on Poonah (Poonah). The Peshwa returns to Poonah with a guard of British troops.

Lord William Bentinck, Governor of Madras. General Wellesley captures Ahmadnagar (Ahmednugger).

The victory of Assaye gained by the British over Sindhia, and the Rájá of Nagpur (Nagpore) defeated (the first celebrated action of *the Iron Duke*).

Bhurhánpur, Asirgarh, and Gávelgarh taken. General Lake captures Aligarh; and defeats the Marathas near Delhi, which he enters, and takes the Royal family and Emperor prisoners.

The British gain the battle of Laswaree. Cuttack (Katuk) ceded to the British by the Rájá of Nagpur (Nagpore), who agrees to admit English *only* into his territory.

Sindhia cedes, with the same stipulation, Ahmadnagar (Ahmednuggur), Broach (Bharuch), and the forts on the Doab to the British.

The Mughul Emperor taken under the protection of the British, and an annuity of 15 lakhs of rupees (£150,000) allowed him. Pondicherry (Puduchery) taken by the British.

1804. Lord Lake retreats from the siege of Bharatpur (Bharatpore).

The Raja of Bharatpur concludes a treaty with the English, covenants to pay 20 lakhs of rupees (£200,000), cedes several districts, and delivers up his eldest son as hostage.

1805. 3—Marquis of Cornwallis, Governor-General, dies the same year at Ghazepoor.

3—Sir George H. Barlow, Acting Governor-General in India.

Holkar concludes a treaty with the British, excludes all Europeans (the British excepted) from his territories, and gives up all his dominions north of Chambal (Chumbul), and in Bandalkhand (Bundelcund).

1806. Colonel Fancourt, 13 officers, and 99 Europeans savagely butchered at Vellore (Vélú).

3—Lord Minto, Governor-General of India.

16—Lord Minto, President of the Board of Control.

18—The Right Hon. George Tierney, President of the Board of Control.

18—Akbar (son of Sháh Alam), Emperor of the Mughul Empire.

1807. War declared against the Rájá of Travancore. Sir George Barlow, Governor of Madras.

18—The Hon. Robert Dundas, President of the Board of Control.

18—The Earl of Harrowby, President of the Board of Control.

1808. The Rájá of Travancore defeated by Colonel Hamilton, at Anjuricha.

7—Sa'hu II. (the adopted son of Ram Rájá) governs the Marathas.

1809. The Rájá of Travancore defeated by the British.

The Madras army mutiny at Chitradung (Chittledroog), take possession of the treasure, but are defeated by Colonel Gibbs.

The Madras troops at Seringapatam (Shrirangapatnam) mutiny, but some surrender.

18—The Hon. R. Dundas again becomes President of the Board of Control.

1810. The British capture the Islands of Amboyna, Bourbon, and Mauritius, and take possession of Banda and Ternate.

1812. 3—Lord Moira (afterwards Marquis of Hastings), Governor-General of India.

18—The Earl of Buckinghamshire President of the Board of Control.

1813. The East India Company's Charter renewed, and the trade with India thrown open.

Sir Evan Nepean, Governor of Bombay

1814. The Nepaulese (Nipalese) attack Bhatwal police station. The British declare war against Nepal (Nipaul).

Dr. Middleton, first bishop of Calcutta.

15—Ghazi'ud-din-Haidar (the son of Sásadat Ali) governs Oude (Oudh).

1815. Napoleon the Great landed at St. Helena as a prisoner (October 18th).

The Hon. Mount Stuart Elphinstone, Governor of Bombay.

Kumaon ceded to the British by the Nipalese, at the Convention of Almora.

1816. 18—The Rt. Hon. George Canning, President of the Board of Control.

1817. Baji Rao cedes Ahmadnagar (Ahmednuggur), and some other territory to the British.

Vazir'Ali (formerly King of Oudh, Oude, Awadh) dies at Fort William.

The Governor-General (the Earl of Moira) attacks the Pindaris (Pindarees).

The Guicowar (Gaikwad) cedes Ahmadabad to the British.

Baji Rao (Peshwa) is defeated by Colonel Burr, with a most inferior force.

Colonel Hopeton Scott gains the Battle of Sitábdálí, at which the Rájá of Nagpur (Nagpore) commands in person.

Sir Thomas Hislop defeats Holkar at the Battle of Mehidpur.

1818. Peace concluded with Holkar.

The Pindari War concluded, the chiefs and gangs being destroyed.

17—Baji Rao (the Peshwa) surrenders to the British, who send him to reside at Benares, annex his dominions, and refuse to acknowledge *Nana Sahib*, his adopted son, as the Peshwa, hence his hatred to the English.

7—Pratap Singh (Sahu II.'s eldest son) placed on the throne by the British.

1819. The Nuwab of Oude renounces his fealty to the Emperor of Delhi, and assumes the title of king.

16—The Nuwabs of Oude become kings.

1821. Napoleon the Great dies at Longwood, May 5th, aged 52.

- Sir Thomas Munroe, Governor of Madras.  
**18**—The Hon. Charles Bathurst, President of the Board of Control.
- 1822** **3**—The Right Hon. George Canning appointed Governor-General, but declined to act.  
**3**—Lord Amherst, Governor-General.  
**18**—The Hon. C. Watkin William Wynn, President of the Board of Control.
- 1823** Dr. Heber, second Bishop of Calcutta.
- 1824** The Dutch cede Malacca to the British.  
 Singapore (Singhapur) purchased by the English.  
 The first Burmese (Burmese) war begins.  
 The Bengal army embark for Rangoon (Rangoon).  
 Rangoon captured, and Mergui, Tavoy, and Tenasserim surrender to the English, who also take Martaban and Yeh.  
 The 26th, 47th, and 62nd Bengal Infantry mutiny, the second corps erased from the Bengal army list, and many of the Sepoys (Sipahis) killed.
- 1825** The Bharatpur Rebellion takes place on the death of Rájá Baldev Singh, whose infant son the British support, in opposition to the usurper Durjan Sál, that prince's uncle.  
 The British troops march to Ava.
- 1826** Lord Combermere captures Bharatpur.  
 The British conclude the treaty of Yandabu with the King of Birman (Barmah), who cedes Assam, Arakan (Araccan), Mergui, and Tenasserim to them, and agrees to pay an indemnification of £1,000,000.
- 1827** **15**—Nasiru'd-din-Haidar (the son of Ghaziu'd-din) becomes King of Oude (Oudh).  
 Sir John Malcolm, Governor of Bombay.
- 1828** **3**—W B Bayley, Esq., Acting Governor-General of India.  
**18**—Lord Ellenborough, President of the Board of Control.  
**18**—Viscount Melville, President of the Board of Control.  
**3**—Lord William Bentinck, Governor-General of India.  
 Sir Charles Malcolm, Governor of Bombay.
- 1829** Europeans permitted to hold 60 years' leases of lands in India, in their own names.  
 Sati (Suttee), widow burning, prohibited by the Indian government.
- 1830**—Sir T. S. Beckwith, Governor of Bombay.  
**18**—The Hon. Charles Grant, President of the Board of Control.
- 1832** The natives of India permitted to sit as Justices of the Peace and Jurymen.
- 1833** The East India Company obtain a renewal of their charter, and their property is held in trust for the crown.  
 The Bishoprics of Bombay and Madras formed.  
 The China trade thrown open to all Englishmen.
- Agra made the capital of the North-western Province, which is formed into a presidency. The crown takes possession of St. Helena.
- 1834** The British capture Markara, the capital of Kurg (Coorg); the Raja is deposed, and the territory annexed.  
**18**—Lord Ellenborough, President of the Board of Control.
- 1835** **3**—Lord Heytesbury appointed Governor-General, but her Majesty revokes it.  
**3**—Sir Charles Metcalf Acting Governor-General in India.  
**18**—The Right Hon. Sir John Cam Hobhouse, Bart. (now Lord Broughton), President of the Board of Control.
- 1836** **3**—Lord Auckland, Governor-General of India.
- 1837** **16**—Muhammad Ali-Shah (the brother of Ghaziu'd-din), King of Oude (Oudh, Awadh).  
**14**—Muhammad-Bahadur, Emperor of the Mughul Empire (King of Delhi).
- 1838** The Simla proclamation issued.  
 The Governor-General declares war against Dost Muhammad of Kabul (Cabool).
- 1839** The Bengal army leaves Ferozepoor (Firuzpur) en route for Afghanistan, and enters the Bolan Pass.  
 The Bombay army enters the Bolan Pass, and reaches Kandahar, Ghazni captured by the English.  
 Shah Shuj'a enters Cabul (Kabul, Cabool).  
**7**—Pratap Singh deposed by the British, and sent captive to Benares.  
**7**—Appa Sahib (his brother) governs the Marathas.
- 1840** Dost Muhammad, of Kabul, surrenders himself to Sir Wm. Macnaughten.
- 1841** The following British officers treacherously murdered at Kabul (Cabul, Cabool), viz. Sir A. Burnes, Lieuts. Burnes and Broadfoot.  
 The Afghans rise against Shah Shuj'a and the British.  
 Akbar Khan (Dust Muhammad's son) shoots Sir W. Macnaughten.  
 The English army at Kabul capitulates.  
**18**—Lord Ellenborough, President of the Board of Control.  
**3**—Lord Ellenborough, Governor-General of India.  
**3**—Lord Fitzgerald and Vesel, President of the Board of Control.
- 1842** **16**—Amjad' Ali Shah (the son of Muhammad Ali), King of Oude.  
 The English retreat from Kabul.  
 The whole of the British troops massacred, except Dr. Bryden, and a boy taken prisoner, by the Afghans, at Crudamak.  
 Akbar Khan besieges Jala'la'bad.  
 Colonel Palmer gives up Ghazni to the Afghans, but General Nott recaptures it.

- General Pollock enters Kabul (Cabul), and rescues Lady Sale and the British prisoners.**  
**The British army evacuates Afghanistan.**  
**Her Majesty Queen Victoria conferred upon Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy the honour of knighthood.**
- 1843-18—The Earl of Ripon, President of the Board of Control.**  
**Sir Charles Napier gains the Battles of Meeanee (Miania), and Dabba (Haidarabad).**  
**Sir Henry Gough (now Lord Gough) defeats the Gwal or forces (in the pay of the widow of Jaukaji Rao Sindhia), at Maharajpur, 15 miles N.W. of Gwalior Fort.**  
**General Grey gains the Battle of Panlar, 12 miles S.W. of Gwalior Fort.**
- 1844. Shir Singh (the son of Runjeet Singh) governs the Punjab.**  
**3—Lord Ellenborough, the Governor General of India, recalled by the East India Company.**  
**3—W. W. Bird, Esq., Acting Governor-General.**  
**3—Sir Henry Hardinge (Lord Hardinge), Governor-General of India.**
- 1845. Sirs Henry Hardinge and Henry Gough gain the Battles of Mudki and Firdzshahr, and defeat the Sikhs.**
- 1846. 18—Lord Broughton again becomes President of the Board of Control.**  
**Sir Harry Smith gains the Battle of Aliwal.**  
**The British gain a brilliant victory at Sabraon.**  
**The treaty of Lahore (Lahur) concluded, and Dhillip Singh placed by the British on the throne of Lahur.**  
**The annexation of the Jalandar Doab.**  
**The Sikhs covenant to pay £1,500,000 to the British.**  
**Kashmir given to Gulab Singh, who pays £1,000,000 on account of the Sikh fine.**
- 1847. 16—Wajid 'Ali Shah (the son of Amjad 'Ali) becomes King of Oude.**  
**3—The Marquis of Dalhousie, Governor-General in India.**
- 1848. 7—Appa Sahib dies, and his possessions are annexed by the East India Company.**  
**The Mulraj of Multan (Mooltan) ordered the murder of Lieutenant Anderson and Mr. Vannis Agnew.**  
**Multan (Mooltan) besieged by Lieutenant Edwardes, in concert with the Bhawalpur army, commanded by Fath Muhammad Ghori (the late Vizir of Mir Rostam of Sindh).**  
**General Whish raises the siege through the desertion of Shir Singh, but it is renewed in December.**
- 1849. Multan (Mooltan) stormed.**  
**Battle of Chilianwala (close to the spot where Alexander the Great, in 327 B.C. defeated Porus, King of India) gained by the British.**
- Lord Gough defeated by the Sikhs.**  
**Mulraj surrenders to the British, and sentenced to be transported for life.**  
**The victory of Gujardt gained over the Sikhs, whose entire army (in March following), 16,000, laid down their arms.**  
**Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Bart., founded the Parsee Benevolent Institution at Bombay.**  
**The Ameers of Scinde (Sinde, Sindh) deposed.**  
**The Punjab (Punjab) annexed to the British.**  
**Sir Charles Napier arrives at Calcutta, as Commander in Chief of the Indian army.**
- 1850. The 66th Bengal Native Infantry mutiny, and are disbanded.**  
**Sir Jung Bahadur, K.G., the Nepaulese (Nipalese) Ambassador, arrives at the Court of St. James's.**  
**Sir Charles Napier resigns his command.**  
**Sir Erskine Perry, Chief Justice of Bombay, entertains the Nipalese Ambassador with great magnificence.**
- 1851. 17—Baji Rao, the ex-Peshwa, dies at Bithur (Bithoor), near Kanhpur (Cawnpore), and leaves his property to Nana Sahib (Nana Dhundu Punt), the miscreant author of Cawnpore massacre in 1857.**  
**Malacca, Pelu Penang (the Prince of Wales Island), and Singapore (Singapur), formed into a government, independent of Bengal.**  
**An English fleet proceeds to Rangoon (Rangun), to obtain redress from the King of Barmen (Birman).**
- 1852. 18—The Rt. Hon. Fox Maule (Lord Panmure), the Rt. Hon. J. C. Herries, and Sir Chas. Wood, Bart., Presidents of the Board of Control.**  
**General Goodwin captures Rangoon (Rangun). The Second Burmese war.**
- 1852. The British take possession of Promé and Pegu, both of which are evacuated, and then permanently occupied and annexed.**
- 1853. The second Burmese war ends.**  
**The East India Company's Charter renewed, only so long as the Government deem such desirable, but the number of directors are reduced from 24 to 18, and the crown has the power to nominate six of them.**  
**Raghujai Rajah, of Nagpur (Nagpore) dies without issue, and the territory lapses to the East India Company.**
- 1855. 18—The Hon. Vernon Smith, President of the Board of Control.**  
**3—Viscount Canning, Governor-General of India.**
- 1856. 16—Wajid 'Ali, King of Oude (Oudh, Awadh), deposed, owing to the mal-administration of his territory, and such annexed to the British possessions.**  
**The Queen mother of Oude, the king's brother, and son, proceed to England.**



1857. The Bengal army discontented, the greased cartridges made the pretext for rebellion in January.

The 19th Native Infantry mutiny in February. *Chapatis* distributed from Cawnpore (Kanhpur) as a signal for rebellion.

Mungul Pandi (34th Native Infantry) wounds Lieut.-Adjutant Baugh, and is executed, together with the Jam'adâr of the 34th N.I., who commanded the guard when the above circumstance took place.

The Queen of Oude received by Queen Victoria. Sir Henry Lawrence suppresses the mutiny of the 7th Oude (Awadh) Irregulars, at Lucknow (Lucknow), in May.

A portion of the 3rd Bengal Cavalry placed in irons for refusing the greased cartridges.

The Cantonments at Meerut (Mirat) set on fire, the prisoners liberated, the Europeans murdered, and the Sepoys (*Sipahis*) proceed to Delhi in May.

14—The garrison at Delhi revolt, and proclaim Muhammad Bahadur the Emperor of Delhi, as the great *Mughal*.

Captain Frazer killed at Meerut (Mirat), by his corps, the Sappers and Miners.

The 24th, 27th, and 51st native regiments rebel at Pesh'awar.

General Anson, the Commander in Chief, dies of cholera, at Karnul (Karool).

The rebels of Delhi defeated by the Meerut brigade at Ghazi'ud-din-nagar.

The 48th, 71st, and 13th Native Infantry, and the 7th Cavalry rebel at Lucknow (Luckhnan).

The Native Infantry disarmed at Agra, Benares, and Allahabad, and a great number of Europeans killed, in June.

The 12th Native Infantry mutiny at Jhanai, and massacre all the Europeans. Nana Sahib (Dhundu Punt) attacks Sir Henry Wheeler at the entrenchments at Cawnpore (Khanpur). The entire Bengal army in open revolt. The Commander-in-Chief (Sir H. Barnard) reaches Delhi after the battle of *Budli Sarai*, in which the Adjutant-Gen. (Col. Chester) is killed.

The diabolical massacre of the Europeans at Cawnpore (Khanpur), by the *murderers* Nana Sahib, takes place on the 27th June, Lieut. Saunders, of the 84th regiment of Foot, was crucified.

General Sir Henry Havelock, Bart., makes his memorable victorious march on the 1st July.

Sir Henry Lawrence killed at Lucknow (Lakhnau), on the 4th July, by a shell. His son created a baronet.

Sir Henry Barnard died of cholera. Sir Henry Havelock captures Cawnpore. General Wilson becomes Commander-in-chief. Gulab Singh dies on the 2nd of August.

General Nicholson arrives at Delhi, storms it on the 14th, and captures it on the 20th Sept., with the loss of 1,178 killed and wounded.

Sirs Henry Havelock and James Outram (the *modern* Bayard) relieve the gallant garrison of Lucknow (Lakhnau), which had been besieged since June.

The Queen of Oude dies, and lies buried at Paris, in the Mussulman Cemetery.

Sir Colin Campbell becomes Commander-in-chief, and arrives at Khanpur (Cawnpore) on the 3rd November, advances against Lucknow (Lachnau), reaches the canal, takes the Dilkushâ Palace and La Martinière, storms the Sikandar-bâgh, and opens a communication with Sir James Outram.

The Lucknow garrison evacuate their position and retreat to Khanpur (Cawnpore).

Sir Henry Havelock dies on the 25th, at Lucknow (Lakhnau). General Windham defeats the Gwalior rebels, who afterwards attack and drive him back, when Nana Sahib captures and plunders Cawnpore (Khanpur) on the 27th November.

Sir Colin Campbell, on December 6th, utterly routes the Gwalior rebels.

1858. Sir Colin Campbell captures Farrukhabad on January 2nd.

Jung Bah'adur, the Nepaulese general, advances with 10,000 Gorkhas, and takes Gurakpur (Goruckpore).

Sir James Outram, Bart., defeats the rebels on the 16th January, at the Alambagh, Lucknow (Lakhnau).

Native entertainment to European troops at Bombay, January 6th.

Mahomed Faril, chief rebel leader of Central India, hanged.

Rajah of Shorapore captured at Hyderabad on 12th February.

14—Muhammad Bahadur, King of Delhi, found guilty of treason, and banished to Rangoon for life.

The Arabs at Aden defeated by her Majesty's troops on the 18th of March.

March, 18th—Lord Ellenborough, President of the Board of Control fourth time.

Sir Colin Campbell takes Lucknow on the 19th March.

Commissioner Yeh reaches Calcutta on the 22nd March.

The disarming of the North-west Provinces takes place on the 20th March.

The disarming of the Myhee Caunta takes place in April.

Azimghur relieved by Sir Edward Lugard on the 15th April, and Lieut. Charles Wemyss. Havelock, nephew of the illustrious General Havelock, killed.

Lieut. Willoughby, of Lucknow celebrity, killed at the Fort of Roodamow.

Sir W. Peel, of the Naval Beigate, died at Cawnpore of small-pox, on the 27th of April.

Majjoo Khan seized by Captain Angelo on the 26th of April.

The Rangunga river turned by the British.

Brigadier Adrian Hope killed at the taking of Rocco Fort.

Koor Sing, the Rebel, wounded at Judespoor in April.

The father of the Ranees of Jhansi hung at Jhansi on the 5th of April.

Lieut. Charles Webber (the boy hero), Bombay Engineers, distinguished himself at Jhansi on its capture in April.

Shahjehanpore, on the 1st May; Bareilly, on the 7th May; Calpee, on the 23rd May; all taken by Sir Colin Campbell.

The 4th Bengal Native Infantry attempt to mutiny at Hooshlapore, and six of the mutineers hung.

The Ranees of Jaloun surrendered to Sir R. Hamilton.

The Ranees of Paron captured at Dadaghur on the 9th of May.

The Bheel Naicks, Beema and Mussowa, surrendered.

Bheen Dao of Moonderger, and the Desayee of Hemblgee, take possession of the Fort of Fowul, in the Dharwar Collectorate, on the 29th May.

The Chief of Nargoond killed C. T. Manson, Esq., the Acting Political Agent.

Fort Copal captured by Major Hughes on June 1st, and Bheem Rao and the Desayee slain.

Colonel Malcolm stormed Nurgoond, and the chief was captured by Mr. Southern on the 3rd of June.

The Tassildar of Hussanpore arrested two princes of the Delhi family.

The Maharajah Scindia defeated by the rebels at Gwalior, and fled to Agra on June 1st.

The Chief of Nargoond hung at Melgaum for the murder of Mr. Manson.

The Christians massacred at Jedda on the 15th June. The British Vice Consul (— Page, Esq.) hacked to pieces. The French Consul (Monsieur Eveillard) and his lady stabbed by the natives, but their daughter escaped after killing the assassins of her parents. The Sultan has granted £400 to their representatives.

Sir Hugh Rose captured Gwalior on the 20th June, and the Maharajah restored to his capital.

The brother of the King of Oude dies, and is buried at Paris.

General Sir Hope Grant gained a brilliant Victory at Nawabgunge on the 13th June.

The celebrated rebel Moulvie killed on the 9th June.

A proclamation of amnesty to all but murderers proclaimed at Calcutta on the 13th July.

Jeddah bombarded by Captain Pullen on the 23rd July, and on the 6th August. Eleven of the assassins hung in sight of the town.

Sir John Lawrence granted a pension of £2,000 per annum by the East India Company.

Tonk captured and plundered by Tantia Topce in July.

The Rajah Maun Singh joined the British camp at Fyzabad on the 30th July.

Lord Harris, Governor of Madras, attacked with paralysis in July.

Jabza Patten captured by the British, and the Rana surrenders to Colonel Lockhart at Soosneen on the 28th August.

The disarmed troops at Moulton mutinied on the 31st August. Four of the Nana's emissaries captured and executed at Gwalior for tampering with the 25th Bombay Native Infantry.

The first Indian Council in London formed of Lord Stanley, Secretary of State for India, President, Sir James Weir Hogg, Bart.; Sir Frederick Currie, Bart.; Sir Henry Montgomery, Bart.; Sir Proby Thomas Cautley; Sir John Lawrence, Bart.; Captain Eastwick, and Messrs. Arbuthnot, Macnaughten, Mills, Mangles, and Prinsep; Sir A. Rawlinson, Mr. Willoughby, and Sir R. Hussey Vivian. Salaries, £1,200 per annum, with retiring pension, after ten years' service, of £500.

The East India Company abolished, and British India transferred to Her Majesty Queen Victoria on the 1st September.

The Electric Telegraph extended to Ceylon and Kurrachee on the 20th September, by Sir W. B. O'Shaughnessy, Superintendent E. T. in India.

Sir James Outram, G.C.B., created a baronet in October.

The young prince of Oude resides at Cairo.

Meteran, the rebel Bheel leader in Candelah, killed on the 8th October, by Holkar's Cavalry, under Captain Keating.

The assumption of the government of India by Her Majesty Queen Victoria proclaimed at Bombay, Madras, and Calcutta, in November.

Sir Colin Campbell created Baron Clyde.

General Inglis, the gallant defender of Lucknow, created a K.C.B.

Birwar Fort captured by Brigadier Barker in gallant style.

Lord Clyde issues his proclamation to the people of Oude on taking the field.

Baboo Kissory Chund Mittra, the native magistrate of Calcutta, dismissed from his office.

The Rajah Lall Mahdoo Sing surrendered himself and fortress of Amety in November.

The Nawab of Banga surrendered himself to General Michel.

Baba and Dunmunt Dessaces surrendered to the Goa government.

20—Lord Stanley first Secretary of State for India.

Lord Clyde entered Lucknow on the 20th November.

Lord Clyde defeated Beni Matthoo Sing at Doundeea Khara, opposite Futtehpore.

Brigadier Smith defeated Maun Sing at Komdry on the 28th November.

Captain George Hare, Commandant of the 5th Native Hydrabad Contingent, shot by a Sepoy in the officers' mess at Ellichpore.

The inhabitants of the village of Thorawtay, in Burmah, excited to revolt by a Fishman, who pretended to be a prince, but it was soon quelled, and the *soi-disant* prince secured, upon a reward of £100 being given for him.

The contract signed for a new East India House in Downing Street.

General Napier defeated the rebels under Feroze Shah (one of the princes of Delhi) at Ranode.

Mr. Burrows nearly cleared the Jugdespore jungle.

The son of Umpseed Allee Shah surrendered himself to Lord Clyde at Nanparah on the 24th December; here Lord Clyde dislocated his shoulder.

859. Brigadier-General John Jacobs, of the Scinde Horse, died on the 5th January.

The Rajah of Shahgurb pardoned by the Indian government in January.

The Maharajah Dhuleep Sing marries a lady at Pesth.

The Punjaub (Trans-Sutlej States, Cis-Sutlej States, and the Delhi territory), formed into a Lieutenant-Governorship, and called the Punjaub and its dependencies.

Her Majesty's 86th Regiment, and some of the Royal Artillery, had an affray, when two gunners and a non-commissioned were killed.

The Brahmans of Tinnevely commenced a riot, to prevent a Christian funeral from passing their temple. Three companies of Sepoys were called out, and 39 of the people were killed.

Her Majesty's proclamation read at Katmandoo, before the King of Nepaul, in full durbar, and royal salutes fired.

The rebellion in Oude entirely suppressed.

The Begum and Nana Sahib penetrate into Nepaul.

Tantia Topee defeated at Boshah by Brigadier Showers.

The Rohilla Arabs and Deccawes rebel on the borders of Berar.

Nawab of Furruckhabad surrendered himself in January.

Col. Benson marched 140 miles in five days, and attacked Tantia Topee.

The rebel Rodka Govind, and his brother, killed in the action at Kurwee.

Col. Hill defeated the Rohillas and Arabs at Chicoumba, N.W. of Hingolee, and Captain Mackinnon killed.

The Bheels on the north border of Gujarat (Guzerat) in revolt.

The inhabitants of Santiapore (Bengal) petition the Queen to introduce the Indian *Lotus* on the national emblem with the Rose, Thistle, and Shamrock.

Sir Jung Bahadoor, K.G., the Nipaneese Commander-in-Chief, issued a proclamation that he will surrender the rebels to the British.

The Rohilla warfare is ended in February.

Sir Robert Napier advances to meet Maun Sing, west of Narghur, in Gwalior.

General Whitlock enters Rewa, and the wavering Rajah advances to meet him.

Sir John Lawrence Bart., G.C.B., turned the first turf of the Punjaub Railway at Lahore on the 8th February.

An affray took place between the men of the 3rd Dragoon Guards and the 3rd European Regiment, when the former behaved badly, and wounded several of the latter.

Maun Sing surrendered. Tantia Topee captured by Colonel Meade's detachment.

April 15.—Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Bart., died at Bombay (born 1783), and is succeeded by his eldest son, now Sir Cursetjee Jamsetjee, Bart.

Tantia Topee, born at Poona, captured, and hung at Seepree on the 18th April.

20—Sir Charles Wood, Secretary for India.

Sir Erskine Perry appointed Member of the Indian Council.

The Right Hon. James Wilson appointed Chancellor of the India Exchequer.

The European soldiers who enlisted in the E.I.C.'s service demanded their discharge; Lord Canning issued a proclamation granting it to them.

The 5th European Regiment in open mutiny at Allahabad, Lahore, Gwalior, and Berhampore.

The recruits in Barrackpore took their discharge.

The Ex-King of Oude set at liberty.

The Rana of Nuggur Parkur rebelled, but the outbreak was soon suppressed.

The Nawab of Furruckhabad banished for life, also Bala Rao, one of the *incarnate fiends* in the Cawnpore massacre.

Cholera rages bad at Calcutta and Bombay.

Notes in circulation, to be cashed at the chief treasuries, on account of the Indian government, which will accelerate remittances between the three Presidencies.

30th July.—A cyclone passed over Calcutta, and every line of railway was interrupted. Two steamers and 46 vessels were wrecked, and many lives lost in the Hooghly.

6,000 of the Bengal European army took their discharge in spite of the warnings of Lord Clyde.

The rebels 8,000 strong defeated in the Nepaul forests, by the Sikh troops in the British Service.

Kurrachee and Lahore united by Telegraph. 5th and 6th Regiments of the Madras Cavalry disaffected.

European intelligence first conveyed to Calcutta in August, per Red Sea Telegraph, in 18 days.

The late Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy's Will proved by his sons, in the supreme court, at Bombay, under the enormous sum of £8,500,000.

General Mansfield takes the command of the Bombay army.

Intelligence from Aden to London, per telegraph, in 11 days.

An excise duty placed on tobacco.

Intelligence, via Red Sea Telegraph, from Calcutta, in 15 days.

The P. and O. Company's vessel, the *Alma*, wrecked off Moosshedjerah.

Income tax bill passed at Calcutta.

Sep. Mundelacer attacked by the Delhi Prince Feroze Shah; 700 prisoners released by him, and Capt. Hawes, the Political Agent, killed. The Waghers, a fanatical race in Kattliawar, in insurrection.

Oct. Nana Sahib occupies the Frontier Districts of Nepaul.

The Seakote Fakir, Hubel Sing, hung, and his body burnt.

Telegraph constructed from Ragusa to Alexandria.

Memorial church being erected at Cawnpore, near Wheeler's intrenchment and St. John's church.

The Nana's uncle (Nana Punt Marna Kursuma) captured at Poonah.

Nana Sahib on the banks of the Raptee. Oude disarmed; 1,499,006 weapons taken from the people.

Dwarka bombarded—the fort and island of Beyt stormed and the Waghurs driven off.

The Maharajah of Cashmere sent Her Majesty Queen Victoria a Cashmere shawl tent, and a solid gold bedstead, valued at £150,000.

The Gov.-General holds a durbar at Lucknow. All the Grandees in Oude are invited.

The mutinous soldiers of H.M. Indian Army, 3rd Bengal European regiment, tried and sentenced to penal servitude for 14 years, but Lord Clyde revised the sentence to 18 months' imprisonment.

Native petition against the property tax, and an offer to subscribe six millions for government, if such is rescinded.

Sir G. Whitlock opened the campaign in Bundelcund.

Ex-King of Oude accepts £120,000 per annum, and gives up all claim on his late territory of Oude.

Central India disturbed at Nasik.

Deccan hill tribes in rebellion, also Rohilla bands at Hingolee.

The Rohillas advanced near to Hyderabad.

The rebels defeated on the Goruckpoor frontier at Bootwat.

Sir Hope Grant takes command of the China Expedition.

The Assam Tea Company's establishment, and all the Cacharees, struck for wages.

The following is the compensation allowed by the Indian Government for losses sustained during the rebellion: For loss of immoveable property,  $\frac{1}{2}$  its value up to £100 (rs. 1,000), and  $\frac{1}{3}$  if of above that sum. Moveable property  $\frac{1}{2}$  its value up to £500 (rs. 5,000).

5,000 rebels encamped in a mud fortress near Neemuch on the banks of the Nerbudda.

The Sumnud, "deed of grant," of their possessions, made to the Talookdars of Oude.

Nov. The Maharajah Scinda rewarded at the Durbar, held at Agra, by Lord Canning, with territory of the annual value of £80,000.

The Talookdars in Oude appointed collectors of revenue.

Mr. James Wilson landed at Calcutta as Chancellor of the Exchequer, Nov. 29.

The Governor-General bestowed rewards on the following native Princes, and fixed the revenue to be paid by them from 1859:—

£80,000, Maharajah of Bulrampore.  
£30,000, Rajah of Kuppooorthulla's brother.  
£26,000, Maharajah Maun Singh.  
£9,900, Rana Rughonath Singh.  
£3,900, Rajah of Moramow.  
£3,700, Rajah Hardoo Buksh.  
£6,000, Rajah Roostum Sahane of Dera.

The Maharajas of Rewah and Chirkaree, Jagherdars of Logassee and Gourihar, will, in the event of failure of direct heirs, be allowed to adopt successors, as a reward for their meritorious conduct during the rebellion.

The Indian and Queen's service to be amalgamated.

Dec. Salt Tax increased to 8 annas (1s.) per maund (80lbs).

Income Tax fixed at 2 per cent. on incomes from £240 @ £600 per annum, and 4 per cent. above that sum, without any exceptions.

Lord Canning has distributed gifts and lands valued at £3,000,000.

Dec. 24. New License Tax introduced into the Punjab.

1860. Jan. Rupee paper brought into the British market.

Jan. 9. Governor-General at Lahore to receive the Sikh Chiefs.

Sir R. Montgomery has imposed a License Tax on the villages, and a triple octroi on the towns in the North Western Provinces.

Ex-King of Oude settled at Garden Reach. Bill passed Council to exempt himself, family, residence, and retinue from judicial process.

Paper Money about to be introduced into India.

Telegraphic communication with Java and Singapore, completed and at work.

Telegraphic communication, via Red Sea Telegraph, with Kurrachee, Muscat, Aden, Suez, and Alexandria, completed and at work.

Feb. Lord Canning holds a Grand Durbar at Umballah, at which the Maharajah of Putteelah and Rajah of Jheed both attend. Grand review of British troops.

New Route to China, about to be constructed, from Rangoon to the S.W. Provinces; distance, 500 miles to the Burmese frontier; 250 miles across Burmah to Esmook, but whether by rail, tram, or bullock hackery-road, undecided.

French pushing forward a Transit Route from Cochin China.

The Russians have complete control over the inland operations of China in the N.

Lord Clyde proceeds with the Governor-General to Peshawur, to receive in Grand Durbar Doat Mahomed of Cabool.

Feb. 7. Mrs. Hodson, widow of Capt. Hodson, presented to her Majesty the sword taken from the King of Delhi, which belonged to Jehanghire, A.D. 1605, also the sword he surrendered, which belonged to Nadir Shah.

March. Her Most Gracious Majesty sent a telegraphic message to the Viceroy of India on the completion of the Indian telegraph.

Degrees of B.A. first conferred on the students by the senates of the Madras and Calcutta Universities.

2,000 European singing-birds, imported into Calcutta.

Sir Hugh Rose, G.C.B., appointed commander-in-chief of the Indian army.

Khan Bahadoor Khan, of Bareilly, hung in front of the Cotwalee at Bareilly.

Lord Elphinstone resigns the governorship of Bombay, and is succeeded by Sir George Clerk.

A clasp granted by the government for the relief of Lucknow.

Sir William Mansfield appointed commander-in-chief of the Bombay army.

No less than 1,832 mutiny convicts are confined at Port Blair (Andamans), where the ex-Raja of Mithowli (Lonee Sing) died in March.

Sir Cursetjee Jamssetjee Jejeebhoy, Bart., visits England; attends Her Majesty's levee and state ball.

The first bullock train (in 10 days) established between Agra and Bombay.

Cavalry depot for the supply of horses for the Indian forces established at Sydney under Col. Atkinson.

Coffee plantations reputed to succeed in Chota Nagpore, and on the Gall Parvatam Hills, in Orissa.

The first section (36 miles) of the Baroda and Ahmedabad railway opened with great éclat.

The first English newspaper started by the natives, published at Bombay, and called "The Indian Banner." The Parsis also publish a religious magazine.

The ex-Nawab of Furruckabad (Tafuzzul Hoosain Khan) exiled to Arabia.

The Lucknow jewels returned to the ex-king of Oude.

The Pindarees plunder the village of Nowsharee, near Surat.

The Ryots of Lower Bengal refuse to grow any indigo, and the districts of Krishnagur, Baraset, Jessore, and Moorshedabad are disturbed by formidable armed bands.

The privates of the European regiments stationed at Madras (to the number of twenty) allowed to attend the Madras Civil Engineering College.

New cotton mills established at Bombay. The telegraph between Suez and Aden ceased communication in April.

The Viceroy of India at Sealkote.

The city of Dacca destroyed by fire and 6,000 persons rendered homeless.

The Director of Public Instruction at Bombay issues five certificates for native pleaders in the Supreme Court.

Dehree formed into a new cantonment. The Vehar waterworks at Bombay prove a failure.

The East Indian railway in the Bengal district, viz., 24 miles between the river Adjai and Cynthia opened for traffic.

The Great Indian Peninsula Railway, viz., from Decksall to Barsee Road (50 miles) opened.

Sir Charles Trevelyan's secret minute on Mr. Wilson's budget having appeared in print, he is re-called, and Sir Henry Ward appointed his successor.

The People's Bank of India established with a capital of £50,000, at Calcutta, in imitation of the Uncovenanted Service Bank at Agra.

The Rana of Nuggur Parkur, Kurrungee, and his accomplices, were sentenced to transportation.

The Madras railway opened as far as Tripatore (137 miles).

May 8. Professor Hayman Wilson, M.A., F.R.S., Boden Professor of Sanscrit at the University of Oxford, the best Oriental of the day, died, aged 75.

The Secretary of State for India orders that all Europeans engaged in the Educational Department *must*, within a stated period, pass an examination in the vernacular language of the District in which they are employed.

The Lieut. Gov. of Bengal suppresses the Churruck Fojjah, or "The Swinging Festival."

General Sir Willoughby Cotton died.

Lord Clyde resigns command of the Indian Army.

Major Macpherson, Political Agent at the court of H. H. The Maharajah of Gwalior, dies.

The station of the European Barracks at Jackatalla, on the Nilgiri Hills, ordered to be called Wellington.

A fire broke out among the cotton at Colaba (Bombay).

The French have established a consul at Zanzibar.

The Roman Catholic Cathedral opened at Rangoon.

The port of Saigon, in Cochin China, opened for foreign trade.

Sir Henry Rawlinson resigns the post of Minister at Teheran.

The opium sale realised £4,500,000; the produce was grown and manufactured at a cost of £1,000,000.

The Kings of Siam send two of their sons, accompanied by Sir Robert Schomberg, the British Consul at Bangkok, as an embassy to H.M. Queen Victoria.

The forts of Calpee, Jaloun, and Oomri, razed to the ground by order of the Indian Government.

The Rajah of Bikaner orders all the Sikhs in his service to learn English.

The works on the Bhore Ghat Railway suspended, owing to the fearful visitation of cholera.

Many Parsees visit England this year.

The London and Oriental Steam Navigation Company, organised, with a capital of £2,000,000, to establish a monthly communication with India, *via* the Cape of Good Hope.

The first portion (29 miles) of the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway, between the Taptee and Nerbudda rivers, opened.

Brigadier Chamberlain drives the Mahsood Wuzerees from their last stronghold.

H.H. the Nizam has been presented with a son and heir.

A monument erected at Cawnpore to the memory of Captain Sir William Peel.

The remains of the late A. Schlageintweit, the traveller, discovered by his two servants.

Excellent Egyptian cotton, grown by Mr. Shubrick, at Changleput, Madras Presidency.

A terrific cyclone visited Kurrachee.

The Maharajah of Burdwan, the greatest Zemindar in Bengal, addresses the Hon. Mr. Wilson, in approval of the new system of taxation.

The Delhi Prize Money amounts to £355,791 14s.

The silver received and coined monthly at the three Presidency mints averages, viz :—

Bombay .....	£4,985,771	£110,000
Calcutta .....	353,662 14s.	355,121 6s.
Madras .....	52,233 10s.	51,721 2s.

The population at Lucknow disaffected about the income tax, and the Europeans and troops all on the *qui vive*, expecting an *emeute*.

The Rajah of Travancore was presented with a sword-belt, valued at £500, the gift of H.M. Queen Victoria, in return for the ivory state chair presented by the Rajah to her Majesty.

The *Malabar* wrecked in the harbour of Galle, having the British and French Plenipotentiaries (Lord Elgin and Baron Gros) to the Court of Peking, on board.

The Local Army in India now consists of 4,980 officers, and 224,353 men, of whom 13,884 are Europeans, and 210,469 Natives.

July.—Under Royal Warrants of 13th January, 46 medical officers of the Bengal establishment, who have completed twenty years' service in India, are promoted to the rank of Surgeon-Major.

Cholera breaks out in the camp at Poona.

The United Service Club entertains Lord Clyde upon his return from India.

Income tax is now deducted from the pay of Bombay servants.

August.—Sir Henry Ward, Governor of Madras, died of Fort St. George, on the 2nd inst., after a few hour's illness, of cholera. The Hon. W. Morehead becomes provisional Governor.

The Right Hon. James Wilson died on the 11th inst., at Calcutta, of cholera.

The Bombay merchants petition against an increase of the tax on opium.

September.—The harvest in the North Western Provinces is jeopardised by the want of rain. Famine is apprehended.

Sir John Lawrence receives the freedom of the city of Glasgow.

A large quantity of jewels, belonging to the rebel Queen-mother of Oude has been seized and appropriated by government.

Some excavations made by Lieut. Johnston, near Peshawur, have led to the discovery of pottery of Greek origin, dated about 1800 years back.

Government issues a notification to the local European army that the amalgamation of the armies will not affect their rights and privileges.

Major-Gen. Woodburn died, on the 28th inst., at Ahmedabad.

Death of Dr. Buist, of Bombay, of dysentery.

Mr. S. Laing, M.P., and Secretary to the Treasury, is appointed to succeed Mr. Wilson, as Financial member of Council at Calcutta.

Volunteer rifle corps are established in Calcutta, Allahabad, Agra, Delhi, and Bombay, in consequence of a government manifesto.

**October.** — East India Railway opened on the 15th inst. to Rajmahal, a distance of 202 miles, in presence of the Viceroy and others.

The works on the Baroda railway are suspended. A famine round Neemuch is imminent.

Great dislike to the income tax is generally evinced.

A Famine Relief Fund for India has been commenced in London.

**November.** — Death of Sir H. Davidson, Chief Justice of Madras, on 3rd inst., at Ootacamund.

The 5th European regiment mutinies at Dinapore and is disbanded.

The Government of India publishes an important despatch, enumerating 106 public works postponed or retarded for want of funds.

Nana Sahib reported to be alive in Thibet, at the head of some thousand followers.

**December.** — A small detachment of troops repulsed in Sikkim.

Dearth begins to be felt in the North Western Provinces, about Delhi and Agra.

Strong native opposition to the income tax at Bombay, Surat, Baseln, &c.; but the leading traders at Benares express their concurrence with the measure.

Death of the Marquis of Dalhousie, at Dalhousie Castle, on the 19th inst.

Lord Clyde and Sir J. Outram receive the freedom of the city of London, with a sword of honour, on the 20th.

Sir C. Wood announces the recognition of the right of adoption by Hindoo princes, above the rank of jagheerders, and sanctions the grant of half a million to the Mysore Princes, descendants of Tippoo Sahib. Public meetings of the natives condemn the latter measure.

**1861. January.** — Mr. Laing lands at Calcutta on the 10th inst. The Viceroy's durbar at Jubbulpore, on the 14th inst., is attended by the Maharajah of Indore and other princes. The government intends to employ land-owners and other private gentlemen, native and European, as magistrates. The Prince of Travancore offers to subscribe £500 towards a throne of gold, from the native rulers, to be offered to the Queen as sovereign of India.

Opposition to the income tax at Bombay is dying out. Death of Lord Elphinstone, Governor of Bombay, on 18th inst.

A treaty is made with the Nizam, which, in reward of his fidelity during the mutinies, provides for a restoration of territory to him, and cancels a debt of half a million due to government.

Increase of the famine in the North-West Provinces.

**February.** — Famine rages over the area between Lucknow and Lahore; deaths at the rate of 400 and 500 a day. It is also felt in Travancore. Liberal subscriptions are raised.

The excavation of the Futteygurh branch of the Ganges canal, and other works, are begun.

Mr. Laing condemns Mr. Wilson's currency scheme.

The new Governor, Sir W. Denison, arrives at Madras.

**March.** — The deficit in the Indian budget is estimated at 6½ millions sterling.

An Army Amalgamation Commission is appointed, of which Major-General Sir R. Napier, Sir R. Birch, &c., are members.

The Government issues a despatch on the subject of cotton, directing the improvement of the routes from the cotton-growing districts to the shipping ports, and that every convenience is to be afforded for bringing growers and exporters into communication.

The Rajah of Sikkim makes his submission.

Prince Kootobudeen, one of the Mysore pensioners, is murdered in his house at Garden Reach, Calcutta, on 31st inst.

The ryots in Lower Bengal refuse to sow.

Mr. Laing publishes a complete vindication of the charges brought against him by the Canada Grand Trunk Railway Committee.

Death of the Bishop of Madras on the 4th inst.

The Viceroy receives some of the most influential of the Talookdars of Oude on the 10th.

The Scinde railway from Kurrachee to Kotree on the Indus, opened on the 11th.

**April.** — The order for the amalgamation of the Indian army with the Queen's appears in the *Calcutta Gazette* on 22nd.

Mr. Laing introduces his budget on 27th. The army is to be reduced to 200,000. A reduction of £3,600,000 is effected in expenditure, and an increase of £2,080,000 in revenue; this, with £500,000 to be raised by taxation, will leave a surplus of £250,000. Local legislative councils are to be established, for levying taxes for local works, &c. The import duty on cotton is to be lowered from 10 to 5 per cent. The income and license taxes are given up.

**Death of General Congreve, at Simla, on the 29th.**

**June.**—Copious rains fall in the North-Western Provinces and Bengal, but great suffering still exists in the Punjab.

**J. Laing leaves Calcutta (9th inst.) for England, for the benefit of his health.**

**Col. Baird Smith publishes his official report on the famine.** By relief houses and works, half a million persons have been benefited directly, and another half million have been assisted to emigrate to other districts. The whole body of sufferers has amounted to nearly a million and a half.

**In the Bombay Presidency the Public Schools have increased from 29 in 1855 to 761 in 1860.**

**July.**—Abundance of rain continues to fall all over India. At Bombay it amounts to 45 inches. Many thousands of persons are still on the relief lists at Delhi, Agra, and Peshawur. The price of opium has fallen. The Godavery works are to be proceeded with.

**The Indian Famine Relief Fund in London is closed, after £146,000 has been raised, besides the sums raised elsewhere and in India.**

**Col. W. E. Baker is appointed member of the Council of India, upon the retirement of Col. Durand.**

**Death of Sir J. C. Melvill, on 23rd inst., late Secretary of the E.I.C.**

**August**—The Earl of Elgin is announced to be the successor of Earl Canning, as Viceroy of India.

**An act for establishing a paper currency received the Governor General's assent. Notes of £1 and upwards are to be issued. The amount based on Government securities is not to exceed 14 millions; coin and bullion are to be kept in hand for all other notes.**

**Cholera makes great ravages in Agra, Meerut, &c., in the North-West, where famine had raged before.**

**Many officers join the staff corps, under the new regulations.**

**The Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway opens from Surat to Bulsar, a distance of 45 miles.**

**Capt. Smith, at Almorah, prepares for an expedition to the frontiers of China, via Ladak, Khoken, &c.**

**Mr. Seton Karr, Secretary to the Bengal Government, resigns his post, in obedience to a minute of the Governor General, on account of the publication of *Nil Darpan*.**

**September.**—The great flood which succeeded the drought, occasions serious damage in many parts of Central India and Bengal.

**A body of 600 rebels moved about Rajpootana, closely watched by the Maharajah's and the British forces.**

**The steamer Mayflower ascends the Godavery, to Chanda, in the heart of the Nagpore cotton district. Twice as much Indian cotton is sown this year as last, and the the crop promises to be very favourable.**

**October.**—Lord Canning publishes resolutions permitting the absolute sale of waste lands, and the redemption of the land revenue. Both measures have been temporarily suspended by the Secretary of State in Council.

**A monster train of 74 carriages runs from Surat to Baroda day before the Dussera fair.**

**Major Carnegie is dismissed from civil employment in Oude for dishonourable dealing in Government paper.**

**Death (on 29th inst.) of Sir R. Shakspear, agent to the Governor-General in Central India.**

**November.**—The Viceroy, on the 1st, at Allahabad, invests the Maharajahs Scindia and Holkar, and others, with the Order of the Star of India.

**The old Legislative Council met at Calcutta, on the 16th, for the last time, when a despatch from Sir Charles Wood is read, expressing the high sense he entertains of the important services the Council has rendered, in the marked improvement it has effected in the legislation of India.**

**The new Indian Council Act proclaimed.**

**Death (on 18th inst.) of Lady Canning, of fever, at Calcutta. Buried at Barrackpore.**

**One of the sons of the ex-Emperor of Delhi, the Mogul Beg, who cut down Mr. Fraser, the Resident, and took an active part in the massacre of May, 1857, is arrested in Scinde, and sent to Delhi for trial.**

**Mr. Laing arrives at Calcutta, on the 30th inst. with renovated health.**

**December.**—Opening of the Great Southern of India line, to Tanjore, on the 2nd.

**A Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces of India is to be created.**

**Various public bodies wait on Mr. Laing, and express their satisfaction with the measures of Government, in respect to the finances, and to point out that cotton could be raised to any extent in the peninsula.**

**Cholera breaks out at Bombay, in the Hindoo bazaar; 172 deaths in a week.**

**Earthquake at Vizianagram, on the 13th, lasting 10 seconds.**

**Death of Col. Baird Smith.**

**The Delhi prize money ordered to be paid. Nearly 80 Madras Field Officers have retired under the Annuity Act.**

**1862. January.**—The exportation of saltpetre prohibited, on account of the *Trow* affair.



**New Legislative Councils**, composed of English and Native members, hold their first meetings at the three Presidencies; that of Calcutta on the 22nd inst.

**The Bombay Chamber of Commerce** memorialises the Secretary of State on the defenceless condition of the city.

**A reduction of 12 native regiments** to be made in the Madras army.

**Prince Cumrooden**, a prince of the Mysore family, sentenced to seven years' penal servitude for forgery.

**The Governor-General publishes a minute** censuring the policy of Sir J. P. Grant, Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal in the indigo districts.

**February.**—Pegu, Tenasserim, and Aracan, united into the province of "British Burmah," under Colonel Phayre, as Chief Commissioner.

**North Canara transferred from the Madras to the Bombay Presidency.**

**Illness and resignation of Sir George Clerk**, Governor of Bombay.

**March.**—The Earl of Elgin, the New Viceroy, assumed the Government on the 13th inst. Lord Canning left on the 18th, after receiving addresses from the English and native residents.

**Mogul Beg** (see November, 1861) hung before the palace of Delhi, on the 14th.

**A Mahratta conspiracy discovered at Hyderabad.** Its leader, Bala Rao, Nana Sahib's nephew, and one who took part in the Cawnpore massacres, was brought to trial, and hung on the 9th September.

**The Maharajah of Gwalior abolishes the export duty on cotton.**

**Sir J. P. Grant demands the withdrawal of the censure** passed upon him by the late Viceroy.

**New Sailors' Home, Bombay, opened on 29th.**

**April.**—Various addresses of welcome presented to the Earl of Elgin.

**The late Rajah of Mysore is informed** that his country cannot be restored to him.

**The merchants of Calcutta petition in favour of import duties**; of Bombay, against them; but both unite against the income tax.

**Hon. Mr. Morehead, of Madras, declines a seat in the Supreme Council.**

**The cotton crop of Bombay reported to be worse and shorter than that of last year.**

**Hon. Mr. Laing makes his financial statement on the 23rd, showing a surplus of £900,000 for 1862-3.** The cash balances are £17,690,000. Military expenditure reduced to £12,200,000.

**Education grant increased to £500,000.** Import duties on price goods to be reduced to 5 per cent.; on yarns to 3½.

**Sir Bartle Frere, the new Governor arrives at Bombay, in succession to Sir G. Clerk.**

**Dr. Main, reader in the Middle Temple, appointed Legal Member of the Supreme Council of India.** Opening of the Punjab railway from Umrutsir to Lahore.

**May.**—The Madras line opened across the peninsula, to Beypore, on the Malabar Coast.

**June.**—Mr. Laing recalled by the Secretary of State, on account of differences about the Indian Budget. He is succeeded by Sir C. Trevelyan.

**Death of Earl Canning, K. G., in England.**

**July.**—Telegraph open through from England, to Jubal in the Red Sea.

**The Indian Navy is to be abolished as a distinct branch of the service, and its officers to be pensioned.**

**September.**—Dissolution of the Bombay Steam Navigation Company.

**October.**—Colonel Priestley expelled from the United Service Club, Calcutta, for reporting a private conversation to the Commander-in-Chief.

**Baboo Gambhoo Nath Pundit, a native lawyer, is appointed a Judge in the High Court, Calcutta.**

**Col. Phayre goes on a mission to the King of Burmah.** By treaty signed 10th Nov., a free passage is opened across Burmah to the South of China, subject to a light customs' toll.

**Sir W. Denison presides at the planting of 700 acres of the Neigherry slopes, with cuttings of Peruvian bark brought over by Mr. Markham, from South America.**

**November.**—The ex-King of Delhi dies at Rangoon.

**Wreck of the Colombo, with the homeward mails.**

**Victoria Gardens at Bombay opened by the Governor.**

**East India Railway now opened from Calcutta to Benares, 440 miles.**

**Death of the Maharajah of Puttealah, of cholera.**

**December.**—Mr. Yule appointed to succeed the late Col. Davidson, as Resident at Hyderabad.

**Coal has been discovered in East Rewar.**

**Dost Mohammed invests Herat.**

**1863. January.**—Sir C. Trevelyan, the new Finance Minister, arrives at Calcutta.

**The Bombay and Baroda Railway is opened to Ahmedabad.**

**March.**—Death of Sir James Outram at Pan.

## THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.

The Bombay presidency does not derive its name, as many celebrated writers have erroneously stated, from the Portuguese expression "*Buon Bahia*" (fine bay), although it is unquestionably one of the most beautiful and strikingly picturesque harbours in the known world, not even Sidney or Rio de Janeiro excepted, both superbly magnificent, but from one of the following words, viz.: *Mumbaisa*, the name of a district in Guzerat (Gujarat), and so named long ere the Portuguese landed in India; *Mumbai*, the Miratha name of the place from Mahima (a great mother), a title of the Goddess Devi; *Mambei*, or *Bambei*, the native name a corruption of Mama, Amma, or Amba, all signifying Mother; *Mamba Devi*, a Goddess whose temple until the 18th century, stood on the Esplanade, since razed to the ground, and another one erected to her stands near the Bendi Bazar, on the right hand as the Fort is approached. This place was first visited by the Hindu monk Odoricus, who landed at Thana (Tannah), in A.D. 1300. The Portuguese arrived here in 1509, captured a Mussulman vessel, and after that exploit made it their permanent settlement, until it was ceded by them to the British crown in 1661, as part of the dowry of the Infanta Catherine of Portugal, on her marriage with Charles II of England, when the Earl of Marlborough proceeded with five ships of the line to take possession, but on his arrival the Portuguese Indian authorities refused to give it up, consequently he returned to England. In 1676 the British Government granted it to the Honourable East India Company. The first Englishman who visited this locale was Thomas Stephens, of New College, Oxford, who went to Goa in 1579, and was nominated Principal of the Basette College in 1608.

The Presidency is bounded on the north (the extreme point of which is Ahmednuggur (Ahmadnagar), in Guzerat (Gujarat), lat. 23° 34', by the Guicowar's (Gaikwads), the ruling Prince of Guzerat, possessions and Indore; on the east by the Nizam's dominions and Indore, the most easterly point being near Takkote, in lat. 16° 23'; and on the south by the Maratha Presidency, the Portuguese territories, and Mysore (Malsur), the most southerly point being in lat. 14° 15'; on the west by the Arabian Sea, Gulf of Cambay (Khambayat) and Guzerat, the most westerly point of which is near Raunpoor, in lat. 17° 3'. It is 660 miles long from S.E. to N.W., and 240 broad from Oolpar, near Surat, to Boerhampoor, on the Taptee (Tapti) river. Its area within the limits directly subject to Her Majesty Queen Victoria is 67,945 square miles, but with the territories of the Native Princes, 124,265, and including Scinde

(Sindh), 176,385. Its sea coast reaches S. to N. from Vingoria to the Gulf of Cambay (Khambayat) 480 miles, but if extended (lat. 15° 41' to 22° 16') to Sindh, 660 miles.

It contains the collectorates of Ahmedabad (Ahmadabad), Ahmednuggur (Ahmadnagar), Broach (Bharuch), Bombay Island, Belgaum (Belgaum), Colaba Island (Kolaba), Dharwar (Dharwad), Hyderabad (Haidarabad), Kaira (Kheda), Khandish (Candeish), Kutch (Kachhi), Colaba (Kolaba) Territory, Poonah (Punah, Poona), Rutanagerry (Rutnagiri), Rutnagiri, in South Concan (Kankan), Surat, Sholapore (Solapur), Sattara (Satara), Shikarpore (Shikarpur), Tannah (Thanah, Tanna), in North Concan (Concan).

The native states are:—Balasinore (Balasinshewar), Bansda, Baroda, Cambay (Khanbayat), Colapore (Kolhapur), with its dependencies, Banda, Inchalkanjli, Khagal, Vishalgadh, and 113 Sarinjams (minor dependencies), Cutch (Kachh), Dang Raja and his petty chiefs, Dharampur, Guzerat (Guzerat), the Gaikwad's (Guicowar's) dominions, Guzerat, Petty States of Baubier, Chaurar, Churkat, Deodar, Kaukrji, Merwara, Pahlampur, Radhanpur, Sautalpur, Soeganw, Therwada, Tharra, Tharrad, Wari, Waw, Harsul (Penth), Kathiawad (Kattywar), which contains the Taluks (Talooks) of Barda, Babriawad, Gohelwar, Hallar, Jhalawar, Kathiawad, Machhukanta, Ond Surma, Okamandel, Khairpur, Mahi Kanta, with its six districts, viz.:—Bawal (Bawial), Kattossan, Nani Marwad, Rehwar, Sabur Kanta and Watrak. Rewa Kanta, with the districts of Baria (Deogarh Baria), Lunawada, Mewadi Chiefs, Rajpippi, Soath and Udaipur, the Satara Jagirs, viz.:—Akalkot, Aunde, Bhor, Jath, Phaltan, Wahl, Sawant Wadi, the Southern Maratha Jagirs, viz.:—Hable, Jhamkundi, Kunwar, Miraj (two chiefs), Mudhol, Nargund, Sangli, Savanur, Shedad, Suchin and the Wasravi (Bhil) chiefs, all of which comprise an area of 57,375 square miles, a population of 4,393,400, an annual revenue of 18,670,820 rupees (£1,867,032), paying subsidies of 1,862,990 rupees (£186,299), and possessing military resources amounting to 379 artillerymen, 13,632 cavalry, and 27,872 infantry. The entire population may be estimated at 15,578,972, or on an average 86 persons to the square mile. Revenue about £4,888,000, disbursements £5,123,425. Military force of 43,111 men, a quarter of whom are Europeans; and a fine naval force, commanded by 230 officers, and manned by European seamen, which is to be amalgamated with the Royal Navy.

The coast is rocky, and the bold lofty western Ghauts stretch in a degree parallel to it, at a distance

of about 40 miles. The tract between the mountains and the sea, measuring about 230 miles, is a well watered rugged district, known by the name of the two Conkans (Konkans), which extend from N. to S., bounded on the W. by the sea, and the E. by the Ghats, the eastern portion of which lies about 2,000 feet above the sea, slopes to the eastward, and it is in this *locale* that the larger rivers take their source, and then disembogue into the Bay of Bengal. The Ghats are a range of hills whose elevation is about 1,500 feet in Southern India, which rise near Balasore, in lat.  $21^{\circ} 30'$ , long.  $73^{\circ} 45'$ , and proceed S.W. close to Ganjam, thence to Naggery Nose (56 miles N.W. of Madras); they then join the range which crosses the Peninsula S.W. by Chittore (Chittur), Sautghur and Salem, and unite with the Western Ghats, N. of the Gap of Paulghautcherry (Palghatcheri). The direction of this range (S. of the point of junction with the transverse range) is clearly marked along the Coromandel (Karimnall) "black-sand," so called after that village, which lies S. of Pulicat, by detached hills, within 20 miles of Cape Comorin. The Malabar and Coromandel range unite at the Neilgherries (Nilgiris, so called from Nila, "blue," Giri, "mountain"), which rise in the loftiest summits of the peninsula, and form the S. boundary of the great table land of the Deccan (Dakhan). They are of granite formation, with gneiss and mica slate; near to Pennar the surface is covered with laterite. From Krishna (Kistna) veins of trap and dykes of green stone are discernible, and near the Vizagapatam (Vishakpatanam) and Ganjavi syenite and gneiss appear covered with laterite. That portion towards the Gulf of Cambay (Khambayat), which is most properly termed the alluvial district, has a great extent of low surface, with a salt marsh, completely inundated in the monsoon, but there are about the country, near the hills, many fertile valleys and plains, the passes to which can only be attempted by pedestrians or on horseback. The table land extends to the E., and has many spurs and rugged valleys, filled with an almost impenetrable jungle, the abode of ferocious wild animals. The country, however, beyond Mahabuleshwar is level, and near the Nizam's territory it becomes quite an open plain. The harbours are very numerous, the principal of which include Bombay, Bassein, Broach (Bharuch), Choul, Cambay (Khambayat), Damaun, Dewghur, Jyghur, Geriah, Rajapoor (Rajapur), and Vingoria; the former is the only one that can be approached and quitted during the south-west monsoon. It is well irrigated by rivers, the chief of which are the two Bunnas, Beemah, Gutpurba, Innus, Loonee, Mulpurba, Nerbuddah (Nerbudda), Myhee, Saras-rati, Sabermuttee, Seena, Savitree, Tambocotra, Taptee (Tapti), &c. The principal mountain ranges are—the Western Ghats (which is the British name given to those hills), or Syndree and Sukheir (the native name), which extend towards the north, to the Valley of the Taptee (Tapti), which is enclosed on the north by the Satpoora range (2,000 feet high), and the Syndree branch from the rocks about Bombay, Salsette, and that immediate locality. In lat.  $21^{\circ} 30'$ , long.  $70^{\circ}$ , this extensive range turns to the south at right angles to the southern range, which encloses the Tapti Valley, and at Mahabuleshwar

attains to 4,700 feet, but its declivity is abrupt, and its base almost level with the sea. Its geological structure is of trap formation. Proceeding towards the Concan (Konkan) it is not precipitous, being terraced with abrupt facings. The immense scarps, deep chasms, extensive cascades, thick forests, and luxuriant verdure, render the scenery superbly picturesque, and magnificently grand; but, owing to the precipitous faces, the summits are in many places totally inaccessible. At Poorundhur (Poorundhar, Purandar), the heights are 4,472; Singhur, 4,162; and Hurrechundurgur (Harichandragarh), 3,890 feet. To the south of Mahabuleshwar the elevation does not exceed 1,000 feet, and there they slope gradually. Proceeding still further south, their height increases, and at Bonassin Hill, which is the highest point, it reaches an elevation of 7,000, Tandrainole 5,781, and Popagiro 5,632 feet; and beyond they join the Neilgherries (Nilgiris), by means of the Nedinola, which forms the precipitous Kunda mountains, and 25 miles beyond end in perpendicular precipices, and form in the north the great valley through which the communication between the east and west part of the peninsula is carried on, to the south of which valley there are mountains 4,740 feet high, and peaked summits 6,600 to 7,000 feet high (with foaming cascades, falling from an immense height), the width of which is about 20 miles. They are 800 miles long from north (the Sydarhee hills) to south (the Kunda valley). In lat.  $13^{\circ} 49'$ , long.  $75^{\circ} 6'$  (Bednore), situated on the western part of the table land, there are nine rainy months in the year, and all families in that part lay in stores of provisions for that period, as through the low tracts flow innumerable torrents, which form what the Europeans call "the Backwaters."

The climate of the island of Bombay (formerly so inimical to Europeans), although exceedingly hot in May and October, has an average temperature of  $80^{\circ}$ , the greatest seldom exceeds  $100^{\circ}$ , and the lowest  $75^{\circ}$ , but, nevertheless, it is debilitating and hostile to English constitutions. The average fall of rain at Bombay for the last 33 years, has been only 78, Mahabuleshwar 248 (where Europeans can perambulate in the open air at all times with impunity), Kutnagherry (Rutnagadi, Rutnageri) 136, Tannah Thanna, Tanna) 106 inches. In the low alluvial part, north of the Presidency, the heat reaches  $115^{\circ}$  in the shade, which is rendered still more unbearable by the sand with which the entire atmosphere is impregnated. Travelling should be commenced in November, and cease at the end of March.

In this Presidency are found *maneless* lions who infest Guzerat (Gujarat) and the banks of the Sabermuttee river, close to Ahmedabad (Ahmadabad), tigers, Leopards, hyænas, jackals, wild swine, wild buffaloes, wolves, porcupines, antelopes, (nylgau), monkeys, flamingoes, large cranes (sarus), adjutants, crocodiles, serpents, guanas, chameleons. The horses of Kattywar (Kattiawad), and those of the Deccan (Deckhan, Dakhan), are exceedingly good, buffaloes, camels, kine, swine, sheep, asses (small and weak), the wild ass, which is swift, sure-footed and handsome.

The staple commodities are cotton, rice, bajra,









forwar, barley, gram (with which the horses in India are fed), wheat, grown in Gujarat (Guzerat), but not good enough to export, coffee, at Belgaum (Belgaon, Belgaun) only, Kodros, sugar cane, tobacco, oil plants, indigo, and potatoes, which latter are chiefly cultivated in the Poonah (Poon, Poonah), and Kaira Collectorate, equally as fine as those of Europe, and sold at Bombay, Poonah (Poon, Poonah), Phoolia, Aurangabad (Aurangabad), Jauna, and Hingolea. Cabbages grow on the hills. Flax and Syrian tobacco have been attempted, but unsuccessfully. Guavas, tamarinds, mangoes, ananas (pine apples), jaks, oranges, plantains, shaddock, limes, citron, pomegranates, peaches, figs, grapes, and apples, flourish to the east of the Ghats. Mulberry trees were tried near Poonah (Poon, Poonah), but were found unproductive. The teak, bonbax, dalbergia, suritema, acacias, catechu, bassin, latifolia (the petals of which, when dried, have the flavour of raisins, and are used by Europeans to make tarts, and when distilled, produce the ordinary intoxicating liquor quaffed by the natives, by whom they are largely consumed in every form;) palms (the cabbages from which are excellent); cocoa, pamyra (the sap of which is converted into an inebriating liquor by the natives of the district near the coast, and on the Concan (Konkan); banian, the Indian fig tree, some of whose branches are 125 feet long, and 1,845 feet in circumference, and covers nearly four acres of ground. Milton, in his "Paradise Lost," thus beautifully describes it:—

"The fig tree; not that kind for fruit renown'd,  
But such as at this day to Indians known,  
In Malabar or Decan, spreads her arms,  
Branching so broad and long, that in the ground  
The hoarded twigs take root, and daughters grow  
About the mother tree, a pillar'd shade.  
High, over-arched, and echoing walks between:  
Here, oft the herdsman, shunning heat,  
Shelters in cool, and tends his pasturing herds."

The Hindûs have an especial veneration for it, and, like the Druids of old in England around the oak, assemble beneath its foliage, perform their rites, ceremonies, offer sacrifices, and place idols in a conspicuous place at the foot of the trunks. The deity who is generally honoured with this mark of distinction, is the Hindoo sylvan deity, Pan, Mercury, and god of letters, called Ganesha, and generally represented by a rudely carved image, sitting upon a rat (who has only one projecting tusk, the other having been cut away, according to the Hindoo mythology, by Vishnu, because Ganesha prevented him from entering the abode of Seva), which resembles a short, stout man, with an immense corpulent body, elephant's head, and four-handed, one of which holds a water lily, another a club, a third a *churra* (quoit), and the fourth a shell. The largest of these trees is on an island in the Nerbudda (Nerbuddah) territory; it measures several thousand feet in circumference, and has afforded shelter to no less than 8,600 people. Babool *kirmie*, toddy trees (from which a most intoxicating liquor of that name is distilled, which yields the Indian Government a large revenue, as a tax is levied upon them), shewhan, yehela, pattus, tannas, sissoo (grown in Guzerat, Gujarat), bradneem, bher, war, peepul-kuttum,

seen bendura, parul, waras, kanta, sacer, doedar, kheir, kokum, jambool, phanas, worolee, nandrook, bhendy in the Concan (Konkan), white kheir, in the Deccan (Dakhan), and South Mahratta country, mahogany, logwood, satluwood, blackwood (of which nearly all the beautifully carved Indian furniture is made), St. John's wood, bread trees, &c., all flourish in this presidency.

There are manufactures of paper and leather at Poonah (Punah, Poonah), silk (at Surat and Boerhampoor). The principal exports are cotton, wool, cashmere shawls, opium (from Malwa, Central India), coffee, pepper, ivory, gums, arrack, Bombay work boxes and fancy articles, the annual value of which amounts to £7,000,000. The imports consist of almost every article of British, Continental, Chinese, Persian, Asiatic, and American manufacture, but principally of piece goods, thread, twist, yarn (in immense quantities), iron, steel, tea, wines, beer, ice (from America), Persian and Arabian horses, carriage springs and materials, saddlery, cutlery, &c.

The chief sources of the revenue are the land tax, excise, customs, salt, opium, and toddy tree duties; opium passes or permits for the transit of that drug, from Malwa to Bombay for exportation. The native merchants of this Presidency are considered wealthy, but it is patent among the European and native community that several of the richest of them encouraged and participated in that extensive system of plunder, which was discovered in 1843, and which had actually existed for upwards of 34 years. It consisted in plundering warehouses, and then transferring goods which had been stolen from boats to boats in the harbour, landing them just as if they had been unloaded from the ships, and taking them to the warehouses of natives of reputation, where they were sold. This well-organised association, in which upwards of 300 persons were actively engaged, had a director, superintendent, secretary, cashier, treasurer, and other inferior officers, who kept a set of books with great accuracy, and divided the profits of their nefarious dealings with the greatest equity.

The principal roads are—

1. From Bombay, over the Bhor (Bor, Bhore) Ghat to Poonah (Punah, Poonah), with branches to Sattara, Sholapore (Solapur, Sholapur), Ahmednugur (Ahmadnagar), and Narroyzagaun (Narayan-gaon).

2. The Bombay and Agra, proceeding north-west to Berar and the north of the Deccan (Dakhan).

3. From Bombay, north to Surat, Broach (Bharuch), and Baroda.

4. From Vingorla to Belgaum (Belgaon, Belgaun), Dharwar (Dharwad), Hoolbee (Hubli), the great South Maratha Cotton Mart, to Cooruta, in North Canara (Kanara).

PRINCIPAL RAILWAYS IN THIS PRESIDENCY.—1, Great Indian Peninsula, two main lines, from Bombay, 1,266 miles long, of which about 700 miles will be opened in 1862. The north-east line goes to Callian; up the Tull Ghât, to Nassik; and thence to Bhoscawul and Jubbulpoor, where it makes a junction with the East Indian or Ganges line. From Bhoscawul a branch goes to Nagpore. The south-east line parts off at Callian, and goes up the

Bhore Ghât to Poona, Sholapoor, and Moodzul, where it joins the Madras line. The stupendous works at the Bhore and Tull Ghâts are nearly finished.—2. Bombay, Baroda, and Central India, 310 miles, nearly all to be opened in 1862. From Bombay along the coast, to Balsar, Surat, Broach, Baroda, and Ahmedabad.—3. Scinde or Sindh Railway, 114 miles, from Kurrachee to Kotree, on the Indus. Opened April, 1861.

THE WATERWORKS at Vehar (Vihar), 14½ miles, are rapidly progressing, and will be well supplied by a lake containing 157,100,000 cubic feet of water, obtained by damming up a rivulet, which drains 13 square miles of country, and which basin is encircled by lofty and well-wooded hills, abounding with game.

The south part of this presidency is inhabited by the *Marathas*, who are principally husbandmen, the branches of the Ghats extending to the east of the town of Sattara to Colapore (Kolapur), and Becjapoor (Bijapur), by the *Ramosees* (Ramosis, the watchmen and thieves of the presidency), who speak the *Mahratta* (Maratha) language, and whom they closely resemble in person and manners. The South Concan (Konkan), and a portion of the Ghauts and Dakhan (Deccan) by the *Marathas*, the *original* *locale* of that hardy and brave race. The north-east portion, together with the *Taptee* (Tapti), and *Candeish* (Khandeish) valleys, by the *Bheels* (Bhils), who are in fact the *aborigines*, and once held possession of the *finest* parts of India, but who are now degenerated to a set of lawless savage beings, the greater portion of whom subsist chiefly on wild fruits, roots, and berries. A few of them, however, have of late years been formed into a well-organised military body, and done good service in the late rebellion.

In the collectorates of Ahmedabad (Ahmadabad), Broach (Bharuch), Khaira, and Surat, these aborigines are intermixed with the *Coolies* (Kulis), *Chowdrias*, *Dooblas*, *Grasias*, *Brahmins* (Brahmans), *Bhoras* (Bhuras, Bhorahs, Borahs, a peculiar class of Mussulmen, of the sect of the *Ismallyahs*), *Koombees* (Mussulmen descended from the Arabians), *Beloochees*, *Metrains*, and *Sindhians*. The islands of Bombay and Salsette by *Armenians*, *Brahmins* (Brahmins), *Christians* (native and European), *Hindus* (Hindoos), *Jews*, *Persians*, *Parsis* (who constitute one fourth of the population), *Portuguese* (some extremely rich and intelligent), *Americans*, *French*, *Africans*, *Swedes*, *Chinese*, *Seedes* (an African tribe), *Arabians*, *Italians* (chiefly of the Roman Catholic priesthood). The principal languages spoken are:—*Arabic*, *Canarese* (Kanarese), *English*, *Gujarathi*, *Hindustani* (Hindustani), *Marathi*, *Marwari*, *Oordoo*, *Portuguese*, &c., of which the former is occasionally used to some extent among the natives in business and etiquette.

The government of this presidency is administered by a governor (£12,800 per annum), 3 members of council (£6,400 per annum each), 4 secretaries (varying from £4,270 to £2,706 per annum), a secretariate with 3 assistants (from £720 to £360 per annum), and 148 civilians (varying from £480 to £120 per annum). The judicial department is presided over by a chief justice (£6,000 per annum, with a retiring

pension of £1,000 per annum, after 10 years service), and a puisne judge (£3,100 per annum), both appointed by Her Majesty; 13 judges and 9 assistant judges, of Her Majesty's Indian Service (varying from £2,810 to £440 per annum); the ecclesiastical department by a bishop (£2,430 per annum, with £100 per month whilst on visitation tours); the educational department by a director (£3,000 per annum); the army by a commander-in-chief, who is also a member of council (£8,220 per annum); the navy by a commodore, a post captain in Her Majesty's service (£3,000 per annum); the public works by a chief engineer (£2,700 per annum); the assessment department by 4 superintendents (£1,290 per annum each); the revenue department by 2 commissioners (£4,200 per annum each); trigonometrical survey department by 3 engineers (varying from £813 to £344 per annum), and 3 surveyors (varying from £312 to £128 per annum); the railway department by 2 engineers (varying from £1,388 to £660 per annum); the accountant general and military office by an accountant general (£4,000 per annum).

#### HISTORICAL REMINISCENCES:—

1024. Mahmood, of Ghuzni, first attacked the rulers of this presidency.
1297. Allawood-deen conquers that portion near the Gulf of Cambay (Kambayat, Ahmednugur (Ahmadnagar), and Poona (Poona, Punnah).
1308. The Putan Ruler of Delhi invaded the above portion.
1318. Mobarik Khilji, his successor, conquered it.
1350. The Deccan (Dakhan) revolted against Mohammed Toghlaq.
1391. Muzulur Khan founds the district about the Gulf of Cambay (Kambayat) into a state.
1429. The islands of Bombay and Salsette form part of Guzerat (Gujarat).
1490. The Deccan forms a separate state.
1508. The Portuguese arrive on the coast.
1515. The Portuguese take possession of the island of Din, which they still hold.
1521. The Portuguese undertake an expedition to Goa.
1534. The Portuguese erect a fort and factory at Din, and take possession of Bassein.
1601. The British establish a factory at Surat, and the Emperor Akbar rules here.
1637. The Emperor Shah Jehan governs this territory.
1661. The islands of Bombay and Salsette ceded to the British by the Portuguese.
1669. Charles the Second grants those islands to the Hon. East India Company.
- The Portuguese hold Salsette and Karanja islands, and annoy the East India Company.
1676. A Mint is established at Bombay.
1683. Declared a presidency, and seat of the Indian Government of the East India Company. Captain Keigweir revolted from the East India Company, and proclaimed the authority of the crown.
1684. It is restored to the East India Company by royal mandate.
1685. The seat of government is removed from Surat.

- 1656.** The President of Surat declared Governor-General of India.  
 urungzebe (Aurangzib) invades it, but withdraws on the payment of a large ransom.
- 1756.** Banerote and Fort Victoria acquired from the Maráthas, in exchange for Gheriah.
- 1774.** The Maráthas conquer Salsette, storm Tannah (Thannah, Tanna).
- 1775.** The above places ceded to the Maráthas, but that act was repudiated by the then Governor of Bombay.
- 1777.** The Maráthas take Broach (Bharach).
- 1779.** The Maráthas defeated at Tullygaon, 18 miles from Poona (Punah, Poonah).
- 1780.** Colonel Goddard captures Dubhoy (Dubhol, Dubhooee), Ahmedabad (Ahmadabad), and a portion of the Concan (Konkan).
- 1781.** Poonah (Poona, Punah) attacked by the English.
- 1782.** Bassein, and the company's territory in Gujarat (Guzerat), ceded to the Maráthas chief, Scindia.
- 1789.** At the death of the Nawab of Surat the E. I. C. obtained that territory, on condition of allowing his family a pension adequate to their rank, the continuance of which was the subject of a Parliamentary debate, in 1856.
- 1790.** The E. I. C. concluded a treaty with the Peishwa and Nizam, against Tipu (Tippoo Sultan).
- 1795.** The young Peishwas, and Nana Furnavese, the Maráthas minister, conspire against the rightful heir.  
 Scindia goes to Poona (Poonah, Punah), and places Bajee Rao on the throne, who adopted Nana Sahib, the atrocious miscreant of Cawnpore (Khanapur, Khanpur) celebrity, as his son and heir, but which act the E. I. C. refused to acknowledge, hence his bitter hatred to the English.
- 1802.** Scindia and Holkar assail each other; the Peishwa joins the former, retreats to Bassein, and enters into a treaty with the E. I. C., and cedes considerable territory to them.  
 Bundelcund is ceded to the E. I. C.
- 1803.** Scindia cedes various districts to the E. I. C.  
 The E. I. C. takes possession of Broach (Bharuch).
- 1805.** The greatest portion of the Collectorates of Ahmedabad (Ahmadabad), and Karia ceded to the E. I. C.
- 1812.** The Raja (Rajah) of Kolapore (Kolhapur) cedes the Island of Sindidroog to the E. I. C.  
 The Raja of Sawunt-Warree, the forts of Vingoria and Gunareme Tembe.
- 1815.** Gungudhur Shastree, the Gulcowa's (Galkwad's) minister and envoy, is murdered at Punderpoor by Trunbukjee, the Peishwa's (Bajee Rao) minister, hence the rising of the Maratha States against the British, who took up the subject, as the Galkwad's minister was then under their protection.  
 The battle of Kirkee, and the Peishwa defeated.
- 1818.** The Peishwa is again vanquished, at Ashti, deposed, pensioned, and sent to reside at Benares.  
 The Collectorates of Candeleish (Khandeleish), Belgaum (Belgaon, Belgauw), Dharwar (Dharwad), Poonah (Poona, Punah), Rutnagherry (Rutnagadi, Rutnagiri), Satara, the Southern Jaghires, Thanah (Tanna, Thannah); with the districts on the right bank of the Seena river, added to this presidency.
- 1837.** The town was visited by a severe hurricane.
- 1854.** A severe hurricane swept the Apollo Bandar away, and drifted the Hastings line of battle and guard ship ashore.
- 1858.** A Mussulman officer, and high caste Hindoo (Hindu) blown from the guns, on the explosion, for inciting their troops (native) to revolt.  
 The 3rd and 5th companies of the 4th Artillery (Gondause), 2nd Light Cavalry, 2nd Native Infantry (Grenadiers), 12th, 21st, 27th Native Infantry, and the Guzerat Irregular Horse revolted.
- 1859.** In January, a shock of an earthquake was experienced at the city of Bombay.  
 Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Bart., died on the 15th April, aged 76.  
 Tantia Topce, born at Poona, hung at Seepree on the 18th April, aged 48.
- The traveller, on his arrival from England, enters the *Military Division of the Bombay Island*, under the direct control of the Governor and Council for the time being, and then proceeds through the
- NORTHERN KONKAN** (or Concan), which extends from the S. of Sawuntwarree near Goa (lat. 15° 44', long. 73° 45') to the Damaun river (lat. 20° 22', long. 72° 50'), is 330 miles long, and from 25 to 50 broad. It is bounded on the W. by the Arabian sea and E. by the ridge of the Ghauts (Ghats). The elevation of the W. part is 106 feet, but it has isolated hills of considerable height, and fertile valleys, through which flow torrents or streams to the Arabian sea. The formation is volcanic trap, rising in terraces to the summit of the Ghauts, and which in some places is so hard and close that it assumes the appearance of a huge black mountain mass towering above the hills, surmounted by a formidable hill fort. The rivers are clear and rapid, but in the level country they are muddy, deep, and affected by the tide their estuaries form harbours which abound in fish



and alligators, and were formerly the resort of desperate pirates. Venomous serpents are numerous. The climate is exceedingly moist in the monsoon, 300 inches of rain has been known to fall in one year. There are numerous thermal springs, the temperature of whose waters seldom exceeds 100°, which are considered beneficial in rheumatism (although turpentine, applied externally, is most efficacious), and when cool are pleasant and healthy to drink. It comprehends two collectorates, viz.: Tannah (Tanna, Thanah) in the north, and Rutnagherry (Ratnagadi, Ratnagiri) in the south. The principal towns are Bombay, Mhar, Junjera, Rutnagherry, (Ratnagadi, Ratnagiri), Viziadroog, and Vingorla. This part of India appears to have first become of importance in the 16th century, when the Portuguese scoured its sea coast. In the 17th it was conquered from the king of Bejjapore, by Sevajee, but Aurungzebe's son, Moazzin, in 1684, lost nearly all his horses, baggage, treasure, &c., when attempting to take possession of it. The Rajah of Satara governed it until the Peshwa held it, and on his overthrow in 1818 it became annexed to the H. E. I. C. dominions.

**THE MILITARY NORTHERN DIVISION OF THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY**, which comprises the collectorates of *Ahmadabad, Ahmadnagar, Broach, Guzerat Territory, Kattywar, Kaira, Khanderish, N. Konkan, Kolaba, Nassick, Poona, Sattara, Surat, and Tannah*, all of which are fully described under their respective heads as the traveller passes through them, and also enters

**THE COLLECTORATE OF TANNAH (Thanah, Tanna)**, which contains the sub-collectorate of Colaba (Kolaba), and is bounded on the north by the Portuguese territory, Demaun, collectorate of Surat, and the Gulcowar's (Gaikwad's) dominions; south by the collectorate of Rutnagherry; east by the collectorates of Ahmednuggur, Poona, and Sattara; west by the Arabian Sea. It is 175 miles long from N. to S., 65 miles broad from E. to W., and contains an area of 5,477 square miles, with a population of 815,849. The whole district is well cultivated, and produces rice, grain, sugar-cane (red kind), plantains, ginger, turmeric, betel leaf, cocoa-nuts, hemp, &c. The Bombay and Agra road passes through this collectorate for 70 miles, also the Bombay, Surat, and Baroda, and the Great Indian Peninsula Railway is now open from Bombay to Campoolee (Kampuli), a distance of 71 miles through this collectorate. In 1844 this district was continually subject to gang robberies and outbreaks, but active and energetic measures being immediately taken, tranquillity was speedily restored. Tannah, its capital, 20½ miles from Bombay, is reached *via* the Great Indian Peninsula Railway.

**INLAND MAILS.**—As the postal arrangements in India differ materially from those of European nations, we shall briefly describe them. The *tappal* runners (letter bearers) are chiefly of the lowest caste (*pariahs*), a most useful, very steady, industrious, and honest class; they are numbered, wear badges, are registered by government, and reside at the different villages through which the *tappal* (or letter bearing) passes. The stations are about eight

or nine miles distant, and are fixed by the collectors (magistrates) of the different zillahs or districts. The routes are generally farmed by natives called "*puccallahs*," contractors, who are held responsible for the conduct and integrity of the *tappal* runners, who are brought up to this avocation from childhood. Their pay is but small, and not in proportion to the dangers and risks which they daily encounter. They are despatched from the post-offices four in number, two carrying the sealed letter bags, fastened to a long pole, having at the other end a number of brass rings, which tinkle as they run, in a similar manner to the bells on the harness of wagon horses in England. They are despatched at all times and seasons, and run weekly from station to station without stopping, on the arrival at which the bags are taken from them by the relay in attendance, who start off without any delay whatever. There is a mail cart from Bombay to Indore, *via* Nassick, from whence the *tappal* runners carry the letters to the interior. Railway to Poona, and a carriage dawk (dāk) from Calcutta to Delhi. The electric telegraph is very much used by the natives as a medium of communication. Mail bags are also forwarded by all steamers that ply to and from the different ports coastwise, and also by the railways to all the stations on the different lines. There is hardly an out-station which has more than one delivery weekly from the capital of the presidency in which it is situated, and which is distributed by the *tappal*, or *chit peon* (postman), who is dressed in a long, loose, white, or in the monsoon season blue, cloth robe, bright yellow cross belt with a brass plate, having "*post office peon*" engraved thereon.

#### THE LANGUAGES.

Spoken throughout this and other Presidencies are:—

*Assamese*.—Very similar to the Bengalee.

*Brig Bhatur*.—Derived from the Sanscrit.

*Bengalee*.—Derived from the Sanscrit.

*Boondela*.—Derived from the Sanscrit.

*Canarese*.—Dependent on the Sanscrit, and spoken in Southern India.

*Cingalese*.—Derived from the Sanscrit, and spoken in Ceylon.

*Cutchee*.—Derived from the Sanscrit, and spoken in Ceylon.

*Guzeratee*.—Derived from the Sanscrit, and spoken by the Parsis, who have adopted it as their Vernacular.

*Hindee*.—(Ordo, or Hindostanee).—Derived from the Sanscrit. The primitive language of the Hindoos, and the common dialect of the Mahomedan population, but considerably modified by the Arabic and Persian tongues. It has two dialects—1st, the *Urdū*, or *Rekhta*, which abounds in words and phrases from the Persian and Arabic. 2nd, the *Hindūs* (Hindi, or Khari Boli), which consists of words of native origin, and derived from the Sanscrit.

*Mahratta*, by Google

**Malaya.****Oortia.**

**Pushloo.**—Derived from the *Arabic*, the language of the Mahomedan faith, laws, and civil regulations.

**Punjabe.**

**Sanscrit.**—The language of the Brahmin religion, Menu's laws, Hindoo civil laws, *keystone* to all the principal dialects spoken in India, and consists of 52 characters.

**Sindhee.**—Derived from the *Arabic*.

**Tamul.****Teloogoo.**

**Persian.**—This language was used in the Indian courts of law until 1837, and is now being much cultivated by the Parsees (Parsis) in W. India.

### THE LAND TENURE IN THE PRESIDENCY OF BOMBAY.

The *Ryotwar System* prevails, viz:—The estate is sub-divided among a proprietary body. The responsibility of each proprietor is recognised by government. The Government claim is affixed to each allotment. The holder of every allotment is individually responsible for the *fixed* assessment of this land. The lands are sub-divided into moderate sized fields. The leases are granted for 30 years. The revenue is fixed at a certain rate per annum for the whole term. The tenant has the option of giving up one or more of his fields, or even cancelling his lease, at the expiration of any given year.

### SANATORIUMS.

At Matheran, 12 miles from the Narel station, on the Bombay and Campoollee (Kampuli) Line; Bandora; Aboo (Abu); Mahabuleshwar, 103½ miles, of the hot season; Poonah, 92 miles, for the rainy season; at Bycullah, 2½ miles, for troops.

### THE CHIEF ATTRACTIONS

In the Bombay Presidency may be classed thus:—In

**Architecture.**—The Abu (Aboo) temples, mosques at Ahmadabad, mausoleums of Adel Shahi, at Vijapur (Beejapore, Bijapur); tombs of the Kaloras and Talpurs, at Haidarabad (Hyderabad), in Scinde (Sindh).

**The Cave Temples** of Bagh, Elephanta, Ellora, Karli, Nesik, Salsette.

**The Falls** of Gokak.

**The Ghats** (Ghaunts) of Khandalla, Mahabuleshwar, Matheran, Tull (Tal, Thull), and Bhore (Bhore, Bor).

**The Ruins** of Bassein, Ahmadabad, Bijapur, Dwarka, Goa, Palitana, Pratappgarh Fort, Rajput fortresses, in Gujurat and Kattywar.

**The Water Works** at Vihar (Vehar), in the Island of Salsette.

### RETIRING FUND.

**Covenanted Servants** pay 4 per cent. on their salaries (except travelling allowances), which entitles them to, viz:—after 10 years' service, a dona-

tion of £500; after 15 years, a pension of £250 per annum; after 22 years, a pension of £500 per annum. If they subscribe the amount of £2,500 to the widows' and orphans' fund, the benefits derived are, viz:—his widow receives an annuity of £300; each daughter an annuity of from £30 to £100, and a dowry of £300; each son an annuity of from £30 to £100, until he becomes of age.

**Uncovenanted Servants** possess no retiring fund, which is much to be lamented; and if the British Government do not intend to place these much valued and hard working portion of Indian officials upon the same equality as covenanted members of the service, a club should be formed by the whole community in each Presidency, under the management of a high uncovenanted official, and the funds invested in Indian Government Securities.

**Military Servants**, after any period of service less than 22 years, officers receive a pension of from £36 to £108 per annum, according to period of actual residence in India; after 22 years' service, on the full pay of his rank.

The following pensions are granted to the widow of a colonel, £205; each child under 6 years of age (one parent living), £20; both dead, £30; 6 to 12 £30 and £45; 12 to 21, £38 and £60. To the widow of a lieutenant-colonel, £175; each child under 6 years of age (one parent living), £20; both dead, £30; 6 to 12, £30 and £45; 12 to 21, £38 and £60. To the widow of a major or chaplain above 10 years' standing, assistant chaplain above 15 years, £145 Captain, surgeon, chaplain, under 10 years, assistant chaplain under 15 years, veterinary surgeon after 10 years' service, £120. To the widow of a first lieutenant, assistant surgeon, or veterinary surgeon, after 10 years' service, £102 3s. 9d. To the widow of a second lieutenant, cornet, ensign, or veterinary surgeon, under 10 years' service, £81 15s.

### FURLOUGH.

**Civil Service.**—A civilian (on medical certificate) may proceed to Europe for 15 months, and retain a portion of his pay if such does not exceed £4,000 per annum; after 7 years' service, for 12 months; after 7 years' additional service, for another 12 months. He can if he feels disposed, after 10 years' service, proceed to Europe for 18 months; after 10 years' additional service, for another 18 months. An allowance of £500 per annum is then made him during his furlough. One year's absence on medical certificate is reckoned in his period of service.

**Military Service.**—An officer, after 10 years' service, may proceed to Europe for 2 years; after 10 years' additional service, for another 2 years; an officer on sick leave may proceed to Europe for 1½ year. The *Indian Register*, or the *Bombay Almanack*, must be consulted for rules and regulations.

The *Indian Naval Officers* who have served 22 years in India are entitled to retire on the full pay of their rank (the 2 years' leave of absence is allowed to count as service). After 10 years' service they may proceed to Europe for 2 years; after 20 years, for another 2 years. The senior Captains on the retired list receive pensions of £600 per annum.

# TABLE OF TRAVELLING DAYS ALLOWED TO OFFICERS, TO COUNT AS SERVICE, AND TO CIVILIANS WHEN ON FURLOUGH.

Name of departure station.	No. of days allowed			Time allowed to Outposts if embarking to leave for England.
	* Fair Season.	To Bombay.	From Bombay.	
Ahmadabad ..	12	18	35	8 days to Vingoria.
Ahmadnagar ..	15	15	15	
Aceerhar .....	12	32	32	
Baroda .....	11	14	28	
Bombay .....	18	18	31	12 days to Vingoria.
Bhool .....	11	16	54	
Dagool .....	6	4	8	
Dessa .....	21	27	44	
Doodwar .....	22	17	36	9 days to Kurrachee.
Hydrabad .....	25	33	74	
Kandahar .....	25	20	31	
Kolapore .....	16	18	23	
Kurrachee .....	12	—	77	16 days to Vingoria.
Mahabuleswar ..	8	6	8	
Malligaum .....	18	18	18	
Neemuch .....	37	40	56	
Nusserabad .....	45	51	68	
Poona .....	8	8	8	
Rajkote .....	17	19	46	
Satta .....	11	9	15	
Serwar .....	12	12	12	
Shikarpur .....	20	56	96	
Sholapore .....	23	23	23	
Sukkur .....	28	53	94	
Surat .....	6	7	10	

\* In (to and from) Seinde (Sindh) begins on the 15th October, and ends on the 13th of April, as regards Sea and River passage; but, until the 18th of May, via all other water passages, such as crossing nullahs, &c.

## LIST OF GOVERNORS OF BOMBAY.

1665 Sir George Oxenden	1794 George Dick.
1667 Gerald Aungler.	1795 John Griffiths.
1667 Thomas Roit.	1795 Jonathan Duncan.
1680 Sir John Child Bt.	1811 George Brown.
1690 John Vaux.	1812 Sir Evan Nepean, Bart.
1690 Bartholomew Harris	
1690 — Annesley.	1815 The Hon. Mount-stuart Elphinstone
1698 Sir John Gayer.	1827 Sir John Malcolm, K.C.B.
1702 Sir N. Waite.	1830 Sir T. Beckwith, K.C.B.
1707 Sir H. Oxenden, Bart.	1831 John Romer.
1709 William Aislabie.	1835 The Earl of Clare.
1724 Charles Boone.	1838 James Farish.
1731 William Phipps.	1839 Sir R. Carnac, Bart.
1734 Robert Cowan.	1841 Sir W. H. Macnaughten, Bart.
1739 Stephen Law.	1841 The Hon. G. W. Anderson.
1742 William Wake.	1842 Sir George Arthur, Bart.
1742 John Geekie.	1846 The Hon. L. R. Reid.
1750 Richard Bouchier.	1847 Sir George Clerk.
1760 Charles Crommelin.	1848 Viscount Falkland.
1767 Thomas Hodges.	1853 Lord Elphinstone.
1774 William Hornby.	1860 Sir George Clerk.
1784 R. H. Bodham.	1862 Sir Bartle Frere.
1788 A. Ramsay.	
1790 Sir W. Medows, K.B.	
1790 Sir R. Abercrombie, K.B.	

## WEIGHTS AND MEASURES

USED IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.

For Heavy Goods except Grain and Rice.

ENGLISH WEIGHT.

Tank (Tanks).	lbs.	oz.	drs.
2½ 1 Piece (Piása) .....	0	0	0
72 30 1 Ser (Seer)* .....	0	11	3½
2,880 1,200 40 1 Man (Maund) .....	28	0	0
57,600 24,000 800 20 1 Khandi (Candy) .....	500	0	0

\* Commonly computed at 11 oz. 4 drs.

## Grain Measure.

ENGLISH WEIGHT.

Tipari (Tiprees)	lbs.	oz.	drs.
2 1 Ser (Seer) .....	0	11	3-2
8 4 1 Payali (Paily, Adhali, Adowley, or Adoly) .....	2	12	12-8
128 64 16 1 Phara (Pharah) .....	44	12	12-8
1,024 512 128 1 1 Khandi (Candy) .....	358	6	6-4

## Drugs and Precious Metal, &c.

Dhans.	dwt.	car.	gr.
4 1 Chawl (Chawal) .....	0	0	0
4 1 1 Ratti (Rut, tee) or Gunj (Goong) .....	0	0	2
8 2 2 1 Val .....	0	0	4
64 8 8 4 1 Máshah (Ma, sh) .....	0	0	16
384 96 96 48 12 1 Tolah .....	8	0	0*

\* By some authors computed at 9 dwt. 12 gr.

## CLOTH MEASURE.

English Measure.

Jau.	Ft.	in.
3 1 Ungall (Oongul) .....	0	0½
9 3 1 Girih .....	0	0 2½
72 24 8 1 Háth .....	1	6
144 48 16 2 1 Gaz .....	3	0

## LONG MEASURE.

English Measure.

Jau.	m.	y.	ft.	in.
3 1 Ungal .....	0	0	0	0½
12 4 1 Múthi .....	0	0	0	3
36 12 3 1 Bilisht .....	0	0	0	9
72 24 6 2 1 Háth .....	0	0	1	6
144 48 12 8 4 1 Bám .....	0	2	0	0
144,000 48,000 12,000 8,000 4,000 1,000 1 Kos*	1	240	0	0

\* This varies in different parts of India from 1 to 3 miles.

## LAND MEASURE.

English Measure.

Chhatairk	a.	sq. y.	sq. ft.
1 .....	0	0	45
16 1 Katthá (Cotta) .....	0	80	0
320 20 1 Bighá (Beegah) .....	0	1,600	0
9,680 605 30½ .....	1	0	0

TO REDUCE INDIAN WEIGHTS INTO AVOIRDUPOIS.  
—Multiply the weight in Sers by 72, and divide by 35.  
TO REDUCE AVOIRDUPOIS WEIGHT INTO INDIAN WEIGHT.—Multiply the lbs. by 35, and divide by 72.

# CITY AND ISLAND OF BOMBAY.

**BOMBAY**, the seat of the Presidency of the same name, is in lat.  $18^{\circ} 57' N.$ , long.  $72^{\circ} 52' E.$ , and forms one of a group of islands, called *Heptamesia*, by *Arrian*.

**Territory, North Concan (Konkan).**

**Civil Authority.**—The Right Hon. Sir Bartle Frere, Governor, Bombay Castle, Parell, and Government House at Malabar Point.

**Head Quarters of the Bombay Army, Lieut.-Gen. Sir W. Mansfield, K.C.B., Commander-in-Chief.**  
**Naval Station of Her Majesty's Indian Navy, Commodore, Captain Wellesley, R.N.**

**CONVEYANCES, &c.**—Horses per day, Rs. 3; shikaras, Rs. 5, driver included; buggies, on the sands, in the Fort, and on the Esplanade, R. 1 per hour, R.  $\frac{1}{2}$  per course in the Fort, palanquins, on the sands, in the Fort, Colaba, Chingipooley, Chichpugli, Mazagon, R.  $\frac{1}{2}$  per turn within the Fort; Rs. 60 per month, with four bearers, from 8 a.m. to 5 p.m.

## COINS.

3 Pie = 1 Pice.

4 Pice = 1 Anna.

16 Annas = 1 Rupee = 2s.

10 Rupees = £1 sterling, very nearly, according to the Exchange.

N.B.—9 pies = 1d. 4 annas = 6d.

**BOATS.**—Boat hire, R.  $\frac{1}{2}$  per turn to or from vessels in the harbour (bunder boats); Rs. 5 per day, either for excursions near the harbour, or sailing about it.

It contains a mixed population of 600,000, composed of Europeans of all countries, Anglo-Indians, Indo-Portuguese, native Christians, Parsis, who form *one-fourth* of the entire population, Armenians, Jews, Brahmins, Bohras, Mussulmen, Hindoos, Mahrattas, Jains, Sidi, Persians, Chinese, Malays, Arabs, Americans, Indo-Dutch, &c. It is situated on an island, 8 miles long from N.E. to S.W., and 3 wide, which forms, with the neighbouring islands, one of the finest harbours of the Indian ocean, with 7 fathoms of water at low tide, lying between it and the mainland, is land-locked, and well protected from the Arabian sea. To the south are Woman's and Colaba (Kolaba) Islands, two rocky islets, both united to it by causeways. To the north lies the beautiful, fertile, and picturesque Island of Salsette (18 miles long and 10 broad, with an area of 150 square miles, and a population of 50,000), which is also connected with it by a causeway and arched stone bridge, leading from the village of Mahim to that of Bandoora. The appearance of the town from the sea is extremely beautiful, having in the

background the magnificent Western Ghats, with their bold, picturesque, majestic, and varying peaks towering to the clouds.

The old town is enclosed within an admirably well-constructed, but very much neglected and dilapidated Fort, built 1530, by the Portuguese, after Vauban's first system, portions of which, especially near St. George's fort, are crumbling into dust and ruins. The greater number of the streets are very narrow, thickly studded with houses of four and five stories, built in the old-fashioned Portuguese style, which gives them a very mean and dirty appearance. There are a few wide streets, however, such as Rampart Row, where the hotels, navy and yacht clubs, Treacher and Co.'s chemical depôt (at which excellent soda-water, lemonade, perfumes, drugs, toilet necessaries, &c., are always obtainable of the very best quality), banks, and numerous merchants' offices are situated, most of which buildings are capacious, lofty, and commodious, as well as the Green, the lungs of the western Indometropolis. The Esplanade outside the Fort is close to the sea shore, where during the dry season the sands, from which on the eve of the monsoon emits forth air of the temperature of a *fiery furnace*, extend in the form of a semicircle (Back Bay), from the Island of Colaba to within a short distance of Malabar Point. We pass the spot where formerly stood the statue erected to the Marquis of Cornwallis, and where until 1858 the European residents luxuriated in cool tents, and temporary light airy habitations, during the oppressive heat of the hot season, from the month of February to the close of May. Now, it is frequented in the evening from 6 to 7 p.m., by the rank and fashion of the city, some mounted on beautiful Arab steeds, others driving well-appointed equipages, all of which are attended by their servants arrayed in the costumes of their caste, with here and there a sprinkling of the most eminent Parsee and Mussulman merchant princes, either driving, riding, or walking about in familiar intercourse with each other around the governor's band stand, enjoying the performance of some favourite operatic overture, polka, galopade, &c., whilst natives of all degree and castes, in their various costumes, are strolling about on foot, adding a peculiar animation and picturesqueness to the scene. Towards the N.W. lies the Elphinstone College, and the Racquet Court, built by subscription, and opened in 1825. Close at hand stand the Scottish Free Church, Roman Catholic Chapel, American Mission Printing Establishment, Mahomedan Mosques, carriage manufactories, &c.; and then

the native town, on one side of which stands the "Robert Money School," and on the other, "The Bombay Tract and Book Depository," situated in a densely populated unhealthy district, near which are the bazaars or markets, native coffee houses, numerous native places of worship, the hospital for animals (to which all stray or lost animals are taken, where they are provided for), veterinary college, horse repository, &c.; the small suburb of Girgaum, with its saddlers' shops, Roman Catholic Chapel, native mosques; 'Crow Nest, with the Scottish female orphanage establishment; Copper Row, where the goldsmiths and coppersmiths carry on their noisy avocations. Passing through these we approach the Persian coffee houses, where numerous Persians are to be seen seated in the open air eating dried fruits, sipping their sherbets, whilst the beautiful cats of Cabul are frisking and playing about their owners; then the Bycullah Road is soon approached. On the right of the Cornwallis monument lies the Boree Bunder, at which is situated the terminus of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway (a commodious edifice, and well calculated to carry out the arrangements necessary from a vast and extensive traffic), which line was opened with great *éclat* on the 16th April, 1853. Close at hand is the landing place from which the Panwell steamers formerly departed several times daily—the direct distance across being only 22 miles. We then pass the native infantry barracks, through the native town, in which the bazaars are situated, and where all supplies of every kind, both native and European, are obtainable, to Mazagon Road, with its elegant mansions, conspicuous among which stands that of Sir Cussetjee Jamsetjee, picturesquely situated in beautiful gardens and compounds; and at Mazagon, so celebrated for its mangoes, are handsome residences enclosed in ornamented and well-kept gardens, extensive toddy and mango groves, which produce the finest fruit of that kind in India, called by the natives "Aum," of a bright yellow pulp, with an orange green coat, mingled with a red bloom, and very luscious. There are innumerable varieties of this fruit, which is plentiful in all the bazaars. The best on the Bengal side are those of Malda; on the Bombay those of Mazagon; but the *finest* in all India are those of Goa. In this quarter are a Hindoo burial ground, where bones and skulls lie scattered about in all directions, powder magazine and works, Peninsular and Oriental Company's dock yard, botanical gardens, Long Hope Hotel, situated on elevated ground, and in an extensive compound, and where families can, if they desire it, engage separate *banglas*; Suddur Adawlut (Sadr Adulat), Small Cause court, police office; and at Seewree (Sewri), the School of Industry, so admirably planned and carried out by Dr. Buist. Passing Girgaum, we reach Tardoo and Breach Candy, where Sir Cussetjee Jamsetjee, Bart., has a beautiful seat, at which are situated spacious elegant mansions, in beautiful and picturesque compounds and gardens, the residences of the native and European merchants, civilians, and Government officers, a lovely spot; and further on, close to the sea shore, but on elevated ground, stands Malabar Point, 70 feet above the sea, at which there is an official residence for the

Governor of Bombay, numerous large elegant mansions, tastefully ornamented gardens, and spacious compounds, all commanding beautiful sea and land views, especially of Bombay and the Island of Colaba. Yet, notwithstanding its open and apparent healthy situation, it is a well-authenticated fact, whenever any epidemic makes its appearance in this island, that the residents of Malabar Point are invariably the *first* to be attacked with it.

Within the Fort are the mint, town hall, with the levee rooms of the Governor and Commander-in-Chief, council chamber, &c. The Green, tastefully shaded with tamarind trees; the secretariate, barracks, cathedral and custom-house on the E., near the castle, and S. of which, but on the E. side of the fort, stand the supreme and other courts of justice; docks, the Master Attendant's office, near the entrance of which Commodore Hawkins was thrown from his curdle and killed, in 1851, and Apollo (corrupted from *Palwar* (the name of an old native village, which formerly stood on its site,) Bandar, close to which, on the W. side of the road stood St. Andrew's church, the chief place of worship of the Church of Scotland in this island, with Rampart Row at the corner. The S. extremity has, as it were, two appendages attached to it, viz., Old Woman's Island, the road to which must be ferried across at high tide; and at the further end, the Island of Kolaba (Colaba) joined to the main land by a handsome causeway, at the extremity of which stands that heavy, ugly pile, the Grant Buildings, the basement floor of which is converted into store rooms, and the upper stories into residence chambers, constructed in flats on the Scotch plan. Proceeding through the centre of the island, along an excellent road lined on both sides with banglas (bungalows), prettily situated in tasteful compounds ("gardens"), and inhabited by wealthy natives and Europeans, we soon reach the Kabul Memorial Church, the new one, and Roman Catholic chapel, then pass the European barracks, with extensive but low parade ground, canteen and most miserable bazaar, and after leaving the officers' mess room and banglas, on the E. stands the Observatory with its admirably arranged laboratory and valuable instrument, facing which is Lott's Road (so named from Professor Lott having obtained its reconstruction in 1852), leading down to a native bazaar and *locale*; then the Light-house standing almost on the verge of the prong, and on the S. extremity on the W., the Lunatic Asylum, dispensary, and cemetery.

**CLOTHING TO BE WORN.**—From April to June, white cotton clothes. From November to March thin woollen.

**MONSOON** (rainy season) commences about 10th June and ends about 10th October; hottest months, April and May—average heat 96° to 100° in the shade; coolest month, January.

**THERMOMETER.**—Lowest range, 52°; highest range, 140°.

**TIDE.**—The highest spring is 17 feet, the usual height 14 feet. Heavy swells prevail in the monsoon, which often drive vessels ashore on the Light House prong.

# DIRECTORY

Of the principal establishments worth visiting in Bombay, addresses of the most eminent professional gentlemen, teachers of languages, accomplishments, tradesmen, &c., &c.

*Apothecaries*, Treacher and Co., Medow Street, Belasis Road, Bycullah.

*Army Accoutrement Manufacturer*, John Tanner, Belasis Road, Bycullah.

*Agents General*, Messrs. Remington and Co., Fort. *Artists*, James Peyton, Girgaum, and J. Ross, Medow Street.

*Auctioneers*, Bennett and Co., Forbes Street.

*Army and Navy Outfitters*, W. R. Burn and Co., Medow Street.

*Baker*, F. Leggett, Hummum Street.

*Bankers* (see page 37).

*Billiard Rooms*, British Hotel, Apollo Street, and Adelphi Hotel, Bycullah.

*Bookbinders*, Education Society's Press, Bycullah.

*Booksellers*, Thacker and Co., Forbes Street.

*Bootmakers*, Partridge and Co., Medow Street.

*Bonnet Makers*, Mrs. Lake, No. 3, Bycullah Road, Mrs. Mc. Auley, Hummum Street.

*Cabinet Maker*, Manockjee Nowrojee, Medow Street.

*Chinese Bazaar*, Sorabjee Dossabhoj, Apollo Street.

*Card and Copperplate Printers*, Education Society's Press, Bycullah.

*Chemists* Treacher and Co., Medow Street.

*China (Productions) Depositories*, Barjorjee Nusserwanjee and Co., Medow Street.

*China Shoemaker*, John Jackson, Kalbadavia Road.

*Bradshaw's Overland Guide Depot*, Jehangeer Nusserwanjee and Co., Apollo Street.

*Clock Makers*, Jamssetjee Muncherjee, Apollo Street, and J. H. Phillips and Co., Medow Street.

*Cermet Importers*, Jehangeer Nusserwanjee and Co., Apollo Street.

*Coach Makers*, Joseph Antoine and Co., Esplanade, and Sorabjee Shapoorjee, Bhendy Bazaar.

*Coach Painters*, Joseph Antoine and Co., Esplanade.

*Dentists*, J. L. Lowry, Medow Street, and C. H. Somerville, Hummum Street.

*Drapers, Glovers, and Silk Mercers*, J. W. Watson and Co., Hummum Street, and Cooverjee Mawjoo Dorabjee, Medow Street.

*Draughtsman*, E. F. Edwards, Fort.

*Dressmakers*, Madame Garguilo, Medow Street, and Mrs. C. Lake, Belasis Road, Bycullah.

*Electro Platers and Gilders*, Herbert and Co., 10, Forbes Street.

*Engravers*, Esperance and Co., 4, Apollo Street.

*Farriers and Veterinary Surgeons*, G. B. Wells, Girgaum, and Stephens and Co., Baboola Tank.

*Goldsmith*, Kessowjee Govind, Medow Street.

*Gunmaker*, Thomas Edwards, 14, Medow Street.

*Gunsmith*, Hossein Mohamed, Bhendy Bazaar.

*Harness Makers*, Robert Peat, Medow Street, and J. Tanner, Bycullah.

*Hatters*, Smith and Co., Medow Street.

*Horse Dealers*, Banker Mahomed, Bhendy Bazaar, and J. B. Wells, Girgaum, strongly recommended.

*Hotels*, Adelphi, Bycullah; Albion, Mazagon; British, Apollo Street; English, Military Street; Hope Hall (Family), Mazagon; Oriental, Mazagon; Prince Albert, Esplanade; Prince of Wales, Marine street; Royal, Nesbit Lane, Fort.

*Ice Confectioners*, Morenas and Co. (French House), Medow Street.

*Ice Depot*, The Ice House, H. Moore, Superintendent.

*Jeweller*, Frammurze Rustomjee, Apollo Street, near the British Hotel.

*Lithographers*, T. Graham, Bhendy Bazaar, and Education Society's Press, Bycullah.

*Mess Agents*, Jehangeer Nusserwanjee and Co., Apollo Street, and Clare and Co., Medow Street.

*Midwives*, Mrs. Baily, Colaba, Mrs. Shea, Apollo Gate, and Mrs. Williamson, Mazagon.

*Milliners*, Mrs. Hern, 3, Medow Street, Mrs. Lake, 3, Bycullah Road, and Mrs. Mc. Auley, Hummum Street.

*Musical Instrument Makers*, Herbert and Co., 10, Forbes Street.

*Music Teachers*, Mr. Dyas, Bycullah, and Mr. Mc. Comble, Church Street.

*Newspapers*, see Bombay publications, page 47.

*Oculist*, J. L. Lowry, Medow Street.

*Optician*, A. C. Thornhill, Medow Street.

*Organists*, M. Mull, Colaba, and M. Bond, Bycullah.

*Palanquin Builders*, Collett and Co., Girgaum Road, and Bomanjee Dadabhoj, Medow Street.

*Photographers*, H. Hinton, Bycullah, and Henderson and Co., Medow Street.

*Pianoforte and Organ Repairers*, Mc. Comble and Co., Church Street.

*Picture Frame Maker*, Byramjee Cursetjee, Forbes Street.

*Printing Establishments*, see Bombay Printing Presses, page 55.

*Saddlers*, Mrs. Tapp, Medow Street, and R. Peat, Medow Street.

*Schools (Boys)*, the Rev. W. Peyton, Girgaum; A. B. Roswell, Hummum Street; the Young Ladies' Institution at Bycullah; A. B. Boswell, Hummum Street (Girls).

*Scientific Instrument and Implement Depot*, Herbert and Co., 10, Forbes Street.

*Ship Chandler*, Nusserwanjee Merwanjee, Apollo Street.

*Shoe Makers*, see *Boot Makers*.

*Sign Board Painters*, J. Ross, Medow Street, and J. Druet, Kalbadavie.

*Silk Mercers*, J. W. Watson and Co., Hummum Street.

*Soda Water Manufacturers*, Rogers and Co., Rampart Row, and Treacher and Co., Medow Street.

*Surgeon and Physician*, Dr. J. Yuill, Rampart Row.

*Tailors*, Smith and Co., Medow Street, and J. Watson and Co., Hummum Street.

*Transit Agent*, P. R. Rodrigues, Apollo Street.

*Undertakers*, W. Brown, the Cathedral, and E. Bailey, Colaba.

*Veterinary Surgeons*, see *Farriers*.

*Watch Makers*, A. C. Thornhill, Medow Street, and Dorabjee Framjee, Church Street.

*Work Box (Bombay Mosaic) Makers*, Eduljee Curketjee, Girgaum Road, and Nundram Dyaram, Forbes Street.

## PUBLIC COMPANIES, INSTITUTIONS, CONSULS, HOTELS, STEAM PACKETS, &c.

**BENEVOLENT.**—Association for relieving the Parsis in Persia; Bene Israel Society; District Society; European Pensioners' and Widows' Asylum; Dispensaries (gratuitous), two institutions; European General Hospital; Prabhu Institutions; Nagdevi Dispensary; Seamen's Friend Associations; Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy's Surat and Nowsaree Fund; Temperance Union; Lunatic Asylum, Colaba (for Europeans and Natives).

**COTTON.**—Colaba Press Company; Hydraulic Press Company; East India Spinning and Weaving Company.

**CLUBS.**—Byculla; East India United Service; Indian Navy; Golf; Union Cricket; Yacht.

**ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH ESTABLISHMENT.**—Deputy Superintendent, H. P. Owen, Esq., Bombay.

**EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS.**—Barretto Charity School, Kavel; Church Mission School, for girls; David Sassoon Industrial and Reformatory Schools; Elphinstone College; Education Society Schools, at Byculla; Female Orphanage (Scottish); Free Church Mission School, for girls; Grant Medical College; Indo-British Institution; Moola Feroze Mudrasa; Juganath Sunkersett's English School; ditto, Sanscrit; Oculdass Tejpal; Nek Namdar Sukhavatee Bahadoor Shetani Hurcooverbae Girls' Schools; Orphanage for the Sons of Presbyterians; Poona Sanscrit College; Robert Money School; Rao Bahadoor Muggaubaal Kurumchand Girls' School; Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy's Parsee Institution; the University of Bombay.

**FREEMASONS' LODGES.** viz.:—Provincial Grand Chapter of Western India, M. E. Comp. G. S. Lodge; Grand Superintendent: Provincial Grand Lodge of Western India, H. D. Cartwright, Provincial Master. Both under the Grand Lodge of Scotland.

**INSURANCE (LONDON) COMPANIES.**—*Agents:* Alliance, Messrs. Remington & Co.; Colonial, Cardwell, Parsons & Co.; Family Endowment, Robert Strong & Co.; Great Britain, Grey & Co.; Imperial, Cardwell & Co.; Liverpool, Ritchie, Stewart, & Co.; Medical Ewart, Latham & Co.; Phoenix, Alexander C. Bruce & Co.; Universal, Leckie & Co.

**LITERARY INSTITUTIONS.**—Agri-Horticultural Society of Western India; Ahmedabad Students' Society, Ahmedabad Native Library (Heemobhai Institute); Asiatic Society; Geographical Society; Mahatree Dnyan Persaruck Subha Satia Veechar Sawusud, Tract and Book (the Bombay).

**LIBRARIES.**—Mazagon; Juvenile Improvement; Port Improvement; Native General; Native Book Club; Native Benevolent; Kavel Book Club; Kurachee; Gujarat Vernacular Society; Tract and Book Society; Provincial College (French); Dnyan Persaruck Subha.

Government Museum, Mechanics' Institution, Medical and Physical Society, Natural History Society, Photographic Society, Students' Literary and Scientific Society.

## OIL PRESSING COMPANY.

## PAPER MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

**RAILWAY ESTABLISHMENTS.**—The Great Indian Peninsula—Bombay, Baroda, and Central India—Scinde Railway Company.

**WESTERN INDIA CANAL AND NAVIGATION COMPANY,** G. Buist, Esq., LL.D., Secretary.

**STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANIES.**—The Peninsular and Oriental Company, Agent, J. Ritchie, Esq.; Austrian Lloyds, Messrs. Ritchie and Co.; Bombay Steam Navigation, manager, W. H. S. Crawford.

**MISSIONARY SOCIETIES, &c.**—The Church Missionary, London Missionary, St. Andrew's Church, Free Church of Scotland, Free Church of Scotland West of India Missions, Irish Presbyterian Mission, American Mission, Western Indian Organisation, in connection with the Evangelical Alliance, Bombay Bible.

## LIST OF CONSULS.

*America.*—

*Austria*—M. S. Campbell, Esq.

*Belgium*—H. L. Brodbeck, Esq.

*Bremen*—A. Gumpert, Esq.

*France*—M. E. Touche, Esq.; II. Angelucci, Esq. Vice-Consul.

*Hamburg*—A. Gumpert, Esq.

*Oldenburgh*—Augustus Gumpert, Esq.

*Ottoman Consul General.*—Mirza Ali Mahomed Khan.

**France.**—F. Matthey Esq.

**Sardinia.**—Robert Knight Esq.

**Portuguese.**—Senhor Braz Fernandez.

**Netherlands.**—H. L. Brodbeck Esq.

**Sweden.**—J. G. Volkart Esq.

**CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.**—John Mawson, Esq., Secretary.

**Hotels.**—Prince Albert (the Esplanade), British (Apollo Street), Barne's English (Military Square), Wellesley (Church Bandar), all within the fort. Hope Hall (Mazagon), where families may obtain *bangalows* (Banglas), situated in the spacious compound entirely to themselves. Adelphi, formerly Clare Hall, at Byculla, without the Fort. Tariff—Rs. 5 per diem, for board and lodging, which includes small bed-room, use of general apartment, coffee at 6 a.m., breakfast (dejeuner à la fourchette), 10 a.m., *luncheon*, 1 p.m., dinner, 7 p.m. All wines, spirits, pale ale, soda-water, &c., are charged extra. Pale ale, per bottle, Rupee 1; soda-water, per bottle, Rupee 1; brandy, per bottle, rupees 2; wine, sherry, and port, 2 rupees. Rupees 100 to 110 (£10 to £11) per month.

**BANKERS.**—Messrs. Remington and Co.; Oriental Bank; Agra Bank; Commercial Bank; Bombay Bank; Mercantile Bank Corporation; all situated within the fort.

**EXCHANGE.**—Sovereigns are generally worth Rs. 10, but if purchased in the Bazaar can seldom be procured under Rs. 10 1 an.

**BAZAARS (Bazars).**—The Great Bazar Bhandi, and various others, situated within the fort and in the native town, all well supplied, but into which Europeans never enter, except out of mere curiosity.

**STEAM PACKETS.**—Peninsular and Oriental Company's vessels arrive here, *outward-bound* from Aden on the 11th and 26th, and on the 6th and 22nd of every month from Amoy, Australia, Ceylon, Hong Kong, Manila, Mauritius, Penang, Réunion, Singapore, and Shanghai, and sail *homeward-bound*, via Aden, on the 12th and 25th, and *via* Ceylon to Amoy, Australia, Hong Kong, Manila, Mauritius, Penang, Réunion, Singapore, and Shanghai, on the 1st and 16th of every month. Overland mails are made up at the General Post Office, every fortnight; to Madras, Calcutta, &c. daily; Bombay Steam Navigation Company's vessels to Kurrachee and places on the Indus, Goa, Cochin, Calcut, and Colorobo. The Bombay Steam Navigation Company's fares: to Surat, Rs. 70 and 55; Vingola, Goa, Cochia, Rs. 50 and 70; to Kurrachee, Rs. 110 and 35. These only ply fortnightly during the Monsoon. The Peninsular and Oriental Company to Gaile, Rs. 190 1st class, Rs. 120 2nd class; Penang, Rs. 400 and 226; Singapore, Rs. 470 and 313; Hong Kong, Rs. 700 and 456; Madras, Rs. 290 and 145; Calcutta, Rs. 420 and 210; Aden, Rs. 400 and 150; Suez, Rs. 750 and 350; Malta, Rs. 900; Marseilles or Gibraltar, Rs. 920; the railway transit through Egypt is extra, viz., £7, 1st class; £3 10s., 2nd; Southampton, Rs. 1,000 and 500.

**RAILWAY** to Byculla, Mahim, Coorla, Bhandop, Tannah, Perseek, Callian, Titwalla, Wassin, &c. Trains several times, daily. Station at Boree Bunder. The first portion, from Boree Bunder to Poonah, 25 miles was opened June 14th, 1858).

## THE POST OFFICE.

Situated in the Fort, close to the Custom House, is under the administration of a Postmaster General (a civil servant), at a stipend of £1,600 per annum; deputy ditto, £1,140; 7 inspectors, with salaries varying from £120 to £420 per annum; and 11 native clerks, with stipends from £120 to £240 per annum, and is most admirably conducted. No servants should be sent with or for letters without taking a letter book with them, and having it stamped at the Post Office, which the officials will always do upon application being made to them.

### DAILY DESPATCH OF INLAND MAILS FROM BOMBAY.\*

Hour of Despatch of the Train.	To what Railway Station.	To what places Mails are dispatched.	Up to what Hours Letters and Papers can be Posted.
ON WEEK-DAYS.			
At 7:30 a.m.	Dewloree	Wassin and Nassick	Up to 6 a.m.
At 9 a.m.	Tanna, Callian, Campoollee, Khandalla, and Poona	Tanna, Callian, Mathuran, Campoollee, Khandalla, Kirkee, and Poona	Up to 7:30 a.m.
At 7:45 a.m. & 5:30 p.m.	Mahim	Mahim	Up to 6:30 a.m. and 4:30 p.m.
At 8 p.m.	Tanna, Callian, Nassick, Campoollee, Khandalla, Poona, and Sholapore	The different Postal Stations in India, Mahim excepted	Up to 6 p.m.
ON SUNDAYS.			
At 2:30 p.m.	Mahim	Mahim	Up to 1 p.m.
At 8 p.m.	Tanna, Callian, Nassick, Campoollee, Khandalla, and Poona	The different Postal Stations in India, Mahim excepted	Up to 4 p.m.

\* On week days there are three postal deliveries in Bombay—at 8, 11, and 2 o'clock—on Sundays there is but one delivery—at noon.

Registered Letters must be posted not later than 5:30 p.m. Bhanygi Parcels can be posted up to 5 p.m. on Week-days. No Bhanygi Parcels, except Service Parcels and packets of Books, for the Sta-



tions of Tanna, Callian, Wasind, Matheran, Campoollee, Khandalla, Kirikey, and Poona, will be received for despatch by Post. No Bhanyu Parcels can be received on Sundays.

Letters and Papers may be posted up to 7 o'clock p.m. on Week-days, on payment of a fee of 8 annas on each letter in postage stamps. Letters, &c., can be posted at the receiving houses and pillar letter-boxes up to 4 o'clock p.m., on Week-days, and up to 3 o'clock p.m. on Sundays.

#### MAILS DESPATCHED BY SEA.

The Overland Mails are despatched from Bombay twice every month. The dates of departure are published in the local newspapers and in the Bombay *Postal Advertiser*, so that inquirers by referring to them can always ascertain when the steamers leave Bombay.

The same remark applies to the Mails forwarded from Bombay to

Point de Galle, Singapore, Penang, Hong Kong, and Shanghai. For Australia, by the Overland Steamer to Aden.  
" Mauritius and Bourbon, ditto ditto.  
" Cape of Good Hope, ditto ditto, and thence *via* the Mauritius.

" Kurracchee and Scinde, a few hours after the arrival of the Overland Mails.

#### OVERLAND MAILS TO BOMBAY.

The Overland Mails for Bombay are despatched *via* Southampton on the mornings of the 12th and 27th of each month, or, when either of those dates fall on a Sunday, on the previous evening; and *via* Marseilles on the evenings of the 3rd and 18th of each month, or when either of those dates fall on a Sunday, on the following evening.

**POSTAGE SCHEDULE.**—*Showing the Rate of Steam (or British Packet) Postage, and Inland Postage, chargeable on Letters, Newspapers, and Prices Current, posted in India for transmission to other Countries by British Packet Steamers or for delivery in India, and also of Book and Blanyu Postage leviable on Packets of Books and Parcels.*—*N.B. The prepayment of Letters and Newspapers is compulsory, for the United Kingdom, and for every other country out of India.*

POSTAGE ON LETTERS.		Rs. A. P.	
Not exceeding 1 tola	.....	0	0 6
Exceeding 1 and not exceeding 1 tola	.....	0	1 0
" 1 and not exceeding 1 tola	.....	0	2 0
" 1 and not exceeding 1 tola	.....	0	3 0
" 1 and not exceeding 1 tola	.....	0	4 0
And so on, 2 annas being added for every additional tola or fraction.	.....		

Letters forwarded by the Express to Calcutta, on the arrival of the Overland Mails, will be charged with an extra postage of one anna when the weight of each letter does not exceed 1 tola, and two annas when the weight does not exceed 1 tola. No firm, or private individual, will be allowed to send more than 2 tolas weight of letters. Each letter must be superscribed "Overland Express." Overland letters sent to England for despatch to Calcutta by the Express, sent by the arrival of the Overland Mail, ought to be enclosed in coloured envelopes, and superscribed "Per Express."

THE DELIVERY IN CEYLON, sent <i>via</i> Mauritius		Rs. A. P.	
Not exceeding 1 tola or 1 oz. and not exceeding 1 tola or 1 oz.	.....	0	2 0
Exceeding 1 tola or 1 oz. and not exceeding 1 tola or 1 oz.	.....	0	4 0
Exceeding 1 tola or 1 oz. and not exceeding 1 tola or 1 oz.	.....	0	6 0
Exceeding 1 tola or 1 oz. and not exceeding 1 tola or 1 oz.	.....	0	8 0
And so on, adding 8 annas for every additional 1/2 oz. or fraction of an oz., in addition to 2 annas French postage for every additional 1/2 oz.	.....		

Postage for every additional 1/2 oz. (Not exceeding 1/2 oz. and not exceeding 1 oz. 0 4 0 Exceeding 1/2 oz. and not exceeding 1 oz. 0 8 0)

**UNITED KINGDOM.** (Not exceeding 1/2 oz. and not exceeding 1 oz. 0 4 0 Exceeding 1/2 oz. and not exceeding 1 oz. 0 8 0)

#### ON NEWSPAPERS, &c.

ON NEWSPAPERS, &c.		Rs. A. P.	
Single number	.....	0	1 0
Not exceeding 5 tolas	.....	0	1 0
Exceeding 5 and not exceeding 12 tolas	.....	0	2 0

Letters must be prepaid by stamps.

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## PUBLIC CONVEYANCES—

## BUNDER BOATS (large sailing Boats).

<i>For Fair Season,</i>	13 Men.	11 Men.	9 Men.	7 Men.
<i>from 15th Sept. to 31st May.</i>	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.

For a trip on board ship in harbour, and if discharged within two hours .....	2	4	1	12	1	8	1	4
Ditto at Middle Ground .....	5	0	4	0	4	0	3	0
Per day .....	5	0	4	0	3	0	2	8

*For Monsoon from 1st June to 14th Sept.*

For a trip on board ship in harbour, and if discharged within two hours .....	3	0	2	8	2	4	2	0
Ditto at Middle Ground .....	7	0	6	0	6	0	5	0
Per day .....	6	0	5	0	4	8	3	0

## DINGHIES (Boats).

	Fair Season.	Monsoon.
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
For a trip on board ship, and there discharged .....	0	5
For a whole day .....	1	0

## PALANQUINS (with four Hamals).

	Rs. a
From the Fort to Mazagon, Byculia, Girgaum, and Upper Colaba, the distance exceeding one mile, and not exceeding three miles, with no detention .....	0 8
From the Bunders to the Fort, Lower Colaba, and any distance not exceeding one mile, with no detention .....	0 4
For a whole day, or when the distance exceeds three miles .....	1 4
For a month, from 8 a.m. to 8 p.m. ....	30 0

## BUGGIES (Cabs).

From the Fort to Mazagon, Byculia, Girgaum, and Upper Colaba .....	0	8
Ditto ditto and back .....	0	12
From the Fort to Lower Colaba .....	0	4
Ditto ditto and back .....	0	6
The whole day .....	3	0

COOLIES (Kulis) for carrying merchandize, &c., from shops to private residences, or performing any manual labour, receive 1 pie each article, or two annas per day for labour. They can also be hired for jobs at stipulated rates.

BULLOCK HACKERIES are wooden carts, constructed on two wheels, without springs, with cover and curtains; but in some parts, and especially about Surat and Bombay man cotton and indigo planters

have omnibuses drawn by the beautiful, milk-white Surat oxen, but when used to transport baggage, the cover and curtains are dispensed with.

**BOATS.**—*Budgerows*, from 50 to 80 tons burthen, are generally used for travelling up and down the large rivers in the interior, and form a very pleasant mode of transit. One half aft forms a decked cabin, with two large rooms, a poop, and awning. The fore part is appropriated to the crew, generally 11 in number, viz., a steersman (*manjee*) and ten seamen (*dandies*). Travellers can, with the greatest ease and comfort, proceed upwards of 1,200 miles in the interior in one of them, which journey would occupy four months. It is necessary to take a set of servants, stores of every description, and a complete camp equipage, when adopting this mode of travelling, as no public accommodation exists in any part of the interior. Only casual supplies of fowls, milk, butter, rice, and fire-wood, are obtainable at the villages on the banks of the rivers, the scenery along which is varied, beautiful, grand, majestic, picturesque, and magnificently imposing; so that when the wind is contrary, or the budgerow grounds on a sand-bank, sketching and shooting will beguile the wayfarer's time most pleasantly. Those vessels are always accompanied by a

*Paushway*, or small boat, in which all the cooking is performed, as the effluvia from such would be intolerable if conducted on board the budgerow.

*The Patella*, or Hindoostan (Hindustan) baggage boat, is built of *saul* wood, clinkered, flat bottom, with slanting bulwarks, and not so easily manœuvred as an English barge or punt boat. It is very broad, draws little water, and well calculated for bringing down cotton and produce from the interior.

*The Oolak*, or Hooghly and Bengal common baggage boat, sharp at the bow, with rounded sides, is an excellent vessel for tacking and sailing before the wind, and can be managed very well in smooth water with the oar.

*The Dacca (Dacca) Fulwar*, which, like the *Patella* and *Oolak*, built with a keel, is well calculated for stormy weather, and extremely handy for general use.

*The Tumlook Boats* are well-built, and admirably adapted for carrying salt, for which purpose they are used.

*The Light Boats* are of various forms and sizes, and principally used to carry betel leaf.

*The Wood Boats* of the Sunderbunds are from 600 lbs. to 60,000 lbs. burthen, and well constructed for such traffic.

*The Calcutta Bhur* is used to convey cargo to and from vessels lying in the ports.

*The Chittagong Boats* are also well-built vessels.

*The Light Mag Boats* have single hollowed piece timber floors, raised sides, sewed together with strips of bamboo over the seams.

The Small Dinghies and Kerich-rigged Pinnace, are both used by European travellers for river travelling.

The European traveller's fleet of boats when performing a river journey, is regulated by his position in the Service, and the number of his retinue. Some require three, whilst others seldom have less than five, six, or even fifteen, as horses, &c., are conveyed by them. They are chiefly used in the inland navigation on the rivers Ganges, Indus, Brahmaputra, and Irrawaddy. The Nerubdda, Godavery, Kistnah, &c., are seldom traversed by Europeans, and will only admit of very small boats, of light draught of water, as also the Jhils (lakes) of Munda, Delabari, Chillum Aka, and great Jhil.

## PRICE CURRENT

OF MISCELLANEOUS ARTICLES IN GENERAL DEMAND IN INDIA.

Articles.	Rate in Rupees.
All Music sold at .....	double the price in England.
Albop's Pale Ale.....per dozen quarts	5 to 5½
Anchovies .....	1½ to 2
Argand Lamps .....	150 to 200
Bank of England notes .....	10 to 10½
Bass's Pale Ale.....per dozen quarts	5 to 5½
Blacking.....per bottle	½ to ¾
Boat Hire.....landing each time	½ to ¾
".....per day	5 to 6
Books, at 12 Annas for every Shilling.	
Bottled Stout .....	6 to 7
".....per dozen pints	4½ to 5
Bread.....per 10 loaves	1 to 1½
Cabbages from the Hills .....	½ to 1
Caljand.....per bundle	½ to 1
Camphor Wood Trunks .....No. 1, each	8 to 10
".....No. 2, "	12 to 14
".....No. 3, "	16 to 18
Carriages.....each	300 to 1000
Carriage Lamps .....	8 to 20
" Whips .....	2 to 10
Charcoal .....	4 to 1
Cheroots, Manila .....No. 1, per 1,000	30 to 40
".....No. 2, "	28 to 30
".....No. 3, "	27 to 29
Cherry Brandy .....	18 to 20
Chetney Sauce .....	1 to 1½
China Matting .....	2 to 3
Clothes Baskets .....	5 to 6
Cocoa Nut Oil .....	3 to 4
Coffee .....	4 to 4½
Commission for purchasing horses, per cent	5
Composite Candles .....	2 to 3
Cooking Utensils, iron.....per lb.	4 to 4½
Cuscuss Tatties .....	2 to 4
Dress Coats .....	90 to 100
Double Set of Harness .....	250 to 500
Ducks.....per dozen	2 to 4

## PRICE CURRENT—Continued.

Articles.	Rate in Rupees.
Empty Bottles .....	10 to 11
Fire Wood .....	1 to 1½
".....per lead	2 to 4
Fowls .....	2 to 4
Gold Leaf (100 touch) .....	15 to 16
Gold Ingot (97 touch).....per tola	15 to 17
Grain .....	15 to 20
Grass .....	6 to 8
Grass Cloth Pocket Handkerchiefs.....per dozen	5 to 20
Greasing Carriage Wheels .....	4 to 5
Gold Watches.....each	420 to 500
Hats.....each	12 to 14
Hire of Carriage and Horse.....per diem	6 to 7
" Carriage alone .....	30 to 40
" Coolies .....	1 to 1½
" Horse .....	3 to 5
" Palanquin .....	30 to 35
Hodgson's Ale.....per dozen quarts	5½ to 6
Horses .....	150 to 1000
Ice.....per 4 lbs	4 to 1
Indian Pickles and Preserves.....per jar	1 to 2
Lamp Carriage Candles .....	2 to 3
" Chiminies.....each	1 to 1½
" Wicks.....per packets	1 to 1½
Legal Interest.....per cent	9
Lemonade.....per dozen bottles	3 to 4
Leeches.....per doz.	2 to 3
Liqueurs .....	24 to 36
Medicines of every description sold at	double the price in England.
Medical Advisers.....annual fee for each person	130 to 200
Milk.....per 12 seers	1 to 2
Olympic Circus, Bombay .....	each sitting 4
Onions .....	1 to 1½
Palanquin, Hire .....	15 to 20
Patent Leather Boots, English .....	40 to 500
Persian Rugs .....	100 to 1000
Piano Fortes .....	10 to 30
" Hire .....	5 to 6
" Tuning.....each time	3 to 4
Poonah Leather Boots .....	80 to 200
Ponies or Tatties .....	55 to 60
Porter in Hogsheads.....per hoghead	1 to 2
Potatoes .....	1 to 1½
Preserved English Fruits.....per bottle	2 to 3
Preserved Meats in Cans.....each	50 to 100
Rent of Bungalow .....	150 to 500
Re-painting Carriages .....	5 to 10
Re-tinning Cooking Utensils .....	1 to 2
Rice .....	2 to 5
Riding Whips.....each	5 to 80
Saddles .....	4 to 1½
Salad Oil .....	1½ to 2
Sardines.....per box	150 to 500
Shigrams.....each	2½
Shoeing Horse .....	5 to 6
Silk Drawers.....per pair	170 to 300
Silver Watches .....	150 to 300
Single Set of Harness .....	

## PRICE CURRENT—Continued.

Articles.	Rate in Rupees.
Slippers, Native ..... per pair	4 to 4
" Embroidered ..... per pair	14 to 16
Soda Water..... per dozen quarts	3 to 4
Sovereigns ..... each	10½ to 10½
Spice Balls for Horses ..... per month	2 to 3
Spirits..... per dozen	24
Brandy..... per dozen quarts	15 to 20
Geneva..... " "	18 to 20
Gin..... " "	15 to 17
Hollands..... " "	15 to 17
Rum..... " "	16 to 18
Spurs ..... per pair	3 to 6
Stockings, Cotton ..... per dozen	16 to 20
Stout in Hogsheads ..... per hogshead	60 to 70
Strawberry Ices of Icewallahs.....	4 to 4
Subscription to Native Anglo-Indian Paper..... monthly	5
Subscription to Bi-weekly Edition.....	5
" Bi-monthly ".....	2
" Home News, Overland and London Mail or Atlas, Quarterly	9
Sugar, Muscovado ..... per maund	10 to 14
" Candied ..... per barrel	8 to 9
Tailor..... daily wages	4
Tax on Carriage ..... each per annum	12
Tea..... per lb.	2 to 1
Tents ..... each	500 to 1000
Tent, Hire of ..... per month	20 to 30
Veterinary Surgeons, Certificate of Warranty.....	5
Watch Glasses ..... each	2 to 3
White Calico Jackets ..... per dozen	30 to 40
White Kid Gloves ..... per dozen pair	24 to 30
White waistcoats..... per dozen	20 to 30
" Trousers ..... per dozen pair	15 to 25
Wines—	
Champagne..... per dozen quarts	35 to 45
Claret..... " "	18 to 30
Madeira..... " "	24 to 30
Malmsay ..... per dozen pints...	15 to 20
Port..... per dozen quarts	24 to 30
Sherry..... " "	22 to 28

## GOVERNMENT BUILDINGS AND ESTABLISHMENTS.

THE GOVERNOR'S STATE APARTMENTS are in the Town Hall, which stands in front of the castle, on the east side of the Green (the lungs of Bombay, as the parks are those of London), containing about 18 acres, and partly shaded with lines of beautiful tamarind trees. They are situated in the upper storey, on the south, leading from the Grand Assembly, and consist of the Levee Rooms of both the Governor and Commander-in-Chief. The Council Chamber, in which hang Wale's finely executed portraits of Nana Dhundu Punt (Nana Sahib), the adopted son of the Peshwa (Baji Rao), the dastardly

miscreant perpetrator of the diabolical Cawnpore massacre, on the 7th June, 1857; Nana Farnavis, the distinguished minister of the Peshwa Baji Rao; Mahadaji Sindhia. The private rooms of the members of council.

THE OLD GOVERNMENT HOUSE, situated at the south-west angle of the Green, has been converted into the *Secretariate*, which is presided over by the Chief Secretary to Government for the general department, with a stipend of 3,300 per annum; four assistant secretaries, salaries each £720 and £480 per annum; an Oriental translator, stipend £900 per annum; and 31 assistants, with salaries varying from £120 to £480 per annum, besides numerous writers, whose stipends vary from £86 to £120 per annum. The Adjutant-General and Town Major's offices are situated close to the *Secretariate* on the Green.

THE FORT, erected by the Portuguese in 1530, on which £100,000 was expended in repairs, &c., in 1683, was besieged and captured by the Mughul Admiral in 1690, is about 1 mile long from N.N.E. to S.S.W., and the broadest part one-third of a mile. At the north end stands Fort George (so-called in honour of George III.), the walls of which are fast crumbling to dust. In the centre stands the castle, on the sea-side. A semi-circular line of fortifications, which are in a wretched state of repair, strong inland, but extremely weak towards the sea, and require no less than 8,000 men to man them properly. They mount about 1,000 to 1,100 pieces of ordnance, some of very large calibre.

BARRACKS.—The Artillery are well-arranged and situated close to one of the gates of the Fort, within which stand near the Green, the Infantry one, a large commodious edifice, lying to the east near the castle. The Marine Lines are situated to the north-west. The European, with extensive parade ground, are situated at Colaba, and although large and well ventilated are considered as being very unhealthy, owing to the lowness of the ground (almost level with the sea) on which they are erected. They are generally occupied by one of Her Majesty's Regiments of the Line, and have attached to them a commodious mess-room, officers' bungalows (bungalows), but a very indifferent Bazaar and Cantonment.

THE TOWN HALL, a noble Doric edifice with Corinthian interior, situated on the east side of Bombay Green, was begun in 1820, finished in 1835, cost £60,000, was designed and executed by Col. Cowper, assisted by Augustino, a native of Portuguese descent, and contains on the ground floor—the office of the medical board, in which stand four Ionic pillars, set up by Col. Waddington, copied from those of a beautiful temple on the bank of the Ilyssus. The Geographical Room, containing an excellent collection of maps, and portraits of Sirs A. Burnes and John Malcolm, and Capt. Ross, the first two presidents. The Asiatic (store-room) Society's Room. On the upper floor are the grand assembly room, 130 feet long, in which stands Chantrey's statue of the Hon. Mountstuart Elphinstone. Here Sir Erskine Perry, when Chief Justice

of this Presidency, entertained in a most princely manner Sir Jung Bahadur, K.G. (the Nepaulesse ambassador), on his return from England. The Assembly Library, which contains upwards of 100,000 vols. of most valuable works, and Chantrey's busts of Sirs James Mackintosh and Carnac. Museum of the Asiatic Society; Educational department rooms, in which hang full-length portraits of the Hon. Mountstuart Elphinstone, by Sir Thomas Lawrence, a most faithful likeness; Sir John Malcolm, and Col. George Jervis. The state apartments of the Governor and Council, described above. The Vestibule, with the beautiful tessellated floor, which contains the statues of Mr. Morris, B. C. Service; Sir John Malcolm, Sir Charles Forbes, both by Chantrey; Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Bart, by Baron Marochetti, a most admirable likeness, the Marquis of Cornwallis, by Bacon (now removed from the Esplanade, where it had remained 18 years, free from injury from exposure to the climate, having been protected by a cupola cover of *cadjans* during the monsoon), all of which were erected by the public subscriptions of native and European residents; and the Elliptical Staircase on the north side, which is a very fine artistical specimen.

**THE CUSTOM HOUSE**, a spacious edifice, well adapted for the purpose, is situated within the Fort, to the east, near the castle. The revenue department is presided over by two chief commissioners, with stipends of £4,200 per annum; two assistant commissioners, stipends £1,588 per annum; 15 collectors, salaries varying from £240 to £960 per annum; three sub-commissioners, with stipends from £1,200 to £1,680 per annum; 86 assistant-collectors, with stipends from £240 to £960 per annum; three assistant-commissioners, stipends from £723 to £799 per annum; four superintendents, salaries from £240 to £660 per annum; one accountant, £240 per annum; six clerks, salaries varying from £120 to £270 per annum; two apothecaries, with £140 per annum; also seven native surveyors, stipends from £120 to £600 per annum; three assistant-collectors, from £420 to £600 per annum; 16 deputy-inspectors, from £300 to £360 per annum; 44 clerks, whose stipends vary from £110 to £240 per annum; nine inspectors, with from £168 to £258 per annum; 14 extra officers, from £120 to £300 per annum; 119 mamladars, with salaries from £120 to £240 per annum; and 20 dastardars, with stipends varying from £120 to £600 per annum.

## CLUBS, THEATRE, DOCKS, COMMERCIAL INSTITUTIONS, &c.

**CLUBS.**—The *Bycullah*, conducted on nearly the same plan as the Madras one, but rather more expensive, is situated near the railway terminus, and commands a fine view of the race course, flats, and Breach Candy. The *Navy*, situated in Rampart Row, is also an excellent establishment. The *Yacht*, situated on Lampart Row, is well supported by private members.

**THEATRE.**—Amateur performances at the Theatre in the Grant Road, frequently, by the officers of

Her Majesty's regiments. It was originally built in 1779, and stood close to the fire-engine office in the fort, but was removed in 1845 to Komatipura, near the Grant Road.

**OTHER PLACES OF AMUSEMENT.**—The Circus and the Racket Court on the esplanade.

**RACES.**—Twice annually, on the Bycullah Course, 2½ miles distant from the Fort.

**REGATTAS.**—Twice annually, in the bay.

On the 1th November, 1862, Victoria Museum and Gardens were opened by the new Lieut. Gov., Sir B. Frere.

**THE RAILWAY TERMINUS** is situated close to the Bazaar or north gate of the Fort, and that department is presided over by a chief engineer (J. Berkeley, Esq.), stipend £1,980 per annum; two assistant engineers, salaries £660 per annum; each one administrator £1,000 per annum, and a photographic artist £978 per annum; besides a numerous staff of officials, with stipends of £120 per annum.

**THE DOCK YARD**, which is situated close to the Apollo Gate, extends to the Custom House, and has a sea-facing of 700 yards. It contains an enclosure of 200 acres; the two Graving Docks, Bombay (each 618 feet long, 57 feet broad at top, 34 feet at bottom, and a perpendicular depth of 21 feet), and the Duncan Docks, 550 feet long, 68 feet broad at top, 46 at bottom, and a perpendicular depth of 26 feet, which latter was erected by Col. Cowper, and cost Rs.1,400,000 (£140,000), four spacious building slips and a powerful steam engine, capable of emptying the water in a few hours. It contains all the materials and appliances to build and launch two line of battle ships, or one and two frigates in 1½ year. Here upwards of 12 line of battle ships have been constructed of teak for the British Government, at an average cost of £56,000 each. The building of the Dock Yard was begun about 1736, enlarged in 1767, and also again in 1805.

**THE NEW SAILORS' HOME**, is a handsome building, opened 29th March, 1861, and built chiefly through the exertions of Commodore Wellesley.

**THE COTTON SCREWS.**—In 1819 West's geometrical press was put up, and effected a diminution of labour in the ratio of 20 to 50 per cent. when compared with the working of the original screw. It is situated at Kolaba (Colaba) and screws bales in 7½ minutes. The New Company's are situated near the New Wharf (the only one in India) at Kolaba. The Hydraulic Press Establishment belonging to the Packing Company, situated between the Apollo Cotton Screws and the Post Office, is a fine building, and contains an 8 press Brahma Steam Press, worked by an engine 60 horse power. Several other mills have been lately established by the Parsees, among whom are found the chief contributors to the large sums sent from Bombay to England, for the benefit of the Lancashire operatives.

**THE BOMBAY INLAID WORK MANUFACTORY** was established in 1806 by a Mughul, a native of Lahore



(Lahur), who brought the art from Sindh (Sindh, Scinde), and is well worth inspection. Here beautifully-executed silver and ivory mosaic inlaid sandal-wood work boxes (each), writing desks (from 6 to 12 guineas each), card cases (10s. each), watch stands (£1 to £2 each), can be purchased.

**THE CARRIAGE MANUFACTORIES of the Palais** are well worth inspection.

**JETTIES (BANDARS).—The Apollo Bandar**, with its trumpety battery of guns, used to fire salutes on the arrival and departure of public officials of high rank in the Queen's service (about being re-named the Wellington), is situated on the east side of the fort. It was almost entirely washed away by a hurricane in 1854. *Chinch Mandave* (Custom House), near the Hornby Battery. Kolaba (wharf), the only one in India where a ship of moderate size can load and unload, and Boree Bandar, close to the railway terminus. *The Causeway of Breach Candy* is a fine stone embankment,  $\frac{1}{2}$  mile long, and was erected by Governor Hornby between 1776-80, and that of *Kolaba* (Kolaba) is also a fine stone specimen, and connects that island with Bombay. Lady Jamsetjee's (at Sion), connects Bombay with the island of Salsette, and is a very handsome well-built structure.

**THE TANKS** are extremely numerous on the Esplanade, and all about the vicinity of both the fort and native towns, nevertheless the supply of water in the dry season (April and May) has not been of late years sufficient for the wants of the inhabitants. This will soon be remedied, when the Vehar (Vihar) Water Works are finished. The principal are those named Framji Kausji, near the Girgaon Road; Dhobee, near the native town Babula, on the Byculla Road; Vaudtirtha "Arrow Tank," adjoining the Temple of Valakeshwar, at Malabar Point.

**THE MINT**, a plain Ionic edifice, standing close to, but further back than, the Town Hall, with a tank in front, and on the site of the original rubbish mound of the town (when that spot was named Muddi Bay), and owing to the expense attending the removal of that refuse, its construction cost upwards of £60,000. It was built after the design of Major Hawkins, Bombay Army, and Col. Forbes, both of whom studied coining, under Messrs. Boulton and Watt. In 1691, Mr. Smith was sent out by the E. I. Co. (who obtained permission to coin money in 1676), at a stipend of £60 per annum, to establish a mint; but no authentic information remains of his progress, &c. No less than £15,000 (Rs. 150,000), can be turned out daily. It is presided over by a Mint Master, stipend, £2,230 per annum; Assay Master, salary, £1,800 per annum; Deputy Assay Master, stipend, £900 per annum; and eight Clerks, with salaries varying from £210 to £609 per annum.

**THE ACCOUNTANT GENERAL AND MILITARY OFFICE**, situated near the mint, is presided over by an Accountant General, stipend, £4,000 per annum; 2 assistant do., salaries £1,500 and £1,000 per annum; 1 auditor, stipend, £2,400 per annum, and 1 assistant do., salary, £640 per annum; 1 sub-treasurer, salary,

£1,800; an actuary, stipend, £300 per annum; and 12 native clerks with salaries varying from £120 to £540 per annum.

**THE OFFICE OF PUBLIC WORKS**, situated near the Green, is presided over by a chief engineer, salary, £2,700 per annum; 1 assistant do., £940 per annum; a civil architect, salary, £810 per annum; an assistant do., £220 per annum; and 3 executive engineers, with salaries varying from £360 to £660 per annum, with military pay and allowances of their rank.

**THE TRIGONOMETRICAL SURVEY DEPARTMENT** has its head-quarters within the fort, and is presided over by 8 European engineers, with salaries from £354 to £534 per annum. The Survey and Assessment Department is also situated within the fort, and is presided over by 4 superintendents, with stipends of £1,290 per annum; 1 settlement officer, stipend, £1,200 per annum; and 76 assistant superintendents, with salaries from £160 to £960 per annum.

**THE GOVERNMENT SAVINGS BANK** is situated within the Fort. No higher sum than Rs. 500 (£50) can be deposited in it by any individual. It is presided over by a superintendent, with a stipend of £390 per annum.

## PLACES OF WORSHIP—European.

**THE CATHEDRAL**, or St. Thomas's Church, situated within the fort, close to the green, was built (as a garrison church) in 1720, and converted in 1833 into its present form by making the low belfry into a lofty tower. It is a large Tuscan vaulted roof, stone edifice, has no gallery, and contains the following monuments, viz.: In memory of Governor Jonathan Duncan, died 1811; Captain Hardinge, R.N. (uncle of the present Viscount Hardinge), the gallant captor of the French vessel, *La Piedmontese*, died 1805; Stephen Babington, B.C. Service, the able revisor of the Indian judicial code, beautifully executed by Chantry, with inscription by Sir James Mackintosh; Colonels Dow (killed at the siege of Tanmah) and Campbell (the defender of Mangalore (Mangalur) against Tipu (Tippoo Saib) in 1783; Col. Carnarvon (the gallant second in command, to Lord Clive, at Plassey, who retired from the service and died at Mangalore (Mangalur); General Bellasis, who constructed the Bellasis road (hence its name) which leads across the flats, and the Apollo (henceforth to be named the *Wellington*) Bandar (Bunder); Admiral Maitland, to whom Napoleon the Great surrendered himself; Captain Warden and Mr. Seton, the last president of Surat, who died 1805.

**THE Ecclesiastical department** is presided over by a Bishop (The Right Rev John Harding, D.D.), stipend, £2,500 per annum and £100 per month allowance when visiting his diocese. An Archdeacon, £1,800 per annum, and 28 Chaplains, salaries varying from £600 to £1,080 per annum, with 9d. per mile when travelling.

**St. Andrew's** (Presbyterian), the principal place of worship of the Church of Scotland, situated on the west side of the road proceeding from the Apollo Bandar, is a handsomely built and commodious edifice. It is under the superintendence of two ministers, with salaries of £1,170 and £840 per annum respectively.

**The Free Church Mission**, situated at Ambroll, outside the fort.

**The Free Church of Scotland**, a handsome building, situated on the Esplanade.

**Trinity Church** at Sonapur.

**The American Mission Chapel.**

**The Armenian Chapel** stands in Medow Street.

**The Kabul** (Cabool) **Memorial Chapel**, a neat edifice, is situated at Colaba, near the Parade Ground, it was begun in 1848, cost £7,000 (Rs. 70,000), and was erected as a memorial of those gallant soldiers who fell in the Afghanistan and Scinde campaigns. The New Colaba Church, opened in 1853, is also a handsome edifice. It contains a memorial window, placed here in 1860, to Rev. P. Anderson, author of the "English in Western India."

**The Portuguese Church** formerly stood on the Esplanade, where a large stone cross now marks the site, and at which may be seen, in the evening, groups of native Romanists kneeling and praying.

**ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCHES.**—There is only one within, but several without the fort, as this place was formerly a great stronghold of the Jesuits, to whom we are indebted for almost all the architectural taste displayed in the old public edifices.

**The Cathedral**, a very spacious and beautifully ornamented edifice, is situated at Mazagon.

**The Colaba Chapel**, a neat building, situated adjoining the Parade Ground, Colaba.

**THE ROMAN CATHOLICS** are presided over by a Bishop, The Right Rev. Dr. Hartmann (who has a residence within the Fort at Medow Street, and a beautiful palace near Bycullah), who is a foreigner, and assisted by a staff of 12 Missionaries of the religious order of Discalced Carmelites.

**Divine Service.**—In the Protestant Churches, on Sundays, begins at eleven a.m., and six p.m. In the Roman Catholic Chapel, at six and ten a.m., and vespers.

## EDUCATIONAL ESTABLISHMENTS.

A University was established in 1859. The Elphinstone College, founded in 1826, in honour of The Hon. Mountstuart Elphinstone, then Governor of Bombay; with a sum of £26,000, minus the cost

of a handsome service of plate, subscribed by Natives and Europeans, as a testimonial to that most excellent statesman, on his departure for England. It is situated at the entrance of the Native town, just beyond the Esplanade, and consists of a plain two storied building. Two schools, several branch ones, and also those of the Native Education Society (now merged into this establishment), are attached thereto. There are upwards of 18 scholarships, the holders of which receive Rs. 10 (£1) per month, tenable for three years, endowed by testimonial subscriptions, in honour of Messrs. Anderson, Farish, Reid, &c., all distinguished Bombay civil servants, for all of which pupils from the institutions of Dharwar (Dharwad) and Punah (Poonah, Poona) are eligible. There is also a professorship of jurisprudence held by J. Reid, Esq., barrister-at-law, and formerly a professor of this college, established principally by Native testimonial subscriptions, raised in honour of Sir Erskine Perry, Member of the Indian Council (late chief justice of Bombay), whose 11 years' most arduous and indefatigable exertions in the cause of education among the Natives of India has most justly earned for that learned knight, among all the Native castes of this city, the sobriquet of the "Re-generator of Western India," a title which the able and faithful manner in which he discharged the office of president of the Bombay Education Society meritoriously gained him, as well as the high opinion and good esteem of the entire intelligent portion of the Native population of this province, the members of whose families now hold lucrative and responsible offices, from which, but for that talented gentleman's great services, they would have been totally excluded. It is presided over by a principal, with a stipend of £720 per annum, three professors (salaries varying from £1:0 to £360 per annum), one of the professorships of which was held by the talented Parsee (Parsi), Dosabhoj Framjee, Esq., now professor of Gujarathi at the London University, a member of the firm of Cama and Co., Parsi merchants, in London and Liverpool, and author of that able work "The Parsees" (published by Smith, Elder, and Co., in January, 1859), two lecturers (£520 per annum each), 28 schoolmasters, stipends, £360 and £420 per annum, visitor, £360 per annum, five Native superintendents, £120 to £180 per annum, four visitors, £180 per annum each, and one clerk with a stipend of £180 per annum. Here the children of the principal Native families are educated.

**The Robert Monck School**, situated on one side of the portals of the native town, before entering the Girgaon road.

**The Bycullah Schools**, established in 1815, described, see Bycullah.

**The Bombay Roman Catholic Orphan Society Schools.**

**The Scottish Female Orphanage Establishment**, at Crow Nest.

**The Schools of Sir Jamesjee Jejeebhoy, Bart., Parsee Benevolent Institution for males and**



females, are centrally situated within the Fort, not far from the Cathedral; they were established in 1849, by the late Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Bart., in commemoration of the distinguished honour which Her Majesty Queen Victoria bestowed upon him for his eminent philanthropy. They are richly endowed with funds amounting to £7,000 or £8,000 per annum; superintended by a head master, whose stipend is fixed by the trust deed at £600 per annum; superintendent's assistant masters, with salaries varying from £100 to £180 per annum; secretary's stipend £240 per annum; with branch schools at Broach (Bharuch) Nowsary (Nausari), Surat, and Woodapoor. A hns house at Malabar hill; in all attended by 18,000 pupils, but now most *inefficiently* conducted, the admirable provisions of the trust deed, so ably drawn up by A. S. Ayrtton, Esq., barrister at law, and M.P. for the Tower Hamlets, being almost totally disregarded since the Indian government rescinded clause 35 of the bye-laws, and withdrew the necessity of their sanction to the head master's appointment. The Parsi School of Industry, also founded by Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Bart.

The Fort Proprietary School was established in 1860, by the Parsees or Parsis; who, besides, support four girls' schools, and have established a ladies' school, under an English governess, assisted by the daughters of Monookjee Cursetjee, a native poet.

The Schools of the Scottish Church, Roman Catholic Cathedral, &c.

**THE PRIVATE ESTABLISHMENTS, viz:—**The Bombay School, conducted by Messrs. Sorabshaw, Dosabhojy, and Co.; the Rev. W. W. Paton's School; the School of Industry at Sewri.

**THE GRANT MEDICAL COLLEGE**, which adjoins the Sadr Adalat, the Indian government's supreme court of judicature, was formerly the residence of Sir James Mackintosh. It was founded by public subscription, in 1843, in honour of the late Sir Robert Grant. It is a one storey castellated front edifice, having in the middle a handsome archway, the arch (over which are three windows) being 25 feet high, and on a level with the top windows of the storey. Gratuitous instruction is afforded to natives. Lectures are given on the theory and practice of medicine, anatomy, chemistry, clinical surgery, midwifery, materia medica, medical jurisprudence, physiology, and surgery. It is well endowed. There are several scholarships, the holders of which receive from Rs. 10 to Rs. 25 (£1 to £2 5s.) per month, tenable for one year, endowed by testimonial subscriptions, in honour of Messrs. Anderson, Carnac, Farish, and Reid. Prize fund of £25 per annum; and medical book fund, £50 per annum: both established by the late Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Bart. There are also attached to it twenty appointments of sub-assistant surgeons (with salary varying from £120 to £240 per annum) who must be qualified graduates of this college, and two classes of students, first, free, admitted from sixteen to twenty years old; second, stipendary (limited to twenty-five with monthly

allowances of Rs. 8 (16s.) tenable for any period not exceeding five years. It is under the superintendence of a principal and five professors. The whole of the educational department is now presided over by a Director (E. H. Howard, Esq., Barrister at Law, with a stipend of £3,000 (Rs. 30,000) per annum.)

## NATIVE TEMPLES.

They are numerous within and without the fort. The Parsi Augjarees (Agaris) fire temples, are simply spaciuous halls with a central arch over the sacred fire, which is contained in silver stoves, and fed by the Dustoors (mubds or priests) with sandal wood, into which it is a crime to cast any other substance, as Zoroaster proscribed perfumes to be used in the temples. The smaller one, which is situated half-way between the fort and Malabar hill, is a plain edifice, pent-roofed, 8 feet long and 5 feet broad, with small iron-grated windows, and a strong door, well fastened with a large padlock, but into which strangers are freely admitted.

The small Muhammadan Musjid is situated on the same road.

The Maha Lakshmi, a handsome Hindu (Hindoo) temple much frequented, stands close to the fine stone causeway  $\frac{1}{2}$  mile long, erected by Governor Hornby, in 1780, at Breach Candy, so called from Burj Khind (the pass of the tower), or Khari (salt water creek).

The Temple of Valnkeshwar, a superb Hindu place of worship, much frequented by pilgrims, who may be seen coming from it with their foreheads newly coloured with the circular red mark; is situated on the west side of Malabar Hill, close to the Point.

## HOSPITALS.

The SIR JAMSETJEE (Jamshidji), a noble and fine architectural edifice, erected by the late octogenarian Parsi Baronet, at a cost of Rs. 170,000 (£17,000) and situated near the Grant Medical College.

The PINJRAPOL (from Pinjra "a cage," and Poll "a sacred bull," literally signifying the enclosure sacred to Brahmani bulls), or Brute Hospital, the largest in India, situated near the Byculla<sup>h</sup> road. It was founded by the late worthy and celebrated Jain merchant, Motichund Amichund, formerly in partnership with Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Bart., at a cost of £10,000, to which the philanthropic Parsi has latterly subscribed £7,000, making his endowment no less than £17,000 (Rs. 170,000). It is appropriated for the reception and support of all diseased, maimed, and aged animals.

The OBSTETRIC is situated to the north of the Jamsetjee one.

**THE LUNATTO ASYLUM**, well conducted under a staff of two surgeons (Drs Campbell), stipends £360 and £290 per annum; and Government Dispensary, with an apothecary, at a stipend of £132 per annum, at the former of which Dr. Jephson died, the son of the celebrated Dr. Jephson, of Leamington, who was in charge of this excellently arranged and well-conducted institution. Not far distant, sloping down to the very verge of the sea is the Colaba cemetery.

### CEMETERIES.

**THE COLABA** burial ground, situated at the most extreme point of Colaba Island, slopes down to the very verge of the sea, is beautifully arranged, kept in excellent order, and contains many very elegant monuments, yet none so chaste as the simple yet unostentatious memorial erected to the infant son of Professor Orlebar, who died at the Colaba Observatory, in 1849.

The Scottish burial ground close to Crow Nest. The cemetery at Girgaum. The Hindu and Muhammadan burial grounds close to the beach.

**THE DOKHMAS** (Towers of Silence), the burial places of the Parsis, are three in number, the last one was erected by Framjee (Framji), Cowasjee (Kausji), and are situated near Girgaon (Girgaum, Girdgaon, Gidhgaum).

### THE BOMBAY ENGLISH PUBLICATIONS.

TITLE OF NEWSPAPER OR WORK.	WHEN PUBLISHED.					
	Annually.	Bi-Monthly.	Bi-Weekly.	Daily.	Half-Yearly.	Quarterly.
Advertiser, Bombay .....	•	•	•	•	•	•
Agri Horticultural Journal .....	•	•	•	•	•	•
Album Photographic .....	•	•	•	•	•	•
Almanac Gazette .....	•	•	•	•	•	•
Do. Times .....	•	•	•	•	•	•
Army List, Bombay .....	•	•	•	•	•	•
Asiatic Society's Journal .....	•	•	•	•	•	•
Catholic Examiner, Bombay .....	•	•	•	•	•	•
Christian Spectator, Oriental .....	•	•	•	•	•	•
Civil List, Bombay .....	•	•	•	•	•	•
Commercial Gazette, Overland .....	•	•	•	•	•	•
Exchange Price Current, Bombay .....	•	•	•	•	•	•
Gazette Bombay .....	•	•	•	•	•	•
Gazette, Government .....	•	•	•	•	•	•
Geographical Society's Journal .....	•	•	•	•	•	•
Guradian, Bombay .....	•	•	•	•	•	•
Indian Banner .....	•	•	•	•	•	•
Iris .....	•	•	•	•	•	•
Medical and Physical Society's Journal .....	•	•	•	•	•	•
Meteorological Reports .....	•	•	•	•	•	•
Navy List .....	•	•	•	•	•	•
Photographic Society's Journal .....	•	•	•	•	•	•
Price Current, Bombay .....	•	•	•	•	•	•
Quarterly Review, Bombay .....	•	•	•	•	•	•
Saturday Review, Bombay .....	•	•	•	•	•	•
Standard, Bombay .....	•	•	•	•	•	•
Times of India .....	•	•	•	•	•	•

\* This mark signifies the date of publication.

### THE BOMBAY NATIVE PUBLICATIONS.

IN WHAT LANGUAGE.	TITLE OF NEW-PAPER OR WORK.	WHEN PUBLISHED.				
		Bi-Monthly.	Bi-Weekly.	Daily.	Monthly.	Tri-Weekly.
Gujarati—	Akhbar-i-Sodagur .....	•	•	•	•	•
	Apakhtiyar .....	•	•	•	•	•
	Bombay Bummacher .....	•	•	•	•	•
	Bodhidvaradak .....	•	•	•	•	•
	C. Alook .....	•	•	•	•	•
	Dnyau Prasarak Magazine .....	•	•	•	•	•
	Dost Hind .....	•	•	•	•	•
	Jam-i-Jamshed .....	•	•	•	•	•
	Khoja Dost .....	•	•	•	•	•
	Parsee Punch .....	•	•	•	•	•
	Parsee Reformer .....	•	•	•	•	•
	Rast Gofar .....	•	•	•	•	•
	Rast Ranooma .....	•	•	•	•	•
	Shumheers Bahadur .....	•	•	•	•	•
	Stree Bodh .....	•	•	•	•	•
Hindustani—	Summachar Durpan .....	•	•	•	•	•
	Swadesh Dnyau .....	•	•	•	•	•
	Vishnoo Punch .....	•	•	•	•	•
Marathi—	Kashf-ool-Ekhhbar .....	•	•	•	•	•
	Rouzat-ool-Ekhhbar .....	•	•	•	•	•
	Dhoomkaiito .....	•	•	•	•	•
	Dnyau Bodhuck .....	•	•	•	•	•
	Prubhakur .....	•	•	•	•	•
	Vrut Sar .....	•	•	•	•	•
	Vartman Deepaka .....	•	•	•	•	•
Portuguese—	A. Abela de Bombaim .....	•	•	•	•	•

\* This mark signifies the dates of publication.

The *Bombay Gazette* was established in 1789, and is the property of J. Connon, Esq., M.A.; the *Bombay Times* (now *Times of India*), established in 1838, by Messrs. Skinner and Co., and most ably conducted for 18 years by Dr. Buist, who died in 1860; the *Telegraph and Courier*, established in 1792, but now the property of the Parsis. Native: *Chabok*, an excellent journal; *Jami Jemshid*, or "Mirror, in which all the actions of mankind are reflected," the property of Manockjee Pestonjee, the late secretary of the Parsi Punchayet.

**MESSRS. MOFUSSIL (PROVINCIAL) PRESS.**—English: the *Poona Observer*, Tuesday, Thursday, & Saturday, Poona; *Our Paper*, Tuesday and Friday, Kurrachee; the *Sindian*, Wednesday and Saturday, Kurrachee; the *Belgaum Messenger and Weekly Chronicle*, Thursday, Belgaum; the *Deccan Herald*, daily, Poona. Marathi: the *Dnyau Prakash*, Monday, Poona; the *Jugmitra*, Monday, Rutnagherry; the *Bodhamrut*, Tuesday, Sattara; the *Wartman Sungra*, Tuesday, Kolapoor; the *Shoobh Soochak*, Friday, Sattara; the *Purshoo*, Jumkhundee. Gujarati: the *Surat Vartman Durpan*, Surat. Hindoostanee: the *Malwa Akbar*, Malwa.

**PERIODICALS.**—The *Bombay Quarterly Review*, an excellent magazine; *Bombay Indian Naval*, *Bombay Army*, and *Bombay Civil and Ecclesiastical Lists*. *Annals*: the *Almanacks* (Year Books) of the *Bombay Gazette* and *Times* newspapers; Bradshaw's *Overland Guide*; Bradshaw's *Hand-Books* to

Bombay, Madras, Bengal, and the North-Western Provinces; Meteorological Reports of the Kolaba (Colaba) Observatory, printed for the Indian Government at the Bombay Education Society's Press at Bycullah.

The Bombay Education Society's Press, close to the Bycullah schools, is an admirably well-conducted establishment. It was first brought into efficient working order by Mr. Matthias Mull, late of Messrs. Rivingtons, London, and is most ably managed by his successor Mr. Firth. Here the Government *Gazette* is printed. Apprentices are received from the Bycullah schools, to the funds of which the surplus revenue of this establishment is appropriated. The American Missions Press is also an excellent printing establishment. The Bombay Gazette Press is likewise admirably arranged, and was brought into first-rate working order by Mr. Matthias Mull.

**LIBRARIES.**—The Asiatic Society, with 100,000 volumes, founded by Sir James Mackintosh; strangers admitted free for a month, on the introduction of a member. St. Andrews, Thacker and Co., Duntlop's on Rampart Row.

## COURTS OF JUSTICE.

**COURTS OF LAW, &c.**—The Small Cause, situated on the Esplanade, and presided over by three Judges. Her Majesty's Supreme Court, near the dockyard. The Insolvent Debtors' Court is held here, and presided over by the Chief Justice. The Sudder Adawlut, the Indian Government's Supreme Court. The judicial establishment is presided over by a chief justice (Sir M. Sausse), with a stipend of £6,000 per annum, and retiring pension of £1,000 per annum after 10 years' service; Puisne Judge, stipend, £5,000 per annum, nearly, who sit in the supreme court only, and are appointed by Her Majesty; three judges of the Sudder Adawlut, with stipends of £4,200 per annum, and £1 per diem travelling expenses when on circuit; ten judges (stipends varying from £1,200 to £2,800 per annum); nine assistant judges (salaries varying from £840 to £1,440 per annum), &c., together with a complete staff of assistant functionaries, with salaries varying from £200 to £3,000 per annum.

The **POLICE OFFICE** is situated within the fort, with branch offices at Mazagon, Girgaon, Malabar Hill, &c. It is presided over by a senior magistrate (stipend, £3,000 per annum), and a chief inspector (salary, £1,440 per annum), and has a complete staff of assistant officers, and an organised corps, which is not in a very efficient state of discipline. Female detectives are employed to discover crimes of abortion and infanticide.

The **Police Force** consists of, viz., constabulary force, of six divisions; water division; harbour police; preventive service (customs' flotilla).

The **Courts of Law** are held as follows:—

**Insolvent**, held on the first and third Mondays in every month.

**Petty Sessions** (presided over by the Senior Police Magistrate, and one Native and European Justice of the Peace), held every Thursday.

**Supreme Court** (presided over by the Chief Justice and Puisne Judge), 1st term, from 10th February to 1st March; 2nd, from 5th June to 24th June; 3rd, from 25th August to 13th September; 4th, from 3rd November to 22nd November.

In Vacation, on Mondays and Thursdays, a judge sits in chambers, and also in court, for motions.

**Small Causes**—Presided over by three judges (two European and one Native).

**Sessions** (Criminal), held before the Chief Justice and Puisne Judge, 1st begins on the 18th March; 2nd, 5th July; 3rd, 25th September; 4th, 3rd December.

**Vice-Admiralty**—Presided over by the Chief Justice.

## ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH.

### RATES AND REGULATIONS OF THE ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH AT BOMBAY.

Messages of 16 words and under, including the names of the sender and the person addressed, and the names of the places of dispatch and destination, to be sent a single distance, not exceeding 400 miles, for 1 Rupee.

Messages exceeding 16 words, but not exceeding 24, 1 Rupee and 8 Annas a single distance. Messages exceeding 24, but not exceeding 32, an additional Rupee a distance. No charge for stops, prepositions, and such words as "and Co.," "Mr. and Mrs."

Date of the message at the option of the sender. Peon hire at 2 Annas a mile. No message, however brief, to be charged for less than a Rupee. Reply to be charged for separately.

Mercantile or other important messages will be received, on condition of being repeated back from each receiving station, and half price charged for repetition.

The sender may prepay the charge for a reply. All messages to be in the English language, and to be prepaid.

Messages in cypher charged for at triple rates, and repeated back to obtain accuracy, the repetition being charged for in addition, at single rate.

Subscriptions for daily messages of 48 words or more, received at an abatement of one-fourth of the above-named rates.

Officers in charge of stations may refuse to transmit a message which may be of a decidedly objectionable character. Of the character of the messages the chief civil officer at the station to decide.

No message beyond 200 words can be sent at one time by one individual; and no second message can be sent by the individual till after the lapse of three hours, unless the line be free, or not required by any other person. Messages received between sunrise and sunset.





Overland intelligence, or public news of great importance, to be given to the press free of charge. Messages will be received by post from Europe for transmission, if money be deposited beforehand.

Accuracy of messages not guaranteed. Messages will also be sent to the Post Office in letters, bearing postage, when instructions to that effect are sent with the message.

Sender to accept all risk of delay, non-delivery, or error. No refund will be made of fees.

### TABLE OF TELEGRAPH STATIONS IN THE PRESIDENCY OF BOMBAY.

Ackberpore.	Indore (Indur).
Ahmedabad (Ahmadabad).	Kolapur (Kolhapur).
Ahmednuggur.	Kotree.
Baroda.	Kurrachee.
Belgaum (Belgaon, Belgaino).	Mahableshwar (Mahabaleshwar).
Blowra.	Malabar Point.
Bombay (head quarters).	Malligaum (Malegao).
Broach (Bharuch).	Matheran.
Bulsar.	Nassick (Nasik).
Dapoorie.	Parell.
Deesa (Dissa).	Poona (Poonah, Punah).
Dharwar (Durgahad, Durgawar).	Sattara (Satara).
Dhoolia.	Seepree.
Gwalior.	Seerpoor (Sirpur).
Hyderabad (Sind).	Surat (Sûrat).
	Vingorlia.

### GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY'S TELEGRAPH.

Messages can be sent by the Railway Company's Telegraph between any two Stations not connected by Government Telegraph, at a charge of 16 words for One Rupee for 400 miles and under, Two Rupees for 800, and so on.

Messages sent between sunset and sunrise are charged at double the above rates.

Messages can be sent from any Railway Telegraph Station where no Government Telegraph Office exists, to any Government Telegraph Station in India, via Poona and Bombay, and Nassick. Double rate is charged for messages sent partly by the railway, and partly by the government lines.

Messages can be sent to any Station not connected by Telegraph to the nearest Telegraph Station, and from thence by post, the sender paying four Annas registration, and two Annas postage fees, in addition to the regulated fee for the transmission of the messages. Telegrams can be sent to Matheran, via Narel, by the Company's Telegraph. These telegrams are subjected to one Rupee Peon's hire, in addition to the charge made for the message, for their conveyance from the Railway Station to Matheran.

Public messages cannot be transmitted between Bombay, Byculia, Poona, and Nassick, those places being connected by government lines.

### EUROPEAN AND NATIVE HOLIDAYS

OBSERVED IN THE THREE PRESIDENCIES OF BENGAL, MADRAS, BOMBAY, AND THE WESTERN PROVINCES OF INDIA.

Months.	European.	Hindoo (Hindu).	Parsae (Parsi).	Mahomedan (Muhammadan).	Jewish.	Shaensahoyar.
January	1st and 2nd.	12th.	.....	.....	.....	.....
February	{ Holy Week and Good Friday in every year.	15th.	.....	.....	.....	.....
March	.....	2nd, 3rd, 4th, 5th, and 26th.	21st.	.....	4th.	31st.
April	.....	.....	3rd.	.....	3rd, 4th, 9th, & 10th.	.....
May	24th, Her Majesty's birthday.	.....	2nd and 12th.	.....	2nd and 3rd.	3rd.
June	.....	.....	22nd, 23rd, 24th, 25th, 26th, & 27th.	.....	.....	1st and 11th.
July	.....	.....	1st, 2nd, and 12th.	.....	.....	.....
August	.....	27th.	.....	.....	.....	.....
September	.....	4th and 16th.	.....	.....	.....	.....
October	.....	20th.	.....	.....	13th, 14th, 21st, 22nd, 23rd, 24th, 25th, & 29th.	21st, 22nd, 23rd, 24th, 25th, & 29th.
November	.....	7th, 8th, 9th, & 10th.	.....	.....	4th and 5th.	1st and 2nd.
December	24th, 25th, 26th, 27th, 28th, 29th, 30th, and 31st.	.....	.....	24th.	.....	11th.

These dates are given because no business is transacted by the natives of India on those days.



## THE ENGLISH AND CORRESPONDING NATIVE MONTHS.

English.	Hindu.				Jewish.	Mahomedans (Muhammadian).	Parsi (Parsee).	
	In the Deccan, Concan, Guzerat.	In Malabar.	In Marroo.				Kudmee Sect.	Shaenshoyce Sect.
JANUARY ...	Poush Margashersh.	Dhanuh Magaram.	Poush Maugh.	Tebbett Sabbatt.	Jummadec-ul-aval Jummadec-ul-akhar.		Amoordad	Teer.
FEBRUARY ...	Poush Maugh.	Magaram Kumbham.	Maugh Falgoon.	Sabbatt Addar.	Jummadec-ul-akhar Rojub.		Sharaver Mehur or Nowroz.	Amoordad Sharaver.
MARCH .....	Maugh Falgoon.	Kumbham Meeniam.	Falgoon Chytru.	Addar Eyaddar.	Rojub Rujub Shabau.		Mehur Aban or Nowroz.	Sharaver Mehur.
APRIL .....	Falgoon Chytru.	Meeniam Mediam.	Chytru Vaishak.	Eyaddar Neesan.	Shabau Rumzau.		Abau Addar or Nowroz.	Mehur Aban.
MAY .....	Chytru Vaishak.	Mediam Edavan.	Vaishak Jesht.	Yeyar Shewan.	Rumzan Sha'at.		Addar Deh or Nowroz.	Abau Addar.
JUNE .....	Vaishak Jesht.	Edavan Methoonam.	Jesht Ashad.	Yeyar Shewan.	Shaval Zilkad.		Deh Bohommun or Nowroz.	Addar Deh.
JULY .....	Ashad Shrayan.	Methoonam Karkatagam.	Ashad Shrayan.	Shewan Tummuz.	Zilkad Zithuz.		Bohommun Asfunder or Nowroz.	Deh Bohommun.
AUGUST .....	Shrayan Bhadrapud.	Karkatagam Chingam.	Shrayan Bhadrapud.	Abb Ellei.	Mohorrum Suffer.		Asfunder or Nowroz.	Bohommun Asfunder.
SEPTEMBER...	Bhadrapud Ashveen.	Chingam Kauny.	Bhadrapud Ashveen.	Ellei Teeshree.	Suffer Rubec-ul-aval.		Furverdeen Ardeebest or Nowroz.	Furverdeen Furverdeen.
OCTOBER ...	Ashveen Karteek.	Kauny Toolam.	Ashveen Karteek.	Teeshree Hayswan.	Rubec-ul-aval Rubec-ul-akhar.		Ardeebest Khordad or Nowroz.	Furverdeen Ardeebest.
NOVEMBER...	Karteek Margashirsh.	Toolam Virchigam.	Karteek Margashirsh.	Hayswan Keesleveh.	Rubec-ul-aval Jummadec-ul-aval.		Khordad Teer or Nowroz.	Ardeebest Khordad.
DECEMBER...	Margashirsh Poush.	Virchigam Dhanuh.	Margashirsh Poush.	Keesleveh Tebett.	Jummadec-ul-aval Jummadec-ul-akhar.		Teer Amoordad or Nowroz.	Khordad Teer.

## THE ENGLISH AND CORRESPONDING NATIVE YEARS.

A.D.	Samvut.	Malabar.	Shuk.	Era.	Hijree.	Fuslee.	Soor (Sun).	Yezdeerd or Nowroz.
1859	1915-16	1034-35	1780-81	5619-20	1275-76	1268-69	1259-60	1228-29

## THE ENGLISH NEW YEAR'S DAY, AND THE CORRESPONDING NATIVE NEW YEAR'S DAY.

English.	Hindu.				Jewish.	Mahomedan (Muhammadian).	Parsi (Parsee).	
	In the Deccan, Concan, Guzerat.	In Malabar.	In Marroo.				Kudmee Sect.	Shaenshoyce Sect.
January 1st.	April 4th.	September 16th.	April 4th.	September 24th.	1st August.	26th August.	26th August.	25th September.

## NATIVES.

**RESIDENCES OF THE WEALTHY NATIVES.**—Sir Curjoo Jamsetjee's fine town house, situated at the end of Rampart Row; also his spacious mansion at Mazgaon, most picturesquely situated in beautiful yards and compounds, admirably arranged with most refined taste, and which the late philanthropic octogenarian baronet entailed on the male heirs of his family, with a rental of £10,000 per annum to keep up the title, and his *deux* villa residence, at Beach Candy, are all well worth a visit. Rām Lāl's elegant mansion and spacious grounds, on the Malabar Road, and Jagannath Shankarseth's large and tastefully arranged residence, half way up the Girgaon Road, are both well deserving inspection. Lowji Castle, the spacious mansion of the Lowji family, is beautifully situated on Chichpugli, "little tamarind grove" hill, with the Great Indian Peninsula Railway passing close to it, although the nearest station is that of Byculla, from which, however, it is but a very short distance. It has a spacious hall, from which a handsome flight of broad stone stairs leads to a superb drawing room, furnished and decorated in the most costly and expensive manner. It is somewhat crowded with furniture to please the taste of Europeans, and the rich chandeliers are too profuse. The walls are hung with some finely executed portraits, the finest of which are those of Sir Charles Forbes (the firm supporter of the family when adversity overtook them) and Lord Viscount Nelson.

**DISTINGUISHED NATIVES**—Bombay was the birth-place of that remarkable philanthropist, the late Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Bart. (Jamshidji Jeebhoy), who died in April, 1859, at Bombay, most universally lamented. He was descended from the Jenshid, or Dymaschid, who played such a distinguished part in the annals of the Zend people, the original Parsis, and who established himself and his people, of whom he was the chief, in the vicinity of the Oxus, about 2440 a.c. His parents, who were in very humble and not indigent circumstances, lived at Nowasree (Nasree), about twenty-two miles from Surat, which was and still is principally inhabited by poor Parsees, whose ancestors were driven out of Persia by religious persecutions, and migrated to this city in the eighteenth century, and the subject of this memoir was born at a house in the Parsee Bora bazaar in 1753; but just as he had learned to read and write Gujarathi (Gujarathi), their adopted Indian vernacular, and Hindustani, both his parents died (1790). His father-in-law (Lady Jamsetjee's parent, to which lady he was betrothed in infancy, according to the manner of his people) had him well instructed in book-keeping and mercantile correspondence, and then sent him to school to obtain a knowledge of English. At the close of the same year himself and cousin sailed for that city of merchant princes, Calcutta, where he landed safely, and commenced the battle of life with a capital of £12. Here he remained twelve months in the capacity of a clerk, during which period he employed his leisure hours in thoroughly mastering the Bengalee and merchants' accounts. He then returned to Bombay, having increased his worldly goods and chattels to about £28, with which small amount, and a loan of

£3,500 at an exorbitant rate of interest, he began trading between Bengal and China. When he returned to Bombay from his first voyage he lost a considerable portion of his return-investment by the total destruction by fire of the *godown* (warehouse) in which his property was deposited, which, however, might have been saved, had not scruples of a religious nature predominated so far as to allow the whole Parsi community to look calmly on without offering or even allowing others to extinguish it; for they consider fire as the symbolic manifestation of the Deity. He, however, soon departed on another trading speculation, and when *en route* to Bombay was on board the E. I. C.'s merchant fleet, which, under Sir Nat. Dance, defeated the French naval force, commanded by Admiral Lincolt. Finding his trips to China exceedingly profitable, he made another journey, but was, when on his homeward voyage with a most valuable cargo, in which he had invested his gains, taken prisoner by a French squadron, despoiled of all his worldly possessions (which prize was nearly being recaptured by a British man-of-war), narrowly escaped being wrecked, and was conveyed prisoner to the then neutral Dutch port of the Cape of Good Hope, at which place, which was then enduring the privations of famine, he landed with only his bare habiliments. His application to the then British consul was responded to in the most cordial manner, who, notwithstanding the scarcity of provisions, provided him with rice, salt fish, and £5; and through the kindness of some ladies a free passage was given him to Calcutta, *via* Serampore, in a Danish ship. During this voyage he suffered considerable hardships and privations. A few weeks after his arrival at Calcutta he returned to his native city, where he was most affectionately welcomed by his relations and people, who despaired of ever seeing him again. His adventurous and persevering spirit induced him to undertake another Chinese voyage, and on his return from which, in 1807, he became connected with the Madras trade, and afterwards settled at Bombay. He then entered into partnership with the celebrated worthy Jain merchant, the late Motichund Amichund, but which was dissolved some years prior to the latter's decease (who during his lifetime manifested great tenderness for animals, and built the Pinjra-pōl (brute hospital) at this place, at a cost of £10,000, for the reception and support of all diseased, maimed, and aged animals, and to which the venerable Parsi baronet subscribed £7,160). So successful were his speculations in the Chinese and Indian trade that he soon amassed an enormous fortune, which has been considerably increased, especially since 1843, so memorable for the discovery of the gurg plunderers, by his becoming not only the banker of the entire mass of his people, the guardian of nearly all the Parsi wealthy minors, the trustee of the vast and princely charitable donations of departed worthies, but also by his profligate investments in the opium trade. In 1842, when the late Sir James Carnac retired from the government of Bombay, he represented the munificent conduct of this philanthropist to the British Government in its proper light, when Her Most Gracious Majesty conferred upon him the honour of knighthood, and subsequently created him a baronet, a dignity which



he jealously prized, and most worthily deserved. His hand was ever extended to carry out any charitable or benevolent intention which the Bombay Government pointed out as beneficial to the prosperity, advancement, and improvement of Bombay, in which he established, or most materially contributed to found the Medical Grant College; Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy's Hospital; Obstetric Institution; Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy's Parai Benevolent Institution, which has an endowment of £70,000; the Mahim Bridge and Causeway; Poonah Water Works; Dokhma, "Tower of Silence;" Bombay Dhurmasalla; District Benevolent Society; Kundalla Dhurmasalla; Elphinstone College; School of Design; Pinjra-pôls at Bombay and Pattun; schools at Broach, Woodapoor, Nowraee, and Surat; towards the erection of an hospital, to which he gave £7,000; and in these acts he alone expended no less than £300,000; independently of which he contributed to the testimonial in honour of the late Duke of Wellington, patriotic fund in 1856, and Inundation fund for France, upwards of £2,000. He also contributed £2,500 to relieve the remnant of the Parsi families who still remain in Persia, and who, although they are a poor, peaceful, respectable, industrious, and honest community, are subject to an annual poll tax, which presses heavily upon them; in short, Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy must ever be considered as one of the most magnificent, philanthropic, benevolent, and remarkable natives of India, and an exemplary instance of what mercantile assiduity and perseverance can accomplish, as well as a model of example for Indian merchant princes. His family consists of three sons (the eldest of whom, Cursetjee Jamsetjee, succeeds to the title and the entailed estates of Mazagon, and is the *beau idéal* of an intelligent, public-spirited merchant, and an accomplished gentleman,) and several grandchildren. His wife, Lady Jamsetjee, is an amiable and benevolent personage, whose hand is ever ready to relieve and assist the needy and unfortunate of all castes.

### PROMENADES AND DRIVES.

The *Esplanade*, to hear the Governor's band play from 6 to 7 p.m.

*Breach Candy*, the drive along which is generally as full of horsemen and well-appointed equipages as the Kotten Row of Hyde-Park celebrity, should be taken from 5 to 7 p.m. The whole locality is densely studded with handsome Banglās (Bungalows), delightfully situated in romantically arranged compounds (gardens), commanding an extensive marine view, and is one of the most fashionable resorts of the Europeans and wealthy natives.

*Mahunga*, a very pretty village, where the European artillery were formerly quartered, and the picturesque scenery resembles a Swiss pastoral sketch.

*Mahim*, described in Route 1, celebrated for its large oysters (which should never be eaten by new comers in India without being scalloped and well peppered, as they produce cholera). The Roman Catholic church of St. Salvaçao, situated in the Mahim woods, is a beautiful structure with hand-

some interior, in the front of which lies a beautiful tank and the picturesque ruins of a college, commenced, but never finished, by Sir Miguel de Souza.

*Malabar Hill*, 190 feet above the sea, which commands most beautiful views of the Islands of Bombay and Colaba, the superb ghats, and the lovely ocean.

*Kolaba (Colaba)*, or Lighthouse Island, connected with Bombay by a causeway (deserves a visit). Proceeding along the road, we reach the Cabul (Kabul) memorial church; close to which are the barracks. A short distance beyond stands, in tastefully arranged grounds,

The OBSERVATORY, carried on under Lieut. E. F. T. Ferguson, I.N., F.R.A.S., Hydrographer to the Indian Navy, a large and commodious building, erected in 1841, containing separate compartments for the various departments connected with the science of meteorology; the superintendent's residence, the European and native assistants' quarters (the former of which, although situated on a most eligible and elevated site, commanding a good sea view, has for some time been no more or less than an *ant hill*, those animals having completely wedged themselves in myriads in the timbers and walls of the dwelling, whilst those of the latter were neatly built, clean, and comfortable), tide house, electrometer, &c. This important scientific establishment was commenced and brought into good working order in 1850, by Professor Orlebar (then holding the Professorship of Natural Philosophy in the Elphinstone College), assisted by the late Mr. John Hyland Dunn, formerly of the Sappers and Miners, and until his death a station master on the East India Railway, the European assistant, whose indefatigable exertions has raised it to its present state of efficiency. The proceedings of this valuable establishment, published yearly at the Byculla Education Society's Press, contain the daily magnetic and meteorological observations made here, and which volumes are to be found at the India House. Independent of which, all the naval and mercantile captains or commanders have their chronometers *accurately* adjusted here prior to their departure. The valuable instruments in this establishment are well worth a visit. Continuing along the road we reach the Lighthouse, situated on the Prong, at the S. extremity of the island, and about 150 feet above the level of the sea. Here is a small battery and flag staff, on which signals are hoisted on the appearance of vessels, and a gun always fired on the arrival of the Overland Mail Packets in the offing. They are repeated at various signal posts which have been erected about the island of Bombay, until they reach Parell, the residence of the Governor for the time being, by which arrangements all Europeans, whether connected with government or otherwise, living within a radius of six miles from the fort, are apprised of the arrival of the mail, which is telegraphed to Calcutta, Madras, and Kurrachee (Karachi), and look-out watches are kept day and night. An Indian naval officer is always placed in charge of it, which appointment was held for many years by Captain Haines, I.N., who was afterwards removed

to Aden (Adan) as political superintendent, with a stipend of £3,600 per annum, where it appears very serious defalcations took place in the government chest, during the period he held office, which led to his removal, trial, and incarceration in the jail of Bombay, where he became insane.

### Island of Elephanta,

Which lies to the south-east of Bombay, at the distance of five miles. Take Bandar boat either from the Apollo (if at low water) or Mazagaon Bandar. Tariff: if with 13 men, Rs. 5 (10s.); 11 men, Rs. 4 (8s.); 7 men, Rs. 3 (6s.). Passage generally made in three-quarters of an hour. It is six miles in circumference, and formed of two hills, with a narrow long valley between them, at the broadest part of which is the landing place, lying to the south. The caves are called by the natives Lenen (Laina). Proceeding about 300 yards to the right, a rude figure of an immense elephant is approached, which is cut out of the rock. This statue called by the natives Gara-pore, gives name to the island. It is thirteen feet long, much mutilated, and rapidly decaying. In 1814 the head and neck fell from the body, in which there are three large fissures. Further on is the grand entrance of a magnificent temple, with huge massive columns, hewn in this basaltic mountain. The entrance is by a large front, having two enormous pillars and pilasters, which form three openings, the rock above being thick, steep, and covered with luxuriant brushwood. The appearance of the interior is grand and impressive, long rows of columns close in perspective on all sides; the roof, formed of the solid rock, is flat, and appears to be entirely supported by the huge pillars only, the capitals of which are flattened down as if by the ponderous weight. The whole is almost obscured in darkness, with a faint light from the entrance, and the appearance of the gigantic stone figures, ranged along the wall, and hewn out of the massy rock, is, together with the temple, sombre, but magnificently grand. This splendid edifice is composed of three portions, viz.:—1st. The Great Temple, 135 feet broad, and 130½ long, having two smaller edifices on each side, which are not ranged in a straight line with the temple, but recede some distance from it, the approach to which is through two passes in the hill, situated on each side, at a short distance from the grand entrance, passing through each of which we reach a side front of this grand excavation, similar to the large front, and consisting of two immense pillars and pilasters; both the side fronts are opposite to each other, lying E. and W., the grand entrances facing the north. The plan being regular, there are eight pillars and pilasters at each of the sides, the only deviation from this being a small square excavation, which appears on the right as the temple is passed. At the end of the temple are two small excavations which face each other, the pillars of which are equidistant, run in parallel straight lines, are crossed by other strong and mighty ranges, running in the opposite directions, and at right angles, which have an elegant appearance. Their form, size, and ornaments are different, which is not, however, at first

apparent to the eye. Their pedestals are square, 3½ feet high each, on the top of which is a broad bandage, and above that a circular astragal, and two polygonic fillets, over which is a short round fluted shaft, which forms a fourth column, but diminishes with a curve towards the top, on which is a circular cincture of heads, which winds round it like a fillet which resembles leaves, the lower part of which appears just below the cincture and the superior above it, which ends in an ornamental circle of overhanging cusps. This ornament is divided from the round cushion by a narrow band which composes the capital of the column; the fluted form is in beautiful unison with the fluted shaft below, which gives it its character. The circumference is bound by a flat fillet which supports a square plinth, on which is the architrave that slopes down in scrolls on each side, held together with a band which meets the large transverse rocky beam, which connects the entire range of pillars. At the front, within the principal entrance, stands a most gigantic bust of a three-headed deity (to whom this temple was most probably dedicated, by some supposed to represent the Triform representation of Siva, by others the Hindu Trinity of Brahma, Vishnu, and Siva). Down to the breast, about one-third length, it is 18 feet high and about 23 feet wide. This is the most remarkable specimen, although only one out of a profusion of sculptured figures representing different subjects of the Brahminical mythology. The period and author of these extraordinary works are unknown, but their antiquity does not appear very remote. The stone of which they are constructed is of a mouldering nature, and already decayed in many parts. An old sergeant of the Veteran battalion takes charge of these caves, and is particularly civil and attentive to visitors, who generally choose this as a pic-nic place, for which it is admirably adapted.

**THE BOTANICAL GARDENS**, situated in a beautiful spot, well sheltered, under Flag Staff Hill, and, although small, are much frequented and admirably kept. They were opened in 1830, under the patronage of the late Mr. Farish and others, and arranged by the late translator to the Supreme Court (Mr. Nimmo). They are presided over by a superintendent, with a salary of £1,820 per annum, and two assistants, with stipends of £420 and £240 per annum.

**SHORT EXCURSIONS**, per railway, to Mahim (described Route 1); Byculah (Route 1); Coorla, where the scenery of the country becomes strikingly beautiful; Bhandoop (Route 2), where the Arrack manufactory should be visited; Tannah (Route 2), from whence the Caves of Kánhari (Kaurari, Kenery), Salsette (described Route 2), should be visited; Narel, and thence to the beautiful Sanatorium of Matheran, eight miles distant; Khandala, and then inspect that stupendous undertaking, the tunneling of the Bhor (Bhore) Ghat, and the magnificent scenery amidst which it stands, which renders it one of the finest and most remarkable passes in India; Punah (Poonah, Poona, with its well-endowed Sanscrit College, at which all professors

newly appointed to the Elphinstone College, at Bombay are obliged to study the native languages, a most admirable regulation.

**BOAT EXCURSIONS** to Butcher's Island, where the quarantine is performed, and the midshipmen of the Indian navy are trained in the art of gunnery. Ghora Bandar, and thence, in an hour's sail, to Bassein (Route 1), where visit the beautiful ruins of the churches of the Jesuits.

*Bandoora* may also be reached, and a short residence here will be found extremely beneficial to delicate persons, as the sea breeze and seclusion of the place are admirable restoratives.

*Parcell*, described in Route 1.

## TRAVELLING.

**DAKS (Dawks)** can be always obtained from the Postmaster-General at the Post Office, where the fixed cost of the intended route can be ascertained. The usual tariff averages from 4 (pd.) to 8 annas (1s.) per mile; the same must be paid for *in advance* to the Postmaster-General of the Presidency or the district, beside an additional sum fixed by the local government as demurrage, in case the traveller does not proceed on his route at the rate he states, so as to cover the cost of keeping relays of *bangy wallahs* (bearers) waiting for him *en route*. The travelling averages about five miles an hour. No less than eleven European surgeons are attached to this department, and located at various spots, with stipends varying from £126 to £610 per annum.

**TRAVELLERS' BUNGALOW.**—R.  $\frac{1}{2}$  (1s.) for two or three hours, and R. 1 per day for the accommodation, which comprises use of tables, chairs, bedstead, bath-room, and supply of water; small library in locked case, chiefly composed of religious works. The traveller is advised to take a hammock made of *white cotton* with him, and hooks, as he will find such when slung in the bungalow, with his brown net mosquito curtains over it (without which he should never travel), much more comfortable than a bed to lie in. He cannot remain longer than two days, unless detained by sickness. He must enter his name in the travellers' book, which will be handed him by the person in charge, his place of starting, destination, position, time of arrival and departure, amount paid, and his opinion of the accommodation he has received; and he will find some amusement by perusing the remarks of his predecessors. All provisions extra.

*The independent mode of travelling* is to purchase two tents and portable tent furniture, two bullocks, camels, and ponies, hire eight servants, whose wages will amount to ..... £5 per month.  
Keep of the stud, about ..... £4 "  
Personal expenses *en route* ..... £5 "  
European comestible and drinkables... £4 "

£18 per month.

## ROUTE 1.

### BOMBAY TO SURAT, VIA SEA COAST.

DISTANCE, 189 MILES  $2\frac{1}{2}$  FURLONGS.

### SEASON TO TRAVEL, BETWEEN THE SPRINGS.

ROUTES.	Distance of Stages.	
	Miles	Fur.
Bycullah.....	2	2
Mahim.....	3	4
Miliar.....	10	1
Gorahunder.....	8	7 $\frac{1}{2}$
Bassein (Wasa).....	6	0
Suchpara (Sucharab).....	11	0
Dumtoora (Dumtorea).....	8	4
Seergaon (Sirgaon).....	15	2
Cheechun (Chichan).....	14	4
Danoo (Danu).....	9	3
Oomurgaum (Umargaon).....	16	7
Demaun (Daman), Nowapoor, S. suburb	16	4
Oomarsaree (Umarsari).....	11	0
Bulsar (Bhar).....	6	5
Oondass (Undas).....	10	4
Gundavee (Gundavi).....	7	0
Kulliawarree (Kalliawady).....	10	7 $\frac{1}{2}$
Sachpor (Ellachpoor—Elachpur).....	8	0 $\frac{1}{2}$
Surat Cantonment.....	11	3
	189	2 $\frac{1}{2}$

Leaving Bombay, by an excellent carriage road across the Esplanade, we pass through a portion of the native town, and reach the suburb of

### BYCULLAH.

**HOTEL.**—Adelphi (late Clare Hall), tariff, Rs. 5 (10s.) per day, Palloojee Pestonjee.

**CLUB HOUSE.**—A most commodious and well-conducted establishment.

**RACE COURSE.**—Races twice annually.

Telegraph station at Bombay,  $2\frac{1}{2}$  miles.

**BUGGIES** to and from Bombay.

**PALKIS (Palanquins)** to and from Bombay.

**ATTRACTIONS.**—The Bycullah Church (Christ Chaplain, the Rev. J. Gibson. Divine Service, on Sundays, at 11 a.m. and 6 p.m. A fashionable and well attended place of worship. Its pillars were formerly intended for the Town Hall, but being found, on arrival from England, too massive, Lord Clare, then Governor of Bombay, appropriated them to this edifice. The Roman Catholic Church, Nossa Senhora da Gloria; the Roman Catholic Bishop's Palace, in Nesbit Lane; Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy's Bazar, Hospital, in the Road; the



5

**THE  
BOMB**

P Post Office  
M Military  
B Roughy Road  
S Sanatorium

(Draw)

*Madras.*

**EXPLANATION.**—See Table of Districts in the Bengal Presidency.

# THE TABLE OF DISTANCES IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.

## REFERENCES.

P Post Office	R Railway Station
M Military Station	T Telegraph Station
B Baughy Road	N Naval Station
S Sanatorium	O Observatory

to Aurungabad P B, 70 miles  
B to Mhow P M B, 97 miles  
to Mhow P M B, 232 miles  
P M B to Bellary P M B, 166 miles; Bangalore  
n P M B T [to Hyderabad P M B T, 211 miles  
wady P M B  
Bhoof P M B

587 Bombay P M R T N O

1324 1185 Calcutta P M R T N

696 121 1206 Daporlee P M B

914 351 1299 240 Dharwar P M B to Haryhur P M T B; Dharwar to Honore P B, 112 miles

97 451 1300 561 778 Deesa P M B to Neemuch P B M, 250 miles; Deesa P B M to Hyderabad P M P T, 336 miles

30 208 1055 517 446 395 Dhoolha P M B to Mhow P M B, 151 miles [Deesa P M B to Balmer P B, 121 miles

33 318 1359 405 106 747 446 Goa P N to Honore P B, 96 miles

51 359 1273 467 684 91 301 653 Hurule P B M

52 334 1204 445 661 117 277 630 51 Khaira P B M

51 314 1223 234 76 716 376 144 622 599 Kaludjee P B M

51 228 1245 130 113 656 324 95 562 530 100 Kolapore P B M

51 763 1062 622 468 1147 806 573 1063 1000 453 584 Madras P M R T

[mometer, 66 degrees)

9 130 1163 38 222 574 273 225 480 497 185 95 639 Mahabuleshwur B P T S (about 6,000 feet above the sea. Ther-

3 175 1058 234 413 398 32 414 305 218 341 249 774 240 Malleigaum P B M to Aurungabad P B M, 95 miles

3 94 1107 99 260 518 186 261 424 401 224 138 667 56 154 Poona P M B T S (in rainy season)

9 458 1333 567 785 174 401 653 67 142 722 662 1153 580 404 424 Rajkote P M B

198 1320 85 220 627 373 138 535 510 254 73 690 170 30 187 633 Rutnagherry P B M

163 1180 65 192 591 259 195 497 474 156 70 609 30 184 73 597 113 Sattara P B M

[203 miles

246 1162 195 199 614 274 232 520 496 124 140 534 160 241 156 620 231 130 Sholapore P M B to Secunderabad P B M,

191 12 32 300 518 200 147 487 166 142 156 397 867 315 145 269 266 367 332 354 Surat P B M T

24 1198 133 352 427 185 319 334 310 316 229 764 147 152 91 434 199 164 248 168 Tannah P R T M

EXPLANATION.—See Table of Distances in the Bengal Presidency.



3	102n	190 o	137
1	545	483 v	605
6	28	281	204
1	111n	144 o	125
4A	944	782	784
2G	161	247 o	230
6	919	707	759
Se	300	144 v	140 a
6	852	690	692
4	352	226	222
7	200	402	876
9	194	396	379



FROM	TO	Bombay.	Ahmedabad.	Ahmednuggur.	Asseergurh.	Baroda.	Belgaum.	Bhewndy.	Bhooji.	Broach.	Camboy.	Dadur.	Dapolee.	Desa.	Dharwar.	Dhoolia.	Gogo.	Hursole.	Hyderabad, in Scinde.	Jeysulmeer.	Kaira.	Kaludghee.	Kolapoor.	Kotree Gundava.	Kurrachee.	Mahabuleshwur.	Malligaum.	Nassick.	Neemuch.	Nuseerabad.	Panwell.	Poona.	Rajkote.	Sattara.	Seroor.	Shikarpur.	Sholapoor.	Sukker.	Surat.	Tatta.	Tankaria.	Vingorla.	Viziadroog.				
Bombay																																															
Ahmedabad		349 c																																													
Ahmednuggur		161	388 A																																												
Asseergurh		320 w	332 R	212																																											
Baroda		280 c	69	319 A	263 R																																										
Belgaum		317 o	640 o	268 H	480 G	571																																									
Bhewndy		32	321 s	131	288 w	245	325																																								
Bhooji		538	200	577	521 R	258	829	563																																							
Broach		230	119 v	269	296	50	251	195	308																																						
Camboy		321	293 x	58	360	304 v	41	612	286	243	91 v	69 x																																			
Dadur		971	622	1010	954	691	1262	936	560	741	680																																				
Dapolee		117	463	195 o	407	394	197	149	652	344	435	1085																																			
Desa		443	94	482	426	163	734	408	196 f	199 o	213 v	152	528	557																																	
Dharwar		347	670 o	301 M	513 H	601	47	355	859	551	642	1292	244	764	386 v	445 G																															
Dhoolia		209 w	292	144 w	148 i	117	223 F	412 G	177	431	179	264	914	339	386 v	445 G																															
Gogo		440	137	479	423	160	731	405	251	210	128	737 c	554	209	767	383																															
Hursole		362	38	401	345																																										

A	Via Rowra Ghaut.	a	Via Bhooj.
B	Bhewndy.	b	Hursole.
C	The Coast Route.	c	Deesa.
D	The Dehwan Ford.	d	Jeysulmeer.
E	The Ometa Ford.	e	Baliaree.
F	The Kondabarree Ghaut.	f	Arrysir Ford.
G	Ahmednuggur.	g	Panwell and the Tull Ghaut.
H	The Neera Bridge.	h	Westbank, Munchur Lake, and Larkhana.
I	The Ram Ghaut.	i	The Kassaree Ghaut.
J	The Nepanee and Phonda Ghauts.	j	The Left Bank of the Seena River.
K	The Ajra and Phonda Ghauts.	k	Dhokla and the Head of the Small Runn.
L	The Koombaree Ghaut.	l	Padshapoor, Erroor, and Meeruj.
M	Mahabuleshwur.	m	Ryburg, Aenapoor, and Hutnee.
N	Omekote.	n	The Tulkur Ghaut.
O	Poona.	o	Moona Vowra and Rhadnipoor.
P	Balwer.	p	Lucpet and Bhore.
Q	Ahmedabad.	q	The Katrooz Ghaut.
R	Baroda, Oodeepoor, and Kookshee.	r	The Bhopa Ghaut.
S	Malseij Ghaut.	s	The Ambdee Ghaut.
T	Rahampoor and Warye.	t	The Oosariee Ghaut.
U	Punderpoor and Beejapoor.	u	Saloombur.
V	Baroda.	v	Purtagburh.
W	Malligaum.	w	Seerohee.
X	Jumbooseer.		
Y	Parkur and Wunga Bazaar.		
Z	Vingur and Raoma Bazaar.		



side plan  
to the  
their was  
Gov. H.  
1904, at  
by the  
daughter  
Contin  
see later,

Medical Grant College, in the road leading from thence to Mazagaon; the Bycullah Schools, established in 1814, for the maintenance, clothing, and education of European or Anglo-Indian orphan children of both sexes, well endowed, nobly supported by voluntary subscriptions of the civil, military, naval, and commercial European community of Bombay, but not possessing, shame be it written, a scheme of education *superior* to that of an English village national school; whilst the natives receive almost, if not quite, an university education at the Elphinstone College. What is the educational Director, with a stipend of £3,000 per annum, doing, not to cleanse this Augean stable?

The Bombay Education Society's Press, at which several of the Bycullah boys work, is a first-rate printing establishment. Here the *Bombay Government Gazette* and the Coaba Observatory Meteorological Reports are printed, and the profits devoted to the benefit of the above charity.

The traveller can, if he prefer it, proceed from the Fort of Bombay through the Bhendi Bazaar, generally full of Arabs, English sailors, Marathas, Mughuls, Muslims, Jews, Parsis, and Portuguese, habited in their various costumes; we then pass along a good road, with villa residences on each side, standing in ornamental gardens and extensive compounds, to the suburb of Chimpougley (Chichpugli), and arrive at the cross road which leads to

### † PARELL,

Distance from Bycullah Station, 1 mile, from Bombay, 5 miles. Military Authority, Commanding Officer at Bombay. Civil Authority, the Governor. Flag Staff, and Signal Post, close to Sewre Fort.

**ATTRACTIONS.**—The Government House, originally the Jesuits' Monastery, stands on an eminence, in the midst of extensive well laid out grounds, having the appearance of an English nobleman's domain. It consists of a centre edifice and two wings, the latter erected by the Hon. Mountstuart Elphinstone. The public rooms are in the centre facing the west, and consist of dining room, 86 feet long and 30 broad. Above is the drawing, also used as a ball room. It contains an admirable full-length portrait of the Marquis of Wellesley, by the Calcutta artist, Mr. Home, the gift of the Hon. Mr. Elphinstone, as well as the bust of the Iron Duke. The right wing contains the private apartments of the Governor and his family, and the left those of his Aides-de-Camp and Staff. The garden is very prettily arranged, with a fine tank at the E. end, where displays of fireworks take place on Her Majesty's birth day, coronation, &c. Taken from the Jesuits in 1720, on account of their vile conduct to the government; inhabited by Gov. Hornby in 1771, the Duke of Wellington in 1804, and the Hon. M. Elphinstone in 1819; also by the Lord Viscount and Lady Falkland (the daughter of William IV. by Mrs. Jordan) in 1852. Continuing our route through the Mahim woods and also fields, we reach the fishing village of

### MAHIM.

Telegraph station at Bombay, 5½ miles. Military Authority, naval station, and commander, at Bombay. Civil Authority, Collector of Thanah. Population 9 000, chiefly employed in fishing, and mostly Christians of Portuguese origin.

**ATTRACTIONS.**—The fine old Roman Catholic Church, situated in the woods of St. Salvação. The large tank and beautiful ruins of the college commenced, but never finished, by Sir Miguel de Souza. Mahim Church, the old fort which commands the sea passage. The Causeway, jointly erected by the Bombay government, Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Bart., and Lady Jamsetjee. Bandoora village, ½ mile, a healthy spot.

**PRODUCTIONS.**—Oysters as large as *tea saucers* are frequently found here, but unclimatised Europeans should not indulge in them, unless scalloped and well seasoned with cayenne.

This village is badly built, and stands on the south of the channel, which separates Bombay from the island of Salsette. Then continuing along a good road, we reach the villages of \$Karregaun (Karrigaon); Poo/a (Pula), a dhurmsalla, or free native lodging house; \$Andairee (Anderi); \$Gorogaum (Goragaon); then continuing our route we reach (Mallar, good encamping ground to the N.; and thence, travelling along a good road, pass successively \$Poesir, \$Dhysir, and \$Kashee (Kashi), good encamping ground; and at 6 miles distance, cross an arm of the sea by a ferry-boat to the town of

### \$ GHORABUNDER (Ghorabandar).

The Montpellier of Bombay.

Bandar boats to and from Bombay. Fare, Rs. 10 (£1).

At this lovely spot, on the island of Salsette, in the Tannah river, are the remains of a deserted Portuguese church, built in 1605, which, with its domed roof and pinnacles, looks like a mosque. Here the Collector of Tannah resides at certain seasons. It stands on a hill, ascended by 93 steps, and commands a most delightful prospect of the river, the wooded heights on both side, the remains of convents, and, in the extreme distance, of the walls and towers of Bassein. The fragments of a convent surround the church, lower down. A Parsee fire-tower stands close by.

### \$ BASSEIN

(Basain, Bassai, Bacain, Basseen).

**TRAVELLERS' BUNGALOW.** which stands, as all these buildings generally do, on an elevated and picturesque spot, 1 mile from the ferry. Tariff, R. 1 per day for the accommodation. Travelers can only remain for two days, except in case of sickness. All provisions extra.

### FERRY BOATS ply across the ferry.

Branch routes to Mahim, Demaun, Parner, Bulsar, Surat, Servan, Broach, and Baroda.

Telegraph station at Bombay, 35½ miles. Military Authority, Officer commanding Punah division. Collector of Thanah. Tappal station. Population, 9,000, chiefly composed of fishermen and huntsmen.

**ATTRactions.**—Market place, cloisters, chapels, monasteries, all in ruins, but of exquisite architectural beauty, especially the tower steepled, spired, steep tiled, roofed, carved and gilded coned teak ceiling churches of St. Paul and St. Francis. The ruins of the richly sculptured tombs of Don Lorenzo, the hero of Diu; Don Alphonso Albuquerque, the gallant captor of Goa, Donna Maria de Souza, bearing date 1606, &c.

This town, which lies in the Bombay presidency, is the capital of an island, 11 miles long from S.E. to N.E., 3 wide, has an area of 35 square miles, and is separated from the main land of Concan by a narrow channel. Its surface is irregular, with high rugged eminences, one of which is very lofty, and another has a conical peak. It was formerly very large, surrounded by fortifications, and contained several churches, chapels, and a Brahminical temple, but little now remains, except the ruins of its former splendour. In 1840 a bund (embankment) was erected across the Callian Creek, to prevent the encroachment of the sea, and to reclaim many hundreds of acres of land. The Portuguese made this their rendezvous when engaged in warlike operations against the natives, and obtained it by freedom from the Sultan of Cambay, in 1532, after they had plundered it. It formed part of the dowry of Charles II.'s queen, but it was never yielded up to the British. In 1765 the Peishwa invested and took it. In 1780 the British, under General Goddard, captured it after twelve days' siege, at which the Maratha general, Ramchander Gutesh, was killed, but the treaty of Salbye restored it to the Maharrattas; and in 1818, on the overthrow of the Peishwa, it became a portion of the Bombay presidency. The common red kind of sugar and Rajela plantains are grown here, the latter of which are chiefly dried in the sun, like figs. Then proceeding through a well-cultivated country, over a hard, sandy road along the sea beach (which part of this route should only be taken between the springs, so as to avoid the inconvenience of dried-up creeks, and the rapidity of streams, which renders the crossing of them extremely dangerous), then crossing a creek at the end of 11 miles, we reach the villages of

**SUCHPARA.**—Travellers' Bungalow; § *Agasee*, a dhurmsalla, and 2½ miles beyond cross the Wyturna Creek, which must be ferried over by boats, as it is 2 miles broad, and full of shallows at low water; proceeding on our route, we pass § *Duntoora*, travellers' bungalow; then pass over a good road to the village of *Danda*; after which cross an extensive swamp, which is dry at neap tides; at ¾ of a mile the Danda river, and reach the village of § *Kilwee*;

then cross a creek 600 yards wide, but unfordable at high water, and we arrive at the town of

§ **MAHIM.**—There is not anything of note in this place. It is in the district of Tannah, a dhurmsalla; cross a creek which is fordable at low water; we then reach the large village of

**SEERGAUM.**—Travellers' bungalow; excellent encamping ground to the E. near a large tank; then pass on to *Satputtee*; ½ of a mile beyond which cross the *Satputtee* Creek, which is fordable at low water; but must be crossed cautiously, as it fills very rapidly. The bearers place the palanquin upon the top of their heads when fording creeks or rivers. \* *Mooromb*; \* *Naudgaum*; \* *Aliacaree*; \* *Nowapoor*; and ½ of a mile beyond cross the Soornee Mata Creek, fordable at low water, with good encamping ground on its N. bank. ¼ of a mile beyond which cross the Dhar Creek to \* *Poprun*; then cross the cross the Gowlee Creek to *Tarapoor*; here there is an old fort close to the beach on the W., and good encamping ground near a tank at the S.E. Then cross a creek, only fordable at low water, as boats can proceed up it at high tide to the town of

### § CHRECHUN (Chichan.)

**TRAVELLER'S BUNGALOW**; encamping ground E. Then proceeding on our route for 5½ miles, we cross a creek to the village of *Bar*, and 3¼ miles beyond, cross the Sooree river by boat, the bed of which is rocky, with muddy banks, and 700 yards wide, and reach the town of

**DANOO**, which contains an old fort. At 5½ miles cross the creek of Kotumba, or Wagmiddee, unfordable after heavy rains, to *Chucklee*; then cross the creek of Budoree, which is fordable at low water, to § *Gohwar*, § *Boordee*, or *Jye Boordee*, which lies close to the beach; good encamping ground S.; 2 miles farther cross the *Jye Creek* and a nullah, to *Gowand* and *Dewarat*; and 2½ miles farther, cross an easy nullah, and arrive at the town of

§ **OOMURGAUM.**—Traveller's bungalow. This town contains a fort, and lies on the S. bank of a broad and navigable river, with a ferry opposite the fort; then cross the ferry at 1½ mile to the village of *Vargool*, and at 2½ miles cross the creek of *Suroondee*, which is unfordable at high water; pass on to *Moorolee*, and 3½ miles beyond, cross a creek which is fordable at low water, thence to § *Punee*; then proceeding 3 miles, cross *Moor Creek* by boat, (except at neap tides), to the small village of § *Kaiye*, and 1½ mile farther cross the river *Kaiye* by a bad ford, which cannot be passed at high tide, to § *Saipoor*; we then enter

### THE PORTUGUESE TERRITORY OF DEMAUN,

And proceed to *Nowapoor*, the S. suburb of the town of

## DEMAUN.

**Territory.** Portuguese. Civil Authority, the Governor of Demau. Military Authority, Officer commanding the Portuguese forces at Demau. Telegraph Station at Surat (65½ miles). Tide, 18 feet rise. Bar, 2 feet at low water spring tides, and 18 feet to 20 feet inside, and 3 fathoms in common springs. Roadstead 8 fathoms, and good anchorage.

This town lies on the Damun Gunga "Border Ganges" river, which rises about 40 miles to the E. in the ghauts, and has a bar at its mouth. It is well fortified, having a rampart, ten bastions, and two gateways. A tolerable good sized fort (the castle of St. Hieronymus); nine Roman Catholic churches. A great many vessels of 500 to 600 tons burthen have been built here. The inhabitants are expert ship builders, and the materials abound in the locality. This district is about 12 miles in length from N. to S., and 5 in breadth. Vessels can remain here in safety during the S.W. monsoons. This place was sacked by the Portuguese in 1531, but rebuilt and retaken by them in 1558. The Mosque was turned into a Roman Catholic church, and they have ever since retained this possession. Then proceed 1½ mile, cross the ferry, which is 350 yards wide, at which the spring tide is 2 hours 45 minutes, and the rise 18 feet, to the village of

§ **CHOTA (Chkota) DEMAUN** which contains a fort, suburb, and bungalow, which travellers can occupy by application to the chief magistrate of the place, and from whom every attention will be received.

**MURDAR (Mardar)**, three miles beyond, cross the Buglau river to the village of *Koluk*, a dhurmsalla; then cross the river by boat, and beyond we reach the small village of *Oodwar*, after which, cross the creek of *Peeriallee*, and then enter

## THE GUZERAT TERRITORY.

The extensive possessions of the Gulcowar, (Guikad), and so named from the *Gujars*, a tribe now spread over the Delhi territory, which contain an area of about 41,536 square miles, with a population of 3,000,000, composed of *Mahrattas*, *Rajpoots*, *Mussulmans*, *Parsees*, *Boras*, *Coolies*, *Kombies*, *Dunjas*, *Katties*, *Bhats* (*Charun*, *Machillee*, *Mara*), *Jains*, and *Bheels*, an annual revenue of £668,744. Military force 6,059 cavalry, and a subsidiary force of 4,000 men (3,000 cavalry and a corps of Irregulars), commanded by British officers. It extends from lat. 25° to 24° 45' and long. 69° to 74° 20', is bounded on the N. by the Gulf of Cutch and Rajpootana; the S. by the Indian Ocean, Gulf of Cambay, and the British collectorates of Broach, Surat, Tannah, and Candeish; the E. by Candeish and Malwa; W. by Cutch, the Collectorates of Surat and Broach and the sea. The only portion which possesses sea coast is the Peninsula (which is bounded on the N. and N.W. by the Gulf of Cutch), and that part which is situated by the Gulf of Cambay, the head of which (*Maluja*) is full of shoally creeks, which will not admit of

vessels of burthen; but, above *Nowanugger*, ships can anchor in five fathoms, being well protected by a reef of rocks, which fact has rendered that part a place of rising importance. Proceeding S.W. along the coast for 28 miles we reach *Serragh*, which lies on a small river, three miles off which vessels must anchor, as the estuary is unnavigable; continuing S.W. another 30 miles, a small *Runn* (salt marsh) is reached which joins the sea; then proceeding from the place where this joins the Gulf of Cutch, about 10 miles to the northward, the coast takes a S.W. direction for 12 miles, then bears eight miles to the N. and forms a bay, at the entrance of which is the island of *Beyt*, having a well fortified fort and castle, which lies between the islands, where there are seven, six, five, four, and three fathoms of water, with a rocky and uneven harbour, the entrance to which is, moreover, extremely shallow, and not having more than nine feet on the bar at low water tides, but fourteen at high spring. The N.W. part of the headland (*Soomia*) which forms the bay, is an island which a narrow navigable channel separates from the mainland. The N.W. coast of *Kattywar* cannot be safely navigated by large vessels, owing to the shallowness of its waters, and the rocky state of its shore. The N.W. angle of the coast of *Guzerat* inclines to the S.W., and then gradually proceeds to the S. and S.E. for nearly 25 miles, until it reaches *Dwarka*, where the shore is approachable, even, and has soundings of 34 and 36 fathoms, seven leagues off, and 10 to 12 near the coast. The navigation is, however, impeded by the shoal of *Kulcheegud*, which lies about eight miles from *Dwarka*, to steer round and approach which requires great caution and experience. From thence, the shore inclines to the S.E. for 175 miles, until *Diu Head* is reached, along which distance it is bold but safe, although destitute of good harbours; small craft can, however, anchor securely off or near to some of the little towns, which were formerly the rendezvous of pirates, who scoured the Arabian Sea. Proceeding along the coast, S.E. from *Dwarka*, there are on its margin the towns of *Meeanee*, 42 miles distance, on the river *Boorte*, *Poorbunder*, 20 miles, *Novoebunder*, 20 miles, *Maugroal*, 30 miles, *Chorwaur*, 10, *Somnath*, *Puttun*, 15, *Korynam*, 18, and *Diu Head*, 20 miles, which is the most southerly part of the Peninsula, to the E. of which lies the Portuguese possessions of *Diu Island*, after passing which it inclines to the N.E. of *Gopanth*, a distance of 80 miles, thence to the port of *Jafferabad*, a distance of 30 miles, in which, although shoally, vessels can be secured on soft muddy ground; then comes *Searbeth*, half a mile from the shore, where vessels may lie in safety during the S.W. monsoons, thence to *Moroah*, situated on a small bay, in which vessels can ride at safety, except during the S.W. or S. winds; 20 miles beyond this S.W. headland after Gulf of Cambay is *Gopanth Path*, easily known by a perilous shoal, which projects nine miles to the N. and four miles, to the E., thence inclining to the N., for 10 miles and to the N.E. another 10, and *Allung* on the S. of *Ahmedabad* district is in sight, then proceeding 35 miles the estuary of *Geyla* river is reached, approaching the sea coast to the N. for 12 miles, and *Gondalla* (is in sight), the S. limit of the *Ahmedabad*

district, from hence 30 miles and we arrive at the head of the Gulf of Cambay, close to the Sabarmuttee river. Here the S.E. end of the Runn of Cutch, 12 miles in length, unites with the N. Runn, and then joins the Gulf of Cambay. From the Sabarmuttee river, the shore inclines to the E. 14 miles, passing the Gulf of Cambay and the river Mayhee to Kurole, making the total distance of coast 331 miles. The country about it is slightly elevated, with ranges of small hills, from whence streams issue in all directions. In the N.W. the range extends 120 miles, with a breadth of 40. In the last, near Choteela, is a range with a rise of 400 feet. To the S. is the Geer, an undulating tract of wood, jungle, gorges, ravines, streams, and torrents (so uneven that it would be utterly impossible to pitch a tent in that district), with fastnesses and retreats for robbers, in which they remain with impunity, owing to the pestilential nature of the climate, E. of which lies the Palithana Mountain, 1,500 feet high, on whose eminence are numerous Jain temples, &c. The range most worthy of notice is that granite clump, the Peaks of Gernar, close to the city of Joonagurh in the South district, where there are magnificent Jain, Brahmin, and Mussulman temples. To the W., near Poorbunder, lie the Baroda group, 30 miles in circuit, with an elevation of 2,000 feet near Goomlea. The Western Ghats on the E. range from S. to N., having an average elevation of 1,200 feet, with the isolated hills of Parnera, Rola, &c., having a rise of 400 feet. The Satpura range lie to the N. of the Taptee river, and divide the valleys Nerbudda and Satpura; to the N. of the former lie the western portion of the Vindhya mountains, stretching to the Barreca hills, and Loonawara, Dongurpore, and Aboo hills. The N.W. portion of the Ghats and the Satpura are of volcanic and trap formation, as well as Palithana. The celebrated Gernar mountain is granite, with soft limestones. The Island of Perim is of sandstone, with organic remains. Iron ore, platina, and corallians are found in large quantities in this vast district. Lions with slight manes and some maneless, tigers, leopards, wolves, hyenas, antelopes, deer, nyilau (antelope), flamingoes, argulas (adjutant birds) sarus, camels, buffaloes, draught bullocks of immense size and strength, worth from £50 to £60 each; ass (very slender and weak), wild ass, a fine animal; horses, small and ugly; wild cattle, similar to the bison, but not so fierce or untractable. The climate is very moist and humid, especially during the S.W. monsoons. The hot winds blow from March 20th to May 20th, when the thermometer rises to 115. Coups de soleil are then very frequent among natives and Europeans, and fine sand is profusely scattered and blown about in the atmosphere. In October it is cold, and hoar frosts are frequent near Geer; it is extremely insalubrious in the autumnal monsoons. The coast of the Gulf of Cambay is malarious, owing to the immense tract of salt marsh. The soil is varied. In the south herbs and trees grow very luxuriantly. On the banks of the rivers cotton is produced in abundance. The districts of Baroda and Champaner are very fertile. Near Sabarmutti e river, tobacco, castor oil plants, maize, rice, carrots, and opium poppies are grown well. Close to the

Runn of Cutch grazing only is carried on. Rice is grown in the hilly districts. Between the Taptee and Nerbudda rivers, wheat, barley, jowar, and bajra flourish. Kattywar produces Jowar, bajra, wheat, kodra, grain, sugar cane, cotton (the staple commodity of the entire province), date palms, palmyra, mhowa, mango, adansania, jak, tamarind, buchannania, latifolia, banian tree (which covers an area of 3 to 4 acres, but in the old stems of the tree abound owls, scorpions, lizards, and venomous snakes, so that no person should think of reposing near the stems); water lemon, plantain, which are rare and sometimes very scarce. The vernacular language is Guzerathi (adopted by the Parsis), which is derived from the Sanscrit, and resembles the Hindee. In 1856 no less a sum than £5,000 was subscribed for the building of a Guzerat Provincial Fund. It contains the towns of Baroda, (the capital and residence of the Guicowar), Baunsda, Barreah, Banswara, Beyt, Cambay, Chowhar, Dhurumpore, Deesa, Dwarka, Daunt, Dongerpore, Hursool, Jaffoa, Loonawara, Ondepore, Poorbunder, Sucheen, Saunte Thurrani, Wusravea. The intercourse with the interior is easy, the country being level, although there are very few roads, the principal of which are S.E. to N.E., from Mhow via Deesa to Jessulmero; E. to W., from Mhow via Baroda, Linree, crossing the peninsula to the S. of the Gulf of Cutch to Jooria, S.E. to N.W. from Baroda to Ahmedabad, crossing the Runn to Hyderabad. S. to N., from Surat via Baroda to Beerpore, where it unites with the S.E. to N.E. route. N.E. to S.W. of the peninsula from Bujana via Rajkote to Poorbunder.

**Railways in course of construction:** Bombay to Broach, Surat and Baroda; Baroda to Beerpore, Tankaria, 40 miles. This province being in 1572 in a dreadful state of anarchy, was annexed to the Delhi empire by Akbar, but when the Mahratta power was at its zenith, the Peishwa obtained an immense amount of tribute from it until 1772; after which the Guicowar became the joint ruler; and in 1804, by a treaty with the British government, he was declared the sole and independent ruler of Guzerat, which territory was disarmed in 1858, owing to the *Sepoy* rebellion.

We then proceed through

## THE SURAT COLLECTORATE.

Which is bounded on the N. by the Collectorate of Broach, E. by Guzerat, S. by Guzerat, and the Collectorate of Tannah, and W. by the Portuguese Territory of Demau and the Arabian Sea. It extends from lat. 20° 15' to 21° 11', and long. 72° 45' to 76° 24', has an area of 1,629 square miles, and a population of 492,681. Its statistical, social, and physical details are so similar to those of the Collectorate of Broach that we refer the traveller to the description of that collectorate for the requisite information, and continuing our route, reach the town of

**§ OOMURSAREE (Umarsari).**

Territory, Guzerat. Civil Authority, Collector at Surat. Military Authority, the Officer commanding at Surat. Telegraph station at Surat (5½ miles). Dhurmsalla. Population, 4,000. Houses, 400.

Passing over a good level road of black (sandy soil), which now leaves the coast, we ford the Murphar (Narpar) river, the bed of which is bad, rocky, and has three feet of water in December, and reach the village of \*Dongree, 3½ miles beyond which cross the Ban creek to \*Shegnee, which is chiefly inhabited by blacksmiths. Farther on, we cross the river and a creek to \*Alur, and ½ of a mile farther, reach Ooranga river, which is navigable for boats of 200 candies burthen at high tides, and thence

**§ BUNSAR (Bahar).**

Territory, Guzerat. Collectorate, Surat. Encamping ground near two trees on the W. Post-Office. Kucherry, which can be occupied by travellers. The railway to Surat, 45 miles, was opened September 1861. This town lies on the unnavigable Bulsar river, and has at the entrance a bar with two feet of water, but 18 at spring tides. Outside, there is a rocky bank; inside which is soft ground, and 13 feet of water. It is built on rugged ground in the vicinity of unhealthy swamps, and contains a population of 7,000, chiefly composed of weavers, sailors, and husbandmen. Manufactories of cloth, and traffic in grain, salt, and sugar. Here are several tanks and wells. Then fording several creeks we proceed four miles, cross the Ban river, the ford at which is rocky, and proceeding 6½ miles further, cross the Karen creek, which is unfordable at the springs, and thence to

§ Oondass.—Here is good encamping ground on the N. bank of the Karee creek, close to the large tank. Proceeding 1½ mile, cross the Kaveree river in a boat, which stream is 100 yards wide, with banks 30 feet high, and seldom fordable either in the rains or at the spring tides. Then travel over a good level road, through thin jungle, and cultivated country, and reach *Wujeela*; ½ mile farther, cross a creek, and reach \**Wanea-Taloo-ka Fullea*, in the vicinity of which there is much marshy land. Then pass two creeks, and at the end of four miles, ford the Begumna river at Pecplara ford, where it is 2½ yards wide, on the left bank 20 feet high, and the right affected by the spring tides in the rainy but not in the dry season, as it is protected by a dam; and ½ mile beyond is the large open town of

**§ GUNDAVEE (Gundavi).**

Territory, Guzerat. Collectorate, Surat. Good encamping ground, with large tanks, at E. or N.E. Traveller's bungalow.

Then travelling over a confined road, we reach the village of § *Somwarree* (Sonwadi), prettily situated on a river. Three-eighths of a mile further, cross the Ambecks river, 200 yds. wide; and thence

to Salley, then through thick jungle and a cultivated country, which is extremely muddy in the rainy season, to \**Tigra*, and a little beyond we reach the town of

**NOWSARREE (Nausari).**

Territory, Guzerat. Collectorate, Surat. Encamping ground on the S., near two large tanks, about two furlongs S.W. of Kalliawarree, for troops going southwards. Boats. Traveller's bungalow. Telegraph station at Surat, 30½ miles.

This town (the birth-place of the parents of Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy), lies on the S. bank of the Poorna river (8 miles from which it falls into the Gulf of Cambay). It is wide, has four feet at low water, but the navigation is intricate, owing to its serpentine channel, well placed amidst a rich cultivated dry country. It contains 5,600 houses and a population of 15,000, who are chiefly Parsee weavers engaged in the manufacture of silks, and artificers in copper, brass, wire, and wood. Grain, silks, and coarse sugar are exported. This port is exempt from British customs dues, as it belongs to the Guikowar (Gaikad). Here is a branch establishment of Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy's Parsi Benevolent Institution, which ought to be conducted like the parent institution at Bombay, i.e., in strict conformity with the strict deed of that institution. There are no less than 115 shops, and numerous wells and tanks.

We then cross six creeks after leaving this town, over two of which there are good bridges (but all affected by the tide), then proceed to the Eeb (Ib), river, which is 200 yds. wide, with a low right but high left bank, about 40 feet, smooth and gravelly bed, unfordable in the rainy season. It rises in lat. 20° 50', long. 73° 42', in the Daung Rajah's dominions, flows W. for 70 miles through the districts of Daung, Daunsalla, and Surat, and falls into the Arabian sea. It can, however, be forded a little higher up at *Currat*. Passing several hamlets, we reach *Kalliawarree*, then across the Kiliawarree Ford, by boat; after which, if travelling to the N., there is good encamping ground in the fields on the left, about 1½ mile distant, pass the village of *Kalba*, where there is encamping ground; and beyond, reach the small hamlet of *Kicheawara* (Kicheawada), and ½ mile farther we arrive at the Poorna river, which crosses by boat. It is 320 yds. wide, with low left, and right bank 20 feet high, sandy and gravelly bed, and takes its rise in lat. 20° 59', long. 73° 44' W. of the Western Ghats, flows through the districts of Daung, Wusravee, and Surat, and falls into the Indian Ocean. We then pass along a good road for ½ of a mile, and cross a creek to *Kasha* and *Aswanda* (Asunda). Proceeding 2½ miles, cross the Mündola or Madagri river by boat (this stream is 120 yards wide, with a high left (40 feet) and low right bank, and muddy bed), and ½ mile beyond enter \**Lachpoor* or *Ellachpoor*, traveller's bungalow, small encamping ground, and proceeding along a good cart road, through a flat and highly cultivated country, we enter



## THE NAWAUB OF SUCHEEN'S TERRITORY,

Which contains an area of 300 square miles, population of 22,260, seventeen villages, with a revenue of £8,900. The British government have aided the Nawab with loans to pay his Arab troops, but those advances as yet remain unliquidated.

### § SUCHEEN (Saohin).

Territory, Nawab of Sucheen; Collector at Surat.

This town, the capital of the Sucheen district, has a small fort, some good wells, and shops. Then pass to the villages of \*Baistan and \*Uodna (Udna). At the latter place there is a branch road to Bracha, 20 miles, and encamping ground on that fine stream, the Paraulia; then, proceeding on our route, during which no less than five creeks are crossed, all of which are exceedingly muddy in the rains, through some jungle and rich cultivated land, we enter

## THE BRITISH TERRITORY.

Then reach the *Nowsaree Gate of Surat*, and thence along the walls and ditch to the § Cantonment, where there are plenty of wells and shops.

### =†§ SURAT.

Territory, Gujarat (Guzerat). Collectorate, Surat. Civil Authority, Resident Collector, A. F. Bellasis, Esq. Military Authority, Officer in Command. Naval Station at Bombay.

Bazaar, well supplied. Dhurmsalla.

Telegraphs to all parts of India, tariff of 16 words to Bombay, R. 1 (2s).

Daks to be hired at the Post Office.

Railway opened to Broach and Baroda, towards the north; that to Bulsar, towards the south, was opened 1861.

Boats can be hired at the Belinda-ki-Bari, Datch Bandar.

Race Course.

Steamers to and from Bombay, in 24 hours, twice a month. Fares, Rs. 70 and Rs. 55.

SURAT, the head of a Collectorate, and formerly a great and important seat of commerce, is 120 miles from its rival, Bombay, from which it is divided by a low and uninteresting tract. Though shorn of much of its former prosperity it is still large and populous, containing 133,000 inhabitants, in 1838; in 1835 there were 157,200. It stands on the south bank of the Tapti, or Taptee, on the last side of the Gulf of Cambay, opposite Gujerat penin-

sula. The land of Gujerat was formerly called Surashtra (the *Syrashtra Vicus* of Ptolemy) and hence the name of this town.

There is anchorage in Swally Roads, outside the bar at the river's mouth, in seven or eight fathoms, near *Vaux's Tomb*, a well-known landmark on the north side of the entrance; but the tides run five miles an hour, and it is dangerous for any large ships which are obliged to lie here, to be caught by the south or west wind. The bar is broad and sometimes formidable to boats, but the surf is not high or dangerous.

Surat is about 15 miles from the bar; only single craft can ascend the river, the banks of which are low and flat, like the Hooghley; and the navigation is rendered difficult by a chain of shifting sands for two-thirds of the way, with narrow channels between them. On the right or north side, three or four miles above the bar, on Domus Creek and Island, stands the *Custom House*, with some bungalows, resorted to in April and October by the Surat residents, for change of air.

The town extends along shore in the shape of a semicircle, with the river for its diameter, and is surrounded by a double wall, the inner one being six miles in circuit, and the space between it and the outer wall about one mile broad. The outer wall has 13 gates, three of which are on the river; and the inner wall, which is battlemented and strengthened by a ditch and bastions, has four gates, two leading to the *Castle*, which stands about the middle of the river front. It was begun in 1543, and is a quadrangular structure, with turrets or bastions at each corner. The river here is a wide shallow stream, fordable at low water, but at high water deep enough for pattimar boats of 40 or 50 tons burden. South of the Castle is Castle Green, a large open space, whence goods are shipped on board the river boats. The houses of the British residents near the fort, are large and well-built, and surrounded by extensive compounds.

Surat is not a place of much antiquity. The earliest mention of it is about 1512, when it had a population of 10,000, and was sacked and burnt by the Portuguese, who burnt it again in 1530. It became the centre of the Moslem trade with Persia and Arabia, and was a starting-point for pilgrims to Mecca. The English established a factory here in 1612, by permission of Jehangir, the Mogul Emperor, which for a time was the head of all the Company's possessions in India, but which declined when the Presidency was transferred to Bombay, in 1692. The Dutch first traded here in 1617. Tavernier, at his visit about 1642 describes it as of moderate size, protected by a wretched native fort, about 40 feet high, with mud ramparts. In the whole town he says, there were not more than nine or ten good houses. At present, Surat is a large and ugly city, and has a decayed look. It contains many narrow, winding, and dirty streets, and high houses made of bamboo, plastered over with mud, and having projecting upper storeys. Some old resi-

dences of its former inhabitants are left, but many of them were destroyed in the great fire of 1837, when 6,000 houses were burnt, along with merchants' stores, &c. Since then Surat has been partially rebuilt. The ghats or steps leading down to the waterside are as usual occupied by picturesque groups of mendicants, clothes-washers, &c. The Taptee has frequently brought damage to the town by inundating its borders. The railway to Broach and Baroda crosses the river by a bridge about 2,000 feet long, of 30 spans, made in the short period of 12 months. Large tanks furnish a supply of water.

There are not many buildings worth notice in Surat. The most remarkable are the old deserted *Factories* of the various nations who traded here in former times; which are now appropriated to other uses. The English Factory is a solid-looking timbered house, now converted into an Infirmary for the natives, and a Lunatic Asylum, established by the Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy family. At the Dutch Factory, formerly reckoned the best-built house at Surat, are the offices for the Commissariat, bungalows for travellers, and the Station Library; the last, a proprietary one, founded by Bishop Carr, Mr. J. Romer, and others, in 1824, and said to be one of the most valuable in India, being full of early narratives, historical works, &c., relating to the peninsula.

The old deserted French Factory, outside the walls to the north, is a picturesque building in the Chinese style. It was given up to the French at the conclusion of the war, and for a time was occupied by a governor, from the Isle of Bourbon; but it is now the residence of a Banian trader. The Tower behind it serves as a landmark. A bamboo bridge crosses the river at this spot.

The Portuguese Factory is a strong, durable building, with a banquetting-hall, chapel, &c., attached; but, like the rest, it is diverted to another purpose.

Among the public buildings are the Mint, Gaol, &c., and a neatly built English Church, erected in 1720, near the Birian Gate, and an extensive Cemetery, full of the old tombs of the former servants of the Company; some dating more than two centuries back. One of the oldest is President Breton's, who died 1649. The largest is a square mausoleum, 40 feet high, dedicated to Sir George Oxenden, who died 1669. In the Dutch Cemetery adjoining, is the handsome tomb of Commissary-General Van Reede, a learned and public-spirited official, who died 1691.

There is no distinguished Mussulman or Hindoo building in Surat. The Nawab's Palace, or Zulamka-bhag (i.e. Garden of Oppression), is modern, of a middling size, and not particularly handsome. Here the Titular Viceroy of the Emperor resided, nominally subject to him, but really to the English, until the title became extinct in 1842, when the last Nawab died of cholera. His son-in-law, Mir Jafir Ali Khan, came to England to appeal to the Company, with Lutfullah for his interpreter, as the latter

related in his *Autobiography*. The Nawab's pension was 1½ lac; and down to that date, in compliment to the emperor, his flag was always hoisted at the castle along with that of the Company. The Mahmud-4-bhag is a remnant of a former palace and harem. Another, called Afzul-bhag, is a caravan-serai, open to travellers. In the dirty Mogul quarter, is a large plain building, styled the *Daria Meh*, or Ocean Palace, once the seat of the Bakshi, or State Treasurer to the Mogul. The Chapel of the London Missionary Society stands here.

The *Jahnpa*, one of the quietest and cleanest parts of Surat, contains the palace of the Moolah of the Dawudi Bohoras, or Boras; with a college or Maddrassa adjoining, for 100 or 150 pupils, and the principal masjid or mosque, partly rebuilt since the great fire of 1837, when 200 persons were burnt, who had fled here for refuge. "The most thriving people of Surat," says Heber, "are the Boras, who drive a trade all through this part of India, as banyans and money-lenders, and the Parsees. These last are proprietors of half the houses in Surat, and seem to thrive where nobody but the Boras can glean even a scanty subsistence."

Two Agerees, or fire temples of the Parsees, are here, one built in 1824.

But the most curious of all the institutions or sights of the place, is the Panjrapola, or Hospital for aged and diseased brutes and birds, richly endowed, and containing everything necessary for the comfort of the animals, and also of their keepers. A joke which used to be played upon credulous travellers made them give out that bugs and other vermin were also nourished here, upon the body of some poor wretch who was hired by the night to let them suck his blood for food.

Surat is noted for its good cattle, poultry, cream, and native confectionery; grain and vegetables are cheap and abundant. There is still a trade carried on in shawls and kincob cloths, agate, jasper, and cornelians, from Cambay; in wheat, for the Concan; and raw cotton, from the province of Guzerat, for shipment to Bombay. This last has for a long time been so much a staple article of export that most East India cotton goes by the name of "Surat." A building ship, beyond the military cantonnments, is not much used, timber being high priced; but vessels of 800 tons might be built here, and floated over the bar. "The boats which lie in Surat river are of 30 or 40 tons, half decked, with two masts and two very large lateen sails" (Heber). Few vessels of a larger draught ever come here. The Parsees are the principal ship builders; they furnish everywhere the most skilful mechanics, the smartest clerks, and the best pupils in the schools, established here by the Jejeebhoy family and the government. Grooms, house servants, fishermen, &c., are recruited from the Diers (or outcasts), a clean and industrious class of people. Comparative decay has fallen down on the native merchants, who are the most wealthy members of the community; but the "degeneracy and indigence of the sons of those Moguls, Patana,

Afghans who swept over and conquered these lands, and flourished here in all the splendour of Oriental voluptuousness," is remarkable (Briggs's *Cities of Gujarastra*). The Mogh, reduced in number, yet forming a large proportion of the inhabitants, and poor almost to wretchedness, are too proud to work, and ashamed to beg; and may be seen lounging about the streets, sword in hand. The bedding may be pawned, but the weapon, never. The sons are fit for nothing but soldiers; a more melancholy fate waits for the daughters. Within the last few years, however, the trade of Surat has shown a tendency to revive.

Heber complained that, except for the society, which was nowhere excelled in British India, Surat was an uninteresting and unpleasant city, much inferior to Broach. Its climate, however, is dry, with a steady bright blue sky. "The rides around Surat (says Mrs. Postans, in *Western India*) are delightful, long pleasant lanes, sheltered and woody, adorn the neighbourhood, while the open country, studded with villages, farms, and plots of useful enclosures, affords constant interest and refreshment to the eye;" In fact it reminds the resident of his English home. Cotton, hemp, tobacco, palma-christi, dye plants, omiah nuts for soap, wood-apples, &c., are grown in the fields and hedges. The wooded hills and ponds around are celebrated for abundance of game; hog hunting is got in the jungle. One favourite spot for a picnic is Vaux's Tomb, already mentioned, a tall square mausoleum, to the memory of a former Vice-President, who was drowned in the stream. The French Tower is another rendezvous for sport. Forbes (*Oriental Memoirs*) speaks with great delight of the advantages of the country round Surat.

*Pulparrah*, 6 miles from Surat, is a holy place on the river, with temples, groves, &c., much frequented by the natives. Here the Hindoos burn their dead. The Taptee is one of the sacred rivers held in peculiar veneration. The proverb says, "if the Hindoo but wash in the Ganges, slip the Jari, see the Nerbuuda, and think on the Taptee, he will be sure to reach Paradise."

Since the civil war in the United States broke out, fully one half of the stock at Liverpool is Surat cotton. Though of short staple, the difficulty of adapting the machinery of the Lancashire mills to working it up, has not been found so great as was at first anticipated. "Surats" have been spun as high as 32's twist, and range from 32's to 40's.

Surat is remarkable as having been permanently the place at which the Parsees also first established themselves; and as their caste (or nation as they term themselves) possess nearly all the wealth and trade of Western India, and are the most influential caste in the Bombay Presidency, it may not be inappropriate to give a sketch of the origin of the religion of the Zend or Parsee people. It appears from an attentive perusal of the Latin and Greek authors, but especially from the writings of Justin, who flourished in A.D. 138, that there lived in the

age of Ninus, King of Assyria (2952 B.C. and 300 years after the flood), a king of Bactriana, named Zoroaster, whose territory was situated on the N. border of Persia, between the country of the Paropamisadæ and Sogdiana, from which it was separated by the river Oxus, with its capital, Bactria (now called Balk, the residence of the Zend or Parsee people, according to Dr. Putz, so called after the river Bactras, according to Lucan, A.D. 45), who is stated to have first invented magic, or the doctrines of the magi, and rendered himself celebrated on account of his deep and acute researches in philosophy, the origin of the world, and the study of astronomy. He appears to have been held, both by his subjects and contemporaries, in great respect, on account of his abilities as a lawgiver, philosopher, and monarch. Pythagoras (560 B.C.) appears to have followed his doctrines, and to have admitted no visible object of devotion, except fire, as the emanation or emblem of the Deity. That the magi or wise men, the descendants of the Parsee priesthood, flourished at this period is indisputable, for mention is made of them by Moses, the Jewish lawgiver (1491 B.C.), in the Bible narrative (Exodus chap. vii. v. 9 to 12), which confirms and strengthens Justin's assertion that "King Zoroaster was the founder of that sect, and the Parsee nation." Herodotus, the Father of History, who flourished 445 B.C., has given an account of the time of the Median kings, but it appears that before their dynasty, the ancient Bactrians, or Zend people (as the Parsees appear to have been anciently named) quitted their nomadic or wandering pastoral life, at the instance of a chief or leader named Dajemchid (or Jamsetjee), and settled themselves in the vicinity of the river Oxus, which was then very much used for the conveyance of Indian produce and manufactures to the western parts of Bactriana, from whence they were despatched to Europe (Mela 45 A.D., and Pliny 67 A.D.), and the Medes followed their religion. These facts necessarily compel us to trace the line and actions of the Median monarchs, who, from the period that the Bactrians, Zend, or Parsee people incorporated themselves with the Medes on the banks of the Oxus, appear to have formed one nation or people, hence the Parsees' designation of themselves as a nation. Berosus, a priest of Bel, who flourished at Babylon 26 B.C., wrote a work entitled "Babylonika," in three volumes, compiled from ancient records preserved at Babylon, and from stamped tiles, which comprised the histories of Assyria and Media, fragments of which are to be found in the writings of Josephus (70 A.D.), Eusebius (325 A.D.), Syncellus (792 A.D.), Cyrillus (370 A.D.), Abydenus (268 B.C.), in which first mention is made of the Medes, and allusion to Babylon being ruled by a dynasty of Median kings, eight in number. At a later period the Medes (as well as the Bactrians or Parsees) became subject to the Assyrians, from whose dominion they appear to have emancipated themselves between the years 840 and 770, at the period when the Median governor (Arbaces) revolted with the priest Belesis against the Assyrian monarch, Tonokoukoloros (surnamed Sardapanus the admirable), and to have then established an independent Median empire (according to the writings of Ctesias, a native

of Cnidus in Caria, and body physician to Artaxerxes II., who flourished 401 B.C., Trogus Pompeius 15 A.D., and Herodotus 445 B.C., after which each of the six Median tribes was governed by its own prince or chieftain, until the judge Daloops, who, according to Polyomenus (192 A.D.), was elected the first Median king, whose dynasty may thus be traced:—

**DEIOCES (706—685 A.C.)** This king built Ecbatana, the capital of Media, now called Hamadan.

**PHRAOTES**, his son (686—633 A.C.) Supposed to be the Arphaxad of Judith in the Bible. This king conquered the Persians (640 A.C.), who retained their own monarchs, the first of whom was called Achemenes.

**CYAXARES**, his son (633—586 A.C.) This monarch subdued Western Asia as far as the River Halys, now called the Kizil Erma. He formed an alliance with Nabopolassar, King of Babylon (633—533 A.C.), for the conquest of Assyria, and gave his daughter, Nitocris, in marriage to Nebukadnezar, the son of his ally. The Assyrians were overthrown, and siege laid to Nineveh, when the Scythians invaded Media, and kept possession of the country for 28 years.

**INTERREGNUM (633—605 A.C.)** During which period he carried on war against Algahtes, King of Lydia, which was suddenly terminated by an eclipse of the sun (610 A.C.) After the departure of the Scythians he waged war against Assyria, and Nineveh was utterly destroyed (604 A.C.), and Assyria reduced to a Median province, the western districts of that empire being left to his ally, Nabopolassar.

**CYAXARES (605—593 A.C.)** This monarch again assumed the throne, after the Scythians having quitted the kingdom.

**ASTYAGES**, his son (593—558 A.C.) This monarch lost Persia, which revolted under Cyrus, and the following is the account which the ancients have recorded as to the relationship which Cyrus bore to this king:—Herodotus (445 A.C.) states that Astyages, having had a dream respecting a flood, married his daughter, Mordane, to Cambyzes, a Persian, by whom she had Agradatus, afterwards called Cyrus; and Zoroaster, the Zerdusht of the Persians, appears to have been born at Balk about 589 A.C., 16 years after the return of the Medes to their own kingdom (Ura. Frideaux 1719, and Hyde 1716 A.C.)

**MUNDANE**, married to

**ARMENES**

**ABAMIR**

**HYSTASPES**, the descendant of Achemenes.

**CYRUS (Agradatus) (558—529 A.C.)** King of Persia, called the Great King. In his reign Zoroaster the Zerdusht flourished.

**DARIUS I.**, his son (521—485 A.C.) The supposed era of Zoroaster viz., 510 A.C., by Dr. Warburton, and Anquetel de Perron (1709 A.D.), but incorrect, most probably the date of his death, as his age must then have been about 70 years, which justly entitles him to be styled "the Patriarch of the Magi," by which title he was called.

**CAMBYSES (529—522 A.C.)**, married to Atoesa and Artystona, the daughters of Cyrus, and also to Phodysman, the daughter of Otanes, a Persian nobleman.

**ATOSSA**, married first to Cambyzes, second to Darius I.

**ARTYSTONA**, married first to Cambyzes, second to Darius I., the Vauhti of Scripture.

**SMERDIS**, murdered privately, by order of his brother, Cambyzes.

**PSUEDO SMERDIS (522 A.C.)**, the Parsee priest, a Magi. This Magi, or Zoroastrian priest, closely resembled Smerdis (Cyrus' son), and usurped the throne, but his imposture was discovered in the seventh month of his reign by Phodysman, the daughter of Otanes, who, together with the two other wives of Cambyzes, had been retained by the usurper, who, knowing that the Magi priest had had his ears cut off for some delinquency, felt the usurper's head whilst he was asleep, and, finding him earless, denounced him.

Thus upon a careful investigation of the above genealogical table and the various accounts given by the following ancient and modern authors, viz.:—

Anquetel de Perron, A.D. 1709  
Abyenus, 268 A.C.  
Arrian, 115 A.C.  
Bombay Asiatic Transactions, 3 volumes.  
Berocus, 265 A.C.  
Bohlen, A.D. 1830  
Calcutta Asiatic Transactions, 20 volumes.

Cleas, 401 B.C.  
Claudius Ptolemaeus, A.D. 152  
Cyrillus, A.D. 378  
Daniel, 606-534 A.C.  
Diodorus, 41 B.C.  
Eusebius, A.D. 325  
Froyus Pompeius, A.D. 15  
Ferdus, A.D. 16-1700  
Herodotus, 445 A.C.

Heeren, A.D. 1794  
Hyde, A.D. 1716  
Justin, A.D. 138  
Josephus, A.D. 70  
London Asiatic Transactions, 8 volumes.  
Lucan, A.D. 45  
Moes, 1481 B.C.  
Madras Asiatic Transactions, 1 volume.  
Meis, A.D. 45  
Mirrhoud, A.D. 1469  
Riusarch, 93 A.C.

Pliny, A.D. 67  
Pompeius, A.D. 15  
Perron, A.D. 1709  
Polyomenus, A.D. 192  
Puts, A.D. 1848  
Prideaux, A.D. 1719  
Schellel, A.D. 1836  
Scynegus, A.D. 798  
Strabo, A.D. 16  
Thucydides, 391 B.C.  
Warburton, A.D. 1739  
Xenophon, 401 A.C.

It appears there were only two Zoroasters, one the king of Bactriana, and the other the Zerdusht of the Persians (the Patriarch of the Magi and the reformer of the religion of the Zend or Parsee people). In confirmation of this statement it is only necessary to observe that the celebrated Roman Emperor Numa Pompilius, who flourished 715 B.C. (157 years before the birth of Zarathustro (Zartasht) the Zerdusht of the Persians), admitted no visible object of devotion except Fire to be used in the worship and ceremonies which he instituted in honour of Vesta, which clearly proves that the Zerdusht of the Persians was only the reformer of the Zoroastrian creed, and that those doctrines were founded by the king of Bactria, although the patriarch of the Magi most undoubtedly compiled the Zend Avesta, with its compendium, the Sudder, and the great antiquity of the Zend language (which is only spoken by the Zend people, near Balk, and very little, if at all, understood by the modern Parsee priests, who repeat the Zend Avesta without thoroughly understanding its import), fully strengthens this opinion. That Zoroaster must have been born about 589 B.C. (the period soon after the return of the Medes to their own country after their expulsion by the Scythians), and that he flourished during the reigns of Cyrus and Darius (558-510 B.C.), and died in the early part of the latter's rule (510 B.C.), is obvious when it is remembered that both native, ancient, and modern writers agree that immediately after the conquest of Medes (558), the priestly caste of the Magi transferred itself with all its influence to the Persian court, the very constitution of which kingdom (Persia) was borrowed from the Medes, and furthermore, they most distinctly state that the power of "the great king (Cyrus) was circumscribed by the laws of Zoroaster," who must have flourished in that king's reign, or how could they have been promulgated, if the Zend Avesta had not been compiled at this date (558 B.C.), at which period he must have been 31 years of age, in the prime of life, added to which, they affirm "that the whole religion of the Persians was a worship of nature, agreeing in all essential points with that of Zoroaster." Besides we can find scarcely any trace of science among the Persians, their whole literature (as Dr. Putz most justly remarks), being confined to the writings of Zoroaster in the Zend language, and a few works on the Zoroastrian doctrines in the Pehlevi language." And consequently it cannot for an instant be maintained that Zoroaster flourished in 519 B.C., when it is considered that owing to the usurpation (by Pseudo Smerdis) of the Persian throne, in 522 B.C. (only two years previous to the supposed era in which the patriarch of the Magi flourished), the whole caste of the Magi fell into disrepute, and that an edict, (from which period may be dated the freedom of the Parsees from the thralldom of priesthood, for the priests at the present time possess no material influence whatever with the heads of this nation, but on the contrary, are absolutely dependent upon their bounty for subsistence), was issued by Darius I., surnamed Hystaspes (522 B.C.), "that on a certain day none of the Magi should be permitted to appear in public, and that if they did the populace had the privilege of murdering whom-

soever of them they met" (Herodotus, 445 B.C.) for it is but natural to believe that in that case the whole doctrines of the Zend Avesta would have been repudiated by the Persian nation, and the entire fraternity of the Magi cast out of the kingdom, had Zoroaster reformed the religion of the Persians at so late a period as that, when a member of the Magi had committed such a glaring imposture as to usurp the kingly power. It is much more reasonable to conceive that Zoroaster's death, which took place at this date (510 B.C.), brought about prematurely on account of the harsh treatment which the Magi caste appear to have received at the hands of the Persians, after the accession of Darius I. to the throne, which must at his advanced age (for he would have been about 79 years old), have preyed greatly on his mind. From this period the Persians appear to have entertained considerable enmity towards those Medo-Persian families who were descended from the ancient Bactrians or Zend people, especially because their professional skill in mathematics and philosophy, rendered the acquisition of everything in the way of learning easy and familiar to them, and gave them an acknowledged superiority over their victors (the Persians) in arts and civilisation, a talent which still appears innate in them at the present day. The Zoroastrian religion appears to have become the established religion of the Persians, in lieu of the worship of planets, in the year 558 B.C., and continued so to be until its conquest by the Mahometans. At that period the chief Medo-Persian families of Bactrian or Zend origin emigrated from that country, and sought shelter from the persecutions of the fierce Mussulmen (who still entertain hostile feelings towards the Zoroastrians, as was publicly demonstrated in Bombay in 1851, when serious riots took place owing to the indiscretion of a young Parsee writer), at Surat, Broach, Nowssaree, Woodapoor, and the adjacent places on the western coast of India. These fugitives from Mahometan oppression are the Parsees, who have their "Augiaree" or Fire Temple at Bombay, to which place they migrated in great numbers from Surat and the adjacent parts of Guzerat, in 1692, when the seat of British rule was removed to this city, where the sacred fire is constantly kept up in a silver stove, and the Zoroastrian creed or religion of the Zend or Parsee people (as contained in the Zend Avesta, but tinged with a little Indianism), is most rigidly and strictly adhered to by that enlightened caste, who are now as in the time of their ancestors, when they quitted their nomadic life, most paternally and assiduously watched over by a Dajemschid, the late venerable and revered octogenarian Sir Jamsetjee, a fact particularly worthy of record, the latter part of whose life has been entirely devoted to carry out in a most extended and philanthropic manner the principal doctrines inculcated in the Zend Avesta, and whose great influence in Western India (especially in the Presidency of Bombay) entirely arose from the well known public spirit and generous application of the immense wealth, placed by Divine Providence at his command, to alleviate the sufferings and ameliorate the condition of the poorer portion of his caste, by enabling them to enjoy the benefits of educating their children, free of any cost, at the Parsee Benevo-

lent Institution; to be cured of their maladies at an hospital which he founded; besides affording them the means of marrying their offspring, burying their dead, sheltering, feeding, and clothing their destitute, lame, blind, and maimed, for, like the Quakers, they never beg for alms; providing a home for the houseless wanderers of their people: the preservation of the sacred fire in the Augiaree, by his contributions for the purchase of sandal wood, (the fuel used by the priests); the maintenance of their priesthood, whose undeviating and constant fidelity and attachment to the doctrine of their founder, "The recognition of the Sacred Fire as the *symbol of the Deity*," throughout all the various and trying vicissitudes to which they have been subjected for many hundred years, must be a source of admiration to every thinking mind. In order to understand the religion of the Parsees fully, it is necessary to bear in mind that the first mention which is recorded of burnt sacrifices being offered up to the Almighty, is contained in Genesis chap. viii., v. 20, when Noah (2343 B.C.), immediately after leaving the ark, built an altar, and presented to God an acceptable offering, for having preserved himself and family from the deluge. 114 years after that memorable event (2229 B.C.), Nimrod, or as some historians state Bel, founded the Assyrian empire; and 170 years after the formation of that kingdom, (2052 B.C.), Zoroaster the Bactrian king flourished, and promulgated the doctrine of the Zend Avesta, that "Fire is the symbol of the Deity." Which doctrine was fully manifested 280 years afterwards (1774 B.C.), when God made a covenant with Abraham, as it is admitted by theologians of all persuasions that the fire which passed between the divided pieces of the sacrifice "at that period was, in all probability, neither more nor less than the Shekinah," or the Divine presence in its angelic form. It is also recorded in the Holy Scriptures, that fire fell from heaven on victims sacrificed to God, as a mark of his approbation. And by reference to Leviticus chap. xvi., v. 1 and 2, we find that the sacred fire with which the Jewish priests offered up incense to God, was taken up from the altar of burnt sacrifices, and this fire was kept burning in the temple by kindling wood continually on it, a custom which the Parsee priests follow at Bombay to preserve the sacred fire in their "Augiaree." Pythagoras, the philosopher, who inculcated the same doctrines (in 560 B.C.) was a contemporary with Zoroaster, the Zerdusht of the Persians. In 1004 B.C. the first temple was solemnly dedicated to God by Solomon, and in that portion of it termed the Court of Israel, stood the brazen altar on which the fire which burned was miraculously kindled, and the sacred flame cherished with the utmost care. This altar was much larger than that which Moses erected in the Tabernacle in the Wilderness. Now it is a curious incident that the sacred fire remained burning on this altar a short time previous to the destruction of the temple by Nebuchadnezzar, King of Babylon, in the year 588 B.C., a short time prior to which it is supposed that the Jewish Priests concealed the censor which contained it, so that it might not fall into the hands of the Babylonians. At this memorable period (588 B.C.) the Second

Zoroaster was born, and when Cyrus the Great ascended the Persian throne he was about 30 years old. That monarch, acknowledging that he received "the empire of the world" from the God of Israel, permitted the Jews in his dominions in 538 B.C. to return to their native land, at which period Zoroaster was 50 years old; and it was, in all probability, about this time that he compiled his celebrated work "the Zend Avesta" (the *cream* of which must have been handed down from priest to priest ever since King Zoroaster's time), and then promulgated the doctrines that he had received the *sacred fire* from heaven. Whether Zoroaster in his own mind considered that as the sacred fire which was hidden by the Jewish priests prior to their captivity is a question which has yet to be answered; but certain it is, that on the rebuilding of the temple at Jerusalem by the Jews in 516 B.C., five of the principal things which invested the first temple with glory were wanting, viz., the Ark, Mercy Seat, the Divine Presence, or Visible Glory of the Shekinah (*the Holy Fire*) on the Altar, the Urim Thummin, and Spirit of Prophecy. Five years after (510 B.C.) the opening of this magnificent edifice Zoroaster died, at the advanced age of 79 years; and in the year 170 B.C. Antiochus plundered and profaned it, and, actuated by a persecuting spirit, resolved to establish *uniformity of worship*; but, finding his treasury exhausted by the war which he had carried on with the Jews, he penetrated into Persia, being eager to destroy the religion of Zoroaster, and obtain the immense riches that were in the Temple of Elymais. He was, however, driven back to Babylon, and on his return to Ecbatana, learning that Judas Maccabeus had retaken the temple at Jerusalem, and restored the worship of God, he hastened to attack the holy city, but fell from his chariot, and died at a little town called Tabes, in the mountains of Parataccne, in the year 164 B.C. All these facts naturally lead us to regard the Zoroastrian religion and the Parsee people with profound interest. The observances practised among them bear a close affinity to those of the Israelites, which many authors have attributed to the supposition that Zoroaster *must* have had considerable intercourse with the Jews and their priesthood in Syria, as we find that at Ooroomiah or Ormuz on the west side of the Great Salt Lake in Upper Koordistan, there is a curious mound of earth at a short distance from that city towards the east, about 75 feet high, generally supposed by the Syrians to have been the identical altar on which Zoroaster is stated to have received the sacred fire, and that the Zerdusht held frequent personal intercourse with Daniel the Prophet, when residing at the Persian court. Certain it is that this religion has remained unchanged up to this period; its followers have never been idolaters; they abhor images; their tenets closely approximate to those of the Holy Scriptures; their priests, like the ancient magi, still continue to be all of one caste—none but the son of a priest can be a priest. Nevertheless this body do not at the present time possess that good reputation for learning (either secular or religious) which in past ages made people travel far and wide to be instructed by them. In this

respect, as well as in their immediate influence over their flocks, the Parsee priesthood have most lamentably degenerated, and, if reports which are circulated, be correct, are much averse to the free education of the poor and indigent of their caste, or the adaptation of civilised manners and European costumes by the more intelligent of their brethren. Let them look to the history of Russia, and there behold the noble example which Peter the Great set his subjects and mankind in general, by travelling in foreign parts, studying the arts, sciences, literature, manners and customs of civilised nations, and then returning to his own dominions, combated against all caste prejudices, and compelled the Russians, in spite of their remonstrances or dislike, to adopt European habits, &c., to which noble conduct Russia owes all her past and present greatness. All the power and influence which they possessed appears to be entirely absorbed by the Panchayet, to whom it becomes an imperative duty that they should follow the example of Peter the Great, who, whilst he pursued similar measures for the amelioration of the condition of his subjects, maintained the religion of his people *intact*. That happened in a much less enlightened age than the present, and when religious toleration was almost unknown. Let them banish all idea from their minds that the Zoroastrian creed will suffer from their encouragement of learning, travelling, &c., among their people; on the contrary, the more knowledge the Parsee youth possess, the more will they be able to examine and test the doctrines of their creed. Widely different, however, is the conduct of the Zoroastrian laity of the present age; not only have they become the most wealthy, industrious, and enlightened caste of Western, if not of all India, but they inherit, in a most extraordinary degree, the art and tact of acquiring knowledge on all subjects, both literary and commercial, and eagerly seek and embrace every means that are offered them to acquire a liberal education. Their mercantile enterprises have enriched them, they have crossed the ocean, and established firms in London and Liverpool; and many of their nation have visited England to obtain degrees at the London University and medical colleges, whilst their sagacity, shrewdness, and acuteness, has tended to advance them in the opinion of the Indian government, which regards them as some of their most valued servants, in almost all departments of the state. Posts of honour and distinction have, and still continue to be bestowed upon, and held by them with ability and zeal, and as the magi were in Pliny's time "looked upon by all the Eastern countries as the masters and directors of princes," so at the present time do the members of the government of the Bombay Presidency regard the advice and co-operation of the heads of this caste, among whom may be reckoned the Jamsetjee and Hormusjee families, and the various members of the Panchayet.

The marriage ceremony of these peculiar people is worthy of notice, and the traveller, if he has an opportunity, should not fail to accept of the invitation, should such be given him. It is customary for all natives to appear robed in a marriage garment, which consists of a large white robe, reaching down to the ankles, fastened on the breast with a bow of

white satin ribbon, and several folds of fine muslin' girted round the loins. The guests proceed to the bridegroom's dwelling, in the front of which (either in the street, if it is to be celebrated in a town, or in the beautiful gardens of the grounds, if at the country residence or bungalow), are ranged a number of forms, in proportion to the parties invited, on which the parties seat themselves as they arrive. As soon as all the company are arrived, rose-water is poured into their hands, and bouquets of flowers presented to them individually. Here they remain during the period that the procession of the maidens belonging to the bridegroom's family to the bride's house takes place, convey thither the marriage presents, which are jewels, and must be of a certain value, according to the position of the couple about to be united. When they have passed, the bridegroom proceeds with his companions and friends, all of whom again take their seats on forms outside the bride's residence, where rose-water, flowers, &c., are served round to them by the bride's domestics. The bridegroom then enters the residence of his affianced alone, but in the case of an European being a guest, he is admitted, as a mark of honour and distinction, to witness the nuptial ceremony, which is thus performed:—the bridegroom seats himself on a chair, against the back of which is placed another one, on which the bride, thickly veiled, seats herself; the room is then filled with the female members and friends of both families, all of whom are ornamented with their respective nuptial jewels. The priest stands in front of the bride, and two children, attend upon him, handing him from time to time the rice, which he scatters over the heads of the couple as he repeats certain passages of the Zend Avesta, and also at the same time passing a silken cord seven times round the two chairs, thus encircling the couple. At the expiration of the seventh time, the bride's veil is removed by the priest, and her face turned towards the bridegroom, who then places the silken cord round her neck, and the ceremony is concluded. The bridegroom then kisses his bride, and, together with his friends, returns to offer them the hospitality of his house. Should a European be his guest, he waits upon him himself, taking care to place before him such viands as he usually partakes of, which guest then offers his congratulations, and retires; after which, the bridegroom entertains his own immediate friends, who, after witnessing a *nautch* (entertainment by dancing girls), also congratulate him and retire. He then proceeds to the residence of his bride, remains there with herself and family for several hours, takes his leave, and, at the expiration of seven days, escorted by her family, repairs to the Tower of Silence, or Parsee Cemetery, which consists of an elevated tower, (placed in the centre of a large walled space) which is ascended by several hundred steps, the top of which is covered with an iron grating, on which are laid the remains of all Parsees, in a winding sheet, off which the vultures feed; and also the Augiarree, or Fire Temple, which contains the sacred fire, in a small silver stove, which is constantly fed with sandal wood, and which all pious Parsees believe contains the fire which God gave to Zoroaster, and after visiting such, takes his bride home.



## ROUTE 2.

## BOMBAY TO SURAT, VIA INLAND ROUTE.

DISTANCE, 186½ MILES.

ROUTES.	Distances of Stages.	
	Miles.	Fur.
Bombay (per rail) to Tannah .....	21	4
Bheowny .....	9	4
Majora .....	6	1½
Buttana .....	9	6½
Kamrolce .....	14	1
Mahagaum .....	11	0
Gungara River .....	13	5½
Nagunkus .....	8	4
Sujjan or St. John .....	11	0
Kurnulla .....	11	5½
Bucwarra .....	8	7
Chanwaee Chota .....	10	2
Kurrara River .....	12	3½
Gundavee .....	7	3½
Surat Cantonment via Route 1 .....	30	3
	186	3

Leaving Bombay, and proceeding N.E. by E, we cross the Esplanade, and arrive at

## = † BOREE BANDAR (Bunder),

The Bombay terminus of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway, a plain, large, commodious edifice, with spacious offices, well furnished reception rooms, &c., and admirably adapted for the immense traffic which will, ere many years are past, proceed by this route. Taking our tickets, we enter a comfortable first class carriage, while the second class is occupied by natives of all castes, wearing turbans of every variety of shape and colour; the third class, with the lower orders and plenty of Coolies (*Kulis*), having attached to them, wagons filled with cattle, camels, elephants, sheep, &c. The line then passes along the shore, through a thickly populated district, skirting the lofty Nowrojee (*Namroji*) hill, near which, the high road twice crosses it at right angles, where it is shut in by huge gates; then it proceeds under the Mazagaon (*Mazagon*, *Mazgaun*) Viaduct, opposite the Sadr Adalat.

**HOTEL.**—Hope Hall. Tariff, 5 rupees per diem (10s.); 10 rupees per month (£10). All drinkables are extra. Families can engage *private* banglas, in the compound, at moderate rates.

**PALEIS** (palanquin) to and from the Fort. Tariff, ½ rupee (1s.)

**BUGGIES.**—Tariff, ½ rupee, (1s.)

**BANDAR (Bunder) BOATS** to and from the Apollo Bandar. Tariff, 1 rupee (2s.)

**ATTRACTIONS.**—Police office, court of justice, Sir Cursetjee Jamsetjee's, Bart., residence, the Peninsula and Oriental Company's docks, powder manufactory, Hindu cemetery, botanical gardens, industrial school, at Sewri, the Mango groves. The whole locality is thickly studded with Banglas (Bungalows), handsomely furnished, with large gardens, beautifully and tastefully arranged, but owing to a native

burial ground being in the immediate vicinity it is not considered as a very *healthy* spot for Europeans. The line now takes a double curve of large radius, and crossing the Byculla Road, near the Bishop's residence, arrives at

**BYCULLA**, 2½ miles, described Route 1. Then passing the curious gravel bank called Phipp's Ort (a corruption of Hortus, "*Garden*"), it proceeds under a viaduct, near the race course, close to Ching-pogley (Chichpugli, "little tamarind grove,") passes along the flats, the scenery about which is exceedingly pretty, and commands views of Tardoo, Girgaum, Malabar Hill, and Breach Candy. The magnificent and commodious house of †Parell, the residence of the Governor of Bombay, with its fine park-like grounds is then seen, and will ever be a striking object of interest to all travellers, *especially* as it was at one time the residence of that great warrior, the lamented Duke of Wellington, during his early campaign in India. It then proceeds almost in a straight line until it reaches Sion, where it passes under the public road, and along the base of Sion (*Shiragad*) Hill, on the top of which stands an ancient Marathi Fort, and a handsome Portuguese Church. It then reaches the Mahim Road Station (Dadur, 5½ miles), from which there is a branch to the fishing village of

— **MAHIM**, distant 2½ miles. Described Route 1. The line then runs across the Sion Marsh. Adjoining and parallel to it, is that magnificent work, the Causeway, constructed in 1844, at the sole expense of the late Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Bart., the wealthy Parsi Merchant Prince, the descendant of the ancient Djemshid, the renowned leader of the Zoroastrians, in ancient days. The line then bends to the right, passes through the Salt Pans, and enters

## THE ISLAND OF SALSETTE,

Which lies in the Bombay presidency, and from which it is separated by a narrow channel on the south, but connected by the Mahim causeway. It is 18 miles long from S.W. to N.E. and 10 broad, with an area of 150 square miles, and a most beautiful, picturesque, and well wooded district, pleasingly diversified with hills and valleys, some of the former being rather elevated. From *Keneri* (Kánhari, Kauhari), the most elevated spot, the view of the country and Bombay is truly magnificent; the island lies like a map before the traveller, and in the vicinity are numerous romantic antiquities. It is bounded on the S. by Bombay, on the E. by the continent, on the N. by Bassein and the adjacent hills, and on the W. by the ocean. Most picturesque views of the ruins of Portuguese churches, convents, villas, &c., are obtained from various beautiful spots on this charming island. It contains 50,000 inhabitants. During the Mogul Empire it belonged to the province of Aurungabad, but the Portuguese took possession of it on their obtaining Bombay in 1531. The Portuguese-Indian authorities, in 1662, refused to give it up to the British Government. In 1739 the Maharrattas took possession of it; in 1774 the British conquered it; and in 1792 it was ceded

to them, and has ever since remained annexed to the Bombay Presidency. Thence through a beautiful level country, we pass the village of

—COORLA or KOORLA (Kurla,  $9\frac{1}{2}$  miles), where palkee bearers, carts, and coolies are procurable, a traveller's bungalow and an excellent bazaar, and beyond reach the station of

### — BHANDOOP.

In the vicinity are several commodious residences, with beautiful gardens and fountains, belonging to some of the wealthy Parsee merchants of Bombay. Close at hand is a large Arrack distillery, exceedingly well conducted by a Parsee of the name of Carsee Nowrojee, whose hospitality, attention, and urbanity to strangers, has rendered him much beloved by the European residents of Bombay. Travellers, if they stop at this station, should not omit to visit that gentleman. His residence is arranged in the European style, and has some very pretty water works. The distillery should also be inspected, and his employer's bungalow, the gardens at which are tastefully arranged, have excellent fountains, is well furnished in the European style, possesses a small but compact library, and is the picture of neatness and cleanliness. Close at hand is

### VEHAR (Vihar), $14\frac{1}{2}$ miles from Bombay,

Where stands the reservoir of the Bombay Water Works, the first sod of which was turned by Lord Canning, Governor-General of India, on the 31st January, 1856, and where an artificial lake of 1,300 acres is being constructed, to contain 11,000,000,000 gallons of water, to supply the island of Bombay daily, by means of a cast iron conduit pipe,  $14\frac{1}{2}$  miles long, to be distributed in every street on the constant system, with a pressure of 150 to 200 feet, cost £250,000; then passing parallel to the salt creek called Tannah river, beyond which rock like mountains and the majestic Ghauts tower in almost endless fantastic forms into the roseate blue sky, having dense forests, whose lofty trees are entwined with immense creepers, blossoming with most brilliant flowers, at their sides, we proceed for a distance of  $3\frac{1}{2}$  miles, the latter portion of which is embowered under elegant trees of most beautiful foliage, and arrive at the town of

### — \$ TANNAH.

Territory, Northern Konkan. Collector Resident. Civil Authority, Governor of Bombay. Military Authority, Officer commanding Poonah Division of the Bombay army at Poonah. Traveller's Bungalow. Bazaar. Palkee bearers, carts, and coolies procurable. Railways to and from (see page 27).

DAWKs to all parts of India.

HOTEL.—Railway. Tariff, the same as at Bombay.

SUNDER BOATS to and from Bombay. Tariff, Rs. 8 to 10 (16s. to 20s.)

Population, 12,000, chiefly native Roman Catholics.

English Government schools, well attended.

This town has become a place of very great importance since the opening of the railway, and quite a Bombay Greenwich or Gravesend, as excursionists flock thither in hundreds on high days and holidays, although previously the carrying trade through it was, and still continues to be, very great. The church is a very handsome edifice, and the style of architecture in unison with the period when it was erected, in 1825, and consecrated by Bishop Heber. Divine service every Sunday at 11 a.m. and 6 p.m. The chaplain of Byculla officiates here monthly. It is  $2\frac{1}{2}$  miles from Bombay by a good carriage road, through a beautiful country, almost parallel with the railway from Mazagon, and  $2\frac{1}{2}$  miles per rail. Here is a viaduct and an iron tubular bridge, 86 feet span, which was erected to admit of the shipping passing under it. The railway station is very commodious, and the grounds well laid out with bushes of the scarlet berried castor plant, moon flower, mogree, changeable rose, &c.; whilst travellers who visit the refreshment saloon will be attended to by Parsees, the tables of which are covered with plates of mangoes, oranges, grapes, plantains, custard apples, guava jelly, buffalo humps, iced champagne, soda-water, lemonade, brandy, pale ale, sherry, sherbets of all varieties, confectionary, cool water, ices, toddy, lime juice, barley sugar, sweetmeats, dried fruits. On the platform may be seen Govind Rows, with the European, Guzeratte and Mahratta newspapers, and the cries of "Home News, Gazette, Times, Chabook, Samarehund, Parsee Punch, Jant Jamshid, Bradshaw's Overland Guide and Indian Hand-Books," salute the traveller's ears. In the verandahs of the waiting rooms are seen nautch (*nautch*) women, bird tamers, jugglers, mendicants, faqueers (*fakirs*) in abundance, and native boys with trays of little green rolls of *pin* and betel nut. The policemen, like their Bombay fraternity, are dressed in blue baize trousers and tunics, with black belts, yellow turbans, sandals à la romain, and a staff which they handle very dexterously and efficiently. Here is also seen the Mahratta peasant, who greases the wheels and lights the lamps, which are fed with cocoa nut oil, soon to be supplanted, I should presume, with gas; they are a noble, brave, but, when roused, as *par exemple* in the late rebellion, a most formidable and warlike race, and when they become attached to Europeans extremely faithful. In the rainy season they wear a cloak called "*ela*" which is made from a kind of thatch, out of the stout stems and leaves of the palm tree, which resembles the Greek cloak, with a hood over the head. There are also two other kinds of the same garment, one of which is made in the shape of a canoe, which is thrown over the head, and made to conceal and envelope the whole of the person; and the other is simply a number of long leaves tied together at the top, which fall over the body like a kind of fringe, and gives the wearer a complete Robinson Crusoe appearance. Still, at the same time, the *tout ensemble* of this costume is most ludicrous. Here may be seen the Indian ladies' carriages, well curtained and comfortably provided with cushioned seats, well padded backs, and carpet floors, in which the female members of the rich Parsee, Moslem, Hindoo, and other natives traverse the fire king's path.

## HISTORICAL REMINISCENCES:

- A.D.  
**1329.** The four Christian companions of the Italian Friar, Odoricus, here suffered martyrdom.  
**1686.** Thomas Stephens, New College, Oxon, was rector of the college of Salsette.  
**1737.** Taken from the Marathas by the Portuguese.  
**1774.** Conquered from the Peshwa by the British.  
**1779.** Ceded to the Marathas, but *never* given up to them.  
**1787.** Here a copper inscription was dug up, which records the rule of the Silar Rajputs, whose descendants governed the Konkan in 1018 A.D., and made Kaylan their capital.  
**1816.** Trimbakji Danglia (Baji Rao's Minister) escaped from the Fort.  
**1844.** Robberies notorious at this period, but soon suppressed by the Government.  
**1853.** The railway opened.

An excursion may be made to the Cave Temples of Kanhari, or Kenery, in Salsette; distant five miles west. According to Mr. Ferguson (*Rock-cut Temples of India*), the caves are about one hundred in number, hollowed out of a large hill, in a tract of thick forest. Its hard top is nearly bare, but the strata below is softer, and here the caves have been formed. The first one reached is an unfinished cave of the ninth or tenth century; then come a group, which includes the Great Cave. The foremost of these is a *Vihara*, with a long verandah (reaching to the Great Cave), and cells at the back, containing two sanctuaries and Dagbops. In a recess near the Northern Dagbop are sitting figures of Buddha and Bodhisattvas; and behind the Northern one is a figure of Buddha seated on a lion-throne and lotus. The execution of these figures is only middling.

The Great Temple is 88½ feet long by 38½ broad, hewn out of the solid rock, and it has a vaulted nave 40 feet high, resting on 34 pillars, and flanked by aisles of a lower elevation. The pillars—some round and some octagonal—are higher than those at Elephanta, and cut in a bold style, with no sculptures on them except in the capitals, where you see a small dagbop between elephants, horses, lions, &c. At the upper end is a domed dagbop of solid rock, 19 feet high and 49 feet round, supposed to be a symbol of Siva. The vault of the roof is lined with slender ribs of teak, as if for hanging lamps during the festivals. What few inscriptions are seen are in Sanscrit. There is no light except from the entrance, in front of which a portico or court has been made, as broad and lofty as the temple, and richly decorated, with a colossal niched figure of Buddha on each side, besides the smaller figures and group on the screen facing it. Total length of the temple, portico, and area approaching it, 142 feet. Further up the hill are flights of steps leading to the summit or to smaller caves, or *Viharas*, consisting of two rooms, each 12 to 15 feet square, with an entrance portico, and stone cisterns supplied by the water which trickles through the porous rock. Some are better decorated than the others with figures of

Buddha on the lotus, &c.; but they are inferior, on the whole, to the large temple.

A little northward, proceeding down a glen, is another group of caves, near which is the Durbar Cave, 96½ feet by 42½ feet, with a broad stone bench, and columns round the three sides, but only 9 feet high. Its verandah rests on eight plain pillars. Opposite this is a large natural cave, and further on are twenty or thirty more caves, formerly the abode of monks or hermits. Traces of plaster and painting are still observable in nearly all the caves. They are supposed to be the work of a party of Bhuddists, after their expulsion from Karli. On different parts of the hill are remains of masonry, terraces, and gardens.

"The summit of this mountain," says Forbes, "commands an extensive view. The island of Salsette appears like a map, presenting a fine campaign of rice-fields, cocoa-groves, villages, cattle, woody hills, and fertile vales. The surrounding mountains form a foreground of grey rocks covered with trees, or hollowed into caverns, the haunt of tigers, serpents, bats, and bees, in immense swarms. On the south the horizon is bounded by the island of Bombay, with the harbour and shipping, east by the continent; north by Bassein and the adjacent mountains; and west by the ocean. In various parts of Salsette are romantic views, embellished by the ruins of Portuguese churches, convents, and villas—once large and splendid, but suffered to decay since the Mahrattas conquered the island."

THE CAVES OF MONTPEZIR, nine miles W.N.W. of the above, and also the ruins of the Jesuits' Catholic Monastery, built in the sixteenth century.

MAGATANI CAVES, two miles S. by E. from Montpezir.

JAGESHWAR CAVES, six miles S. of the above, two miles N.E. of Jageshwar. The sloping path leading to the west entrance is beautifully shaded by a natural arched avenue, composed of the branches of the banyan tree. The great cave is 120 feet square, and both within and without is curiously sculptured.

Then leaving the quick and comfortable railway, we make arrangements at the post-office for our dawk (dak), in which, after having laid in a good store of eatables and drinkables, we proceed on our route, and soon reach

COLSETTE BUNDER (Colsette Ferry), four miles.—The whole route as far as this landing place can be effected by a sailing boat, should the traveller wish to enjoy the pleasure of a water excursion for twenty-four miles odd, in which case he must make a bargain with the boatmen at Bombay; take with him a native servant, and a store of provisions and water; and a small boat must accompany him, in which the cooking should be carried on, as it is impossible in this sultry climate to endure the *effluvia* of gastronomy in the same conveyance. The arm of the sea at this place, which is 29½ yards wide, is fordable from Tannah at low water; then cross a creek by a

double ferry boat, and soon reach the small village of *§ Kolair*, one mile, which lies on the Konkani side of the Tannah Creek. Travellers' Bungalow. The road about here, and especially near the ferry, is flat and marshy, and farther on the town of

### § BHEWNDY

(Bhuwadi, Bhewndy, or Bheemree).

Dawks to all parts of India.

Territory, Northern Konkani; Military Station, Tannah. Encamping Ground, N.E. of the town. Palkee bearers, carts, and coolies procurable. Kucherry (Mamlutdar).

This town, which lies on a creek, fordable at low water at Mandrooke Bunder, is well supplied with water, the inhabitants having constructed an aqueduct, towards which the Government subscribed £500.

Passing over some low swampy ground, chiefly through rice fields and jungle, at  $\frac{1}{2}$  mile, cross a creek, 270 yards wide, with a hard and gravelly bed, which admits small craft (is affected by the tide, and fordable at low water), and soon reach *Kantai*, *§ Kamba*, *Lokyolee*, or *Lukva*; then cross the Mandrooke Creek, which is 100 yards wide, stony bed, and banks eight feet high. At  $\frac{1}{2}$  mile beyond cross a muddy nullah, and reach the small town of

### \* MAJOORA.

Territory, Northern Konkani; Collector at Tannah.

Proceeding  $1\frac{1}{2}$  mile, cross the Nanda river, unfordable after the rains; pass *Tillooree*, cross several nullahs, fordable, except during the heavy rains, to *Majoorlee*. Then cross several nullahs, and  $\frac{1}{2}$  mile brings us to the Toomra nullah; the road now leads over high, undulating ground. Pass *Seroolee*, cross the Tanza river (which is 150 yards broad, with high banks, and fordable at Nulla-ka-Goud) to *Adna*, or *Urua*. Here only forage is obtainable. Then pass some open grass land, where there is good encamping ground, to *Buttana*; then for  $2\frac{1}{2}$  miles along a bad, narrow, hilly, jungle road, cross a stony nullah (unfordable after the rains), and one mile beyond the Sook river, 33 yards wide, with a very stony bed, and  $\frac{1}{2}$  mile beyond arrive at *\* Lukva*; pass *Tukmuk Hill*, to the small ghaat of *Kant-ka-Khind*, and two miles beyond pass a hot well to *Dysir*, which is situated on the left bank of the Wyturna river, where it unites with the *\* Oonairree*, and  $1\frac{1}{2}$  mile further cross the Wyturna river, 232 yards wide, with banks 25 feet high, sandy bed, and three feet of water when the tide is out, which rises so high and rapidly that it should be crossed quickly and cautiously at low water; pass *Tandoohwarree* and *§ Kanroolee*, which lie in an open country, with good encamping ground, wells, tanks, the Sooree river ( $\frac{1}{2}$  mile to the left), and abundance of grain and forage. Then proceed along a good road to *Massona*, or *Massum*, and *Wandolee*.  $1\frac{1}{2}$  mile beyond cross the Sooree river, 66 yards wide, sandy bed, easily affected by the tide, and un-

fordable during the rains, to *Geernolee* (closely environed with hills) and *\* Mahagaum*; a good encamping ground lies either N.W. or N.E. among rice fields; proceeding along a level country full of stunted trees and jungle to *Wulca*; cross a nullah to the villages of *Goerna*, *Sakro*, *Sounta*, or *Koshun Para*, and *Sounta Bunder*; forage obtainable. Soon afterwards cross the Gungara river, affected by the tide, having a rocky bed with thick muddy sides. There is good water at a well to the right, near the junction of a nullah, and good encamping ground on either side;  $1\frac{1}{2}$  mile beyond which cross a wide rocky nullah to *Seroolee*;  $\frac{1}{2}$  of a mile further cross the Sindra nullah to *Kunkaree* and *\* Jarlee*; then cross a nullah, pass through some thick bamboo jungle to *Nagunkus*, where there is good encamping ground; then along a good road broken in many parts with stunted trees and salt swamps, cross four muddy nullahs, the river Buddoree (25 yards wide), and  $\frac{1}{2}$  mile further the Burnar river (bed muddy), both fordable, except at spring tides; pass *\* Ascarra* (no supplies); then cross three stony nullahs, and one mile beyond the Nundya river (bed stony, and unfordable at spring tides), we soon reach *Borgaum* (close to *Jye Boorlee*), which lies on the Wagheer nullah. From this place the road becomes much freer from jungle, and the country open and cultivated. The road to the left leads to *Jye Boorlee*, and at a distance of  $1\frac{1}{2}$  mile cross the Golar river (bed rocky, with muddy, swampy, and jungly banks); pass to *Solsomba*, and  $2\frac{1}{2}$  miles further cross the Sujjan or Oomurgaum river (bed broad, very rocky, and fordable at all times except during the rains and spring tides); and  $1\frac{1}{2}$  mile further stands *§ Sujjan*, or *St. John*, where there is good encamping ground on both sides of the river; then  $1\frac{1}{2}$  mile along a good dry road, through an undulating well cultivated country; cross two branches of the Sujjan creek; pass through jungles on both sides of the road to *\* Wankus* and *\* Audgaum*, and  $\frac{1}{2}$  of a mile further cross the Darota river (66 yards wide, with muddy banks 20 feet high, rocky bed, and unfordable in the rains); and one mile beyond is the town of

### § KURMULLA.

Territory, Northern Konkani; Collector at Tannah. Encamping ground on the right. Pass on to *Singaree Nakut*, or *Chokoe*; cross the Damun Gung river, 258 yards wide, bold right bank, encamping ground, low left rocky bed, and unfordable at spring tides and in the rains; pass *\* Wappe*,  $2\frac{1}{2}$  miles; *\* Bolecta*; cross the Bheet Karee river to *\* Sulicoo*; cross the Karee river (33 yards wide), affected by tides, and unfordable in the rains; Koluk river, one mile (166 yards wide), rugged, stony banks, 25 feet high, affected by the tide, and unfordable in the rains, to *Tookwarree*; cross a nullah to the hill fort of *Arzungurh*, and then to the town of

### § BUGWARRA.

Territory, Northern Konkani; Collector at Tannah. Encamping ground to the E. Then along level ground through an open, undulating, and cultivated country; pass *\* Moorwar*; and  $2\frac{1}{2}$  miles

further cross the Chota Kotul river (100 yards broad, with a rocky, rugged right bank, unfordable in the rainy season); and  $\frac{1}{2}$  of a mile the Burra Kotul river (bed rocky, width 45 yds.), unfordable in the monsoons. Beyond pass the town of

### BALDEE PAREE.

Territory, Northern Konkan. Collector at Tan-nah. Encamping ground N.E. in rice fields. The road now continues through the town,  $\frac{1}{2}$  of a mile, cross the Par river, 255 yds. wide, with rugged, muddy, rocky bed, high banks, knee deep in mud in March, and unfordable in the rainy season. It rises in lat.  $20^{\circ} 30'$ , long.  $73^{\circ} 43'$ , near the Syadree mountains, flows W. through the Daung district, separates the states of Dhurrumpore and Peint, passes through the Collectorate of Broach, and then falls into the Arabian sea. The tide approaches within  $\frac{1}{2}$  a mile of the ford, and farther on we enter

### THE TERRITORY OF GUZERAT AND THE COLLECTORATE OF SURAT,

Both already described, and reach *\*Chunwee Chota*; pass through a cultivated country, with here and there jungle, for 2 miles to the Wankee river, 55 yds. wide, and unfordable in the monsoons. A little beyond cross the Ourunga river, 165 yds. wide, with high banks, rocky, gravelly bed, rapid stream, and unfordable in the rainy weather; then proceed  $\frac{1}{2}$  mile and cross the Kukree creek, to *Gurroee*. Here the water is bad, and generally produces sickness to strangers, who should not on any account sleep in or near any of the villages from this place to Surat.  $2\frac{1}{2}$  miles beyond cross the Kolee creek, 25 yds. wide, and unfordable in the rains; then proceed to *\*Kaiwarra*, water not drinkable. Cross the Kapree creek, which is narrow, with muddy banks, hard bed, and unfordable in the rains, to *\*Palun*, water, if drank, is productive of fever. *Kygooree*: here the road from Bulsar unites, and  $\frac{1}{2}$  of a mile brings us to the Bam river, which cross. It is 23 yds. wide, with rocky bed, and good encamping ground on its banks. Then the Duraree creek; also, a short distance beyond, two rocky nullahs, the Kurrara river, which is 115 yds. wide, with level bed, rapid stream, high rugged banks and unfordable in the rains, with encamping ground on the N. and S. banks. Then along a good level road, through a thin jungle and cultivated country, pass *Jysir Fullea* and *\*Oondass*, which latter lies  $\frac{1}{2}$  mile to the left of the road.  $\frac{1}{2}$  mile further cross the Kaveree river, 100 yds. wide, with rocky bed, high banks (30 feet), and unfordable during the rains and at spring tides; then proceed to *Wyeela*, then cross a creek of *\*Wanea-Tatoo-ku-Fullea*, which lies amidst marshy ground; cross two creeks and the Begumna river, forded at *Peepiara*, and 23 yds. wide, with high left bank (20 feet), affected by the tide only at spring tides, owing to the dam which has been constructed here, and thence to the large town of

GUNDAVEE.—From thence as per Route 1, to SURAT.

#### Described Route 1.

## ROUTE 3.

### BOMBAY TO BARODA, VIA SURAT TO BROACH.

DISTANCE, 277 MILES  $7\frac{1}{2}$  FURLONGS.

ROUTES.	Distances of Stages.	
	Miles.	Fur.
Bombay to Surat, <i>via</i> Route 1, or 2 can be taken .....	186	3
Sewaan .....	11	7
Kimchokce .....	7	1
Oomurwalla .....	12	$1\frac{1}{2}$
Broach .....	8	$6\frac{1}{2}$
Tunkeira .....	13	$3\frac{1}{2}$
Meagaum .....	12	1
Ittola .....	10	0
Barola Cantonment .....	14	4
Baroda .....	1	4
	277	$7\frac{1}{2}$

The traveller can, if he feels disposed, proceed direct from Bombay to Surat, per steamer, in the dry season, in 22 to 24 hours. Or, it may be done by road to Bulsar, thence by rail to Surat, Broach, &c.

Leave Bombay, and proceed per either of the Routes 1 and 2, to the town of Surat, already described; thence along a dry road to *Verion* (Viriao),  $5\frac{1}{2}$  miles; then cross the Taptee (Tapti) river, opposite the village, here fordable at neap tides, but crossed by boats, of which there are always several in attendance. It rises within the Saugor and Nerbudda territory, near Moolitane, 22 miles S.E. of the town of Baitool. It serpentine westerly for 120 miles, and in lat.  $21^{\circ} 27'$ , long.  $76^{\circ} 50'$ , enters the possessions of Scindia (Gwalior territory). Thence S.W. by the southern base of the Satpooa range, passes the city of Boorhampoor, where it is about 300 feet wide, and is, during the monsoons, a considerable volume of water, but easily fordable in winter and spring, its depth seldom averaging above one foot, when alligators take refuge in the deep pools of its channel. At 161 miles from its source, it passes from the territory of Gwalior, forms for 20 miles the boundary between the Nizam's possessions and the Candeish (Khandish) district, and thence flows through the Guicowar's territory and the Surat collectorate, to the Bay of Cambay, into which it falls, after a course of 441 miles. At Surat it is fordable when the tide is out, so that only craft of 40 or 50 tons can ascend from the sea, although, even in the dry season, light boats can navigate through the Candeish district. There is a bar, with only one channel, and so shallow at low spring tides as only to admit small boats, which often touch the bottom, and shifting sands obstruct its mouth. The anchorage outside the bar (the Surat roads) is never safe, but exceedingly dangerous during the months of April and May, when the southerly winds blow. It sometimes overflows, when immense loss of property and life takes place. In 1837, no less than 63 villages, 2,204 houses, 112

persons, and property to the amount of £21,362 were destroyed by one of its inundations. Then passing through a fertile and cultivated country, we reach

\*SEWAUN,  $5\frac{1}{2}$  miles; where there is encamping ground on the north side, close to a well; then over a good dry road, impassable in the rains, to

\*KARELLE,  $4\frac{1}{2}$  miles; we then enter

### THE COLLECTORATE OF BROACH (BHARUCH),

Which contains an area of 1,319 square miles (417,590 *bighas* of which are under cotton cultivation), with an industrious population of 190,984, consisting of traders, cultivators, artisans, labourers, and fakeers, belonging to the following castes:—Parsees, Brahmins, Rajpoots, Coolies, Bora, Bheel, Mussulmen, and the Bamanas, who are only money-lenders and bankers. Net annual revenue, £245,211. It is bounded on the N. by the Myhee river and the Guicowar's Territories; on the E. by the Guicowar's and Rajpootia Rajah's Possessions, and Wusravee; on the S. by the Keem river, which divides it from the Surat Collectorate; and on the W. by the Gulf of Cambay. Its length from N. to S., is 57 miles, and breadth, from E. to W., 41 miles. It contains 429 villages, 11,433 brick and 52,000 mud-tiled roofed houses, 7,140 huts, and employs 26,866 ploughs, and 53,400 cattle, and is divided into the districts of Jumbooseer (with a town of rising importance), Ahmde Wagra (small, with no buildings of importance), Unklesur, Hursote, Broach, and the Dehej Manal. The rivers Nerbudda (which passes the walls of the town) and Dh dur flow through it. The soil is light brown and black which chiefly produces bajree and other grain, sown in the rains, and ripened in October and November. Jowaree, on which the husbandman exists, is sown in August and gathered in February; cotton (the most celebrated in India), the staple commodity, sown in June and picked in March; wheat, rice (coarse), tobacco, the garlic and turmeric roots, mango, tamarind, guava, plantain, and melon fruits, the peenul, banian, babool (from which implements of husbandry are made), kher, and tanuch trees abound. The country is flat, open, and may be considered as the delta of the Nerbudda and Myhee rivers. The climate is healthy. In the months of December, January, and February, the Fahrenheit thermometer is at 40° at daybreak. From March until the monsoons the hot winds from the N.E. and E. predominate, and the barometer in the house then reaches 105°. From April the W. or S. winds prevail. The price of labour averages—for carpenters, masons, and bricklayers, 6 annas, or 9d. per diem; blacksmiths, 4 annas, or 6d. per diem; common labourers (who are Boras, Muslims, Koonbees, and Mahrattas), 2½ annas, or 4d. per diem; females, 2 annas, or 3d. per diem. Food is remarkably cheap. Farm labourers receive R. 1½ (3s.) per month, and R. 2 (1s. 6d.) board wages. The assessment is R. 3½ or 6s. 3d. per acre per annum, which yields 50 lbs. cotton at 2½d. per lb. and only produces 9s. 10½d. A farmer's implements, a pair of oxen inclusive, cost Rs. 79

(£7 18s.) Spirituous liquors (*bang*, toddy, &c.) are much consumed by the Parsees (Parsis), Bheels (Bhils), and the inferior castes. There are not any macadamised roads, owing to the want of material in this district; but the whole Collectorate (Zillah) is crossed by lines, which are passable for three-fourths of the year. Education is, however, *very defective*, owing to the native children being employed in husbandry. Pass on to *Kinchookee*, 3 miles, a square building, in which 200 men can bivouac. Close at hand is a travellers' bungalow and encamping ground, one mile beyond, on the north bank of the River Kin, unfordable in the rains, and no boat plying. § *Panotlee*, 4 miles. Here is a large encamping ground. \* *Oomuracalla*, 8 miles, where there is a good encamping ground near the banks on the east side; provisions must be obtained from the villages in the vicinity. \* *Oklusur* (*Auklesar*, *Oklusir*, *Oclisser*, *Oclusier*), 4½ miles (to the south of which for half-a-mile, there is rising ground, with small ravines); the entire route is infested with tigers, and beyond cross the

NERBUDDAH RIVER, which flows from E. to W., and is the boundary between the Deccan (Dakhan), (from Dukshema—South, or Southern India) and Hindostan (from Hindoo—Black, and Stann Country, or Country of the Blacks). It rises in Ramgurh (is the Bengal Presidency), in the Vindhya Range, 4,000 feet above the sea, close to the Amarakantak Temple, which edifice is situated on a hill top lies in the district of Ramgurh, on a table land and is a building about 40 feet high, containing a number of images representing Bhavain, or Parbat (the consort of Siva), who is worshipped here with great ceremony. There is a basin eight yards long and six wide close to it, and watched over by a Fakeer, from whence flows (this river's source) and half-a-mile beyond, the Son takes its rise. Here Hindoo pilgrims repair. The surrounding country is full of beasts, who nestle together in the wild and pathless jungle, and this spot was (1826) considered as within British territory by the Treaty of Nagpore, where it is only a yard wide when it leaves the pond, flows E. 1½ mile, falls 26 yards from the table land, and then flows W. Its descent is 10 feet per mile. Jubulpore, 1,458 feet above the sea, on the right bank of the river, is 190 miles from its source. About 40 miles below that place, near Bairkaira, it is joined by the small river Herran, and 20 miles lower down by the Shair. Its banks, thus far, are of trappean and granite formation. The channel at Bhera Garh flows between two high perpendicular cliffs of white limestone. Although its bed is wide it is scarcely navigable in its upper course, owing to the numerous rocks in various parts of its channel, and especially at Tendukhera, near Jubulpore, where there is an almost inexhaustible mine of iron ore (rendered still more valuable on account of the great quantity now required for Indian railways, and which *should* be worked by an European company), which has not hitherto been worked, owing to the unnavigable state of this river, which, five miles above Hoshungabad (300 miles from its source), receives the Towah river, the largest of its tributaries, and its width at that junction is 900

yds. 50 yds. above this is a ledge of black rock, which extends like a causeway, and connects the two banks, producing a magnificent waterfall, beneath which is an immense abyss, full of large alligators, who, being unable to mount the ledge, live in the deep water at its base. From thence to Jooga (about 80 miles) the channel is quite free; but there is a strong rapid at that place, which is passable for boats of moderate burthen during the rains, and 10 miles beyond is the Mundhar Fall, which, being 10 feet, renders the navigation impracticable. 25 miles below are the Dhadri Falls, of 40 feet, which, during the low water season, has four channels, but forms, during the rains, one vast sheet of water, 100 feet wide from the cliff, on the left to that of the right, which totally impedes the navigation. Just below is the Kal-Bhrya Rapid, the length of which is 40 feet, the fall three (so that boats can pass it), and the river 100 feet wide, at the end of which is the rocky Mundatta, with its ruinous Pagodas, sacred to Siva, much frequented annually by pilgrims.

Then several other rapids are passed, and 70 miles beyond is *Mundleseir*, where there is a British cantonment, and the river fordable, although 2,000 feet wide (elevation, 700 feet); here the stream enters the valley of Nerbudda, at a descent of two feet per mile. Seventy miles below at Hiranpuli, there is a rapid 100 feet long, with a fall of six feet, the channel here with basaltic rocks rising above the surface, and is 150 feet wide. A stout built canoe, pulled up by two ropes, hauled by a number of men on the banks, was upset here frequently, ere it could be dragged along by main force, which fully proves the total impracticability of navigating this stream. A mile below, it has only a single channel, on both sides of which are high cliffs, through which the water rushes most furiously. From hence to *Soolpun Mahadeo*, or Makri Fall (70 miles), it is unnavigable, the stream being only 300 yards wide, flows between two hilly ranges, whilst navigation is totally impeded by the large masses of elevated rocky ridges, and in one part the channel is not more than 10 yards, through which the water rushes with terrific force. From thence to Tullukwara (25 miles), it is navigable, although with much caution, toil, and difficulty. From which place to the sea (85 miles), boats of considerable burthen can proceed along it. Twenty five miles above the city of Broach the tides perceptible, and its breadth exceeds a mile, at which city it becomes a handsome sheet of water, so wide when the tide is out, that ships of burthen can come up to it, if they have a skilful pilot on board, as there is a bar at the entrance, and several sand banks in its channel, which renders the navigation difficult and dangerous.

={BROACH (Sharuch, Bharoch, Bhroch),  
190 Miles from Bombay.

Territory, Guzerat. Civil Authority, Collector Resident. Military Authority, Officer commanding at Baroda. Travellers' bungalow, bazaar, encamping ground, and Tanna. Police Station. Telegraph to all parts of India, Aden, and Suez.

HOTEL.—The Parsees. Tariff the same as at Bombay.

DAWKES.—See Table of Distances.

Railway.—Open to Surat and Baroda.

Broach is an ancient town, the Barygaza of Ptolemy, and the seat of a collectorate on the north side of the Nerbudda, 30 miles from its mouth. The river is here two miles broad, but so shallow that only small pattimars can ascend it. It is now traversed by the long viaduct of the railway. Formerly, Broach was a flourishing place for trade, and the manufacture of cloth checks, and it is likely again to revive with the increased demand for its chief staple, cotton. It stands on an artificial mound, 80 feet above the river, and contains a population of 12,000 within the old walls, and nearly 20,000 without. Most of the trade is in the hands of the Parsees. The principal buildings are an English Church, consecrated 1856; a Panjrapola, or Parsee hospital for animals; Government School; the Silver Mosque, with its handsome fretted ceiling; the bazaar and cotton warehouses outside the walls. Provisions are cheap and good here; fine carp, 50lbs. weight, are caught in the river. There are some remains of an extensive mausoleum in the neighbourhood. Near the flagstaff is the tomb of General Wedderburn, who fell in the capture of the city from the Mahrattas, in 1772. Residents are subject to the Broach boil, an ulcerous sore, which hangs about the sufferer for a long time.

From Broach it is 8 miles to Sukul Firth, a celebrated place of Hindoo pilgrimage, on the Nerbudda, near the famous Kabir Bar, or Banyan tree, which is still 1,800 feet round. At one time 5,000 horsemen it is said, could stand under it. About 9 or 10 miles further are the Cornelian mines of Ratanpur, on the slope of a hill, four miles long. They are burnt with sheep's dung, turned over every six days, to give them the right colour. Large quantities of cornelian beads are exported from Broach. Broach is the shipping port for Guzerat cotton. The bales are rolled down the banks, then carried across the head of flats to the pattimars, for the Bombay market. Sometimes a hundred of these are lying in the stream. About one third of the government land, in the collectorate, is under cotton, and about one half is capable of cultivation. The cotton soil is black; the light being better for grain. Cotton is sown at the beginning of one monsoon, and not ripe till within two months of the next. Grain is sometimes sown with it. The yield is about 300lbs. of seed cotton, or 100lbs. of clean cotton per acre.

Mr. A. Mackay (in his Report on Indian cotton), calculates the average selling price, without actual loss to the native grower, was 2½d. per pound; when in America it was 3½d. The farmer here is little better than a labourer, the land being so heavily taxed (under the Old settlement) as not to be saleable. Mr. Mackay calculates it at 50 per cent. on the cotton lands. "The land, instead of supporting three classes, supports but two—a landlord (the government), who takes both rent and profits, and the labourer, who scarcely knows what profits are, the little he has being swept up by the middle-man."

Two great obstacles are the bad roads and the want of tanks and means of irrigation. The Tanks

are naturally formed by damming up the head of a valley, or wherever an inequality of the surface allows a basin to be made. Only one per cent. on the receipts, at the time of Mr. Mackay's visit, was expended upon irrigation, in this Collectorate. Hence, the works were out of repair; and the great bulk of the tanks were exhausted of water by January or February, when it was most wanted. The roads are in deep ruts as high as the axle; sometimes on a slope, or between steep banks on both sides, which made it impossible for two carts to pass each other. The total made road in Guzerat a few years back was about 24 miles; and this in a province as large as England, which has 30,000 miles of good road.

Then continuing our journey we pass along a well wooded enclosed hedgerow cultivated country to \*Oomzuz, \*Kasood, \*Saucid, \*Allar, on the right, and on the left \*Kocadder, Jujalla, but few provisions; we reach *Silapoor*, where there is a good encamping ground south, and proceed to the town of

† = \*TUNKARIA or Tuncaria. Territory, Guzerat. Collector at Broach. Encamping ground on N. side when the harvest is gathered. Travellers' bungalow. Railway to Baroda. No provisions. This town lies on the N. side of the estuary of a river which falls into the Gulf of Cambay. Then

*Punkaria, Kombulee, and Chandria*, on the left that of *Musret*; to the right *Eechur*, 7 miles, and *Méaganna*, where there is a travellers' bungalow and good encamping ground on the N. W. then over a winding road, to *Aniston, Kaira, and Serai*, to

§ ITTOLA, 10 miles, which lies on the N. bank of the river Dadur, a narrow stream, with steep banks, near which is a good high encamping ground, travellers' bungalow, and dhurmsalla.

§ JOOMBOOA, 6½ miles, wells, and good encamping ground on the N. side, an excellent halting place; cross the small Veshmawitra river, and thence to the Baroda Cantonment, N. of the Residency, and we enter the town of

### = † BARODA,

Varo-durah, from Var, "best." Ud, "water."

Territory, Guzerat, Baroda district. Civil Authority, the Resident. Military Authority, Officer commanding. Military Station. Travellers' bungalow. Bazaar. Post Office. Dhurmsalla.

**DAWKs.**—See Table of Distances.

Railway.—to Broach, Surat, and Bulsar. Telegraphs to all parts of India. Lat. 22° 16', long. 73° 14'. Population, 140,000.

This large walled city was an ancient town, founded by the Jains, under the name of Chandanavati, or city of Sandal-wood, afterwards changed to Veravati or city of warriors, now the capital of the Mahratta Guicowar's dominions, whose Sepoys were disarmed in the mutiny of 1858-59. The early Portuguese, English, and other settlers had factories here. It stands near the winding Vishwanitra, which rises about 30 miles E., under Panmerghar Hill, a peak about 2,500 feet above the sea, and in view from here. "It has," says Heber, "tolerably wide streets and

very high houses, at least for India, chiefly built of wood, which I had not seen for a long time, with tiled sloping roofs, and rows along the streets, something like Chester. The Palace, which is a large shabby building, close to the streets, four storeys high, with wooden galleries projecting over each other, is quite a specimen of this kind. There are some tolerable pagodas, but no other buildings which can be admired. The streets are dirty, with filthy swine running up and down, and no signs of wealth; though, as I was told, there was a good deal of it, in reality. The Residency is a large ugly house, without verandahs; and painted blue, as stuccoed houses sometimes are in England." The Residency has been improved since the Bishop wrote this sketch of it.

The walls of the city are weak, only 15 to 18 feet high, and two miles in circuit, with 44 towers and four gates. Two principal streets intersect at the market place, where stands a square fountain on arches. An old citadel of its former Mussu man rulers remains. The yards or stables for the Guicowar's cheetahs, tigers, elephants, and camels, are worth notice. His *Moti Bagh*, or country seat, is on the Surat road. A modern bridge, built by Capt. Waddington, lies close to a unique Hindoo stone bridge, of two rows of arches, one upon the other. At the cantonment, 2 miles E.S.E., are the church, opened in 1824, by Bishop Heber; a Roman Catholic chapel; and the Williams Column, to the memory of the excellent Resident, who received the Bishop at the time of his visit.

The country round Baroda, is a luxuriant forest, dotted with Moslem mosques, tombs, mausoleums, and other remains, among which the wells or bauris form a striking feature. They are set off with domes, pillars, and steps leading down to the water, of elaborate construction; one of the best being Suliman's, built in 1413, and called *Nau-lak-kebauri*, or well of nine lacs, from having cost that large sum. In 1683 the English factory formed here in 1615 was in the zenith of its prosperity.

The Province of Baroda originally belonged to the Mahratta confederacy, the Guicowar became second in command of the Mahratta armies, and in 1725 he obtained a portion of the Chouth of Surat, which extended within 50 miles eastward of the Taptee, from whence he plundered the adjacent territories, and in a short time became master of the whole of Guzerat. In 1732 he was murdered by the Rajah of Juidpore. His son Damaice, who succeeded him, extended his authority to the town of Broach, exacting tributes from Kattiwar and Surat. Shortly after his acquisition of territory he threw off the yoke of the Peishwa, and leagued against him, but being captured, he was compelled to disgorge half his possessions, and pay tribute to that prince for the remainder of his territory. In 1753 he assisted at the taking of Ahmedabad, and died in 1758, when the succession was disputed by his two sons, and after a severe contention it was obtained by the youngest (Savajee), who died 1792; his elder brother (Govind Rao) succeeded him; that prince dying in 1800, Annund Rao took the government, but it was soon usurped by his illegitimate brother (Canojee)



who was defeated by Rawjee (the able minister of Govind Rao). Mulhar Rao supported Canojee, the British government assisted Annund Rao, and a treaty was signed in 1802 which rendered the Guicowar entirely independent; he then disbanded his Arab soldiers, to whom he owed upwards of £175,000, and the sum not being forthcoming they confined that prince and set Canojee at liberty. Reinforcements were called in from Bombay, and Baroda was taken after a siege of ten days. Mulhar Rao was pensioned and sent to Nerriad, but at the siege he escaped, and being captured was kept on parole at Bombay, where he died. The Guicowar then entered into treaties in 1802-5 with the British, in which it was stipulated that no European or American should be employed in his service without their consent. Disputes arose between the Peishwa and Guicowar as to their territories, which ended in the former being dethroned, after he had ordered Gungadhus Shastri to be murdered at Punderpore. The Guicowar then received an accession of territory, and it was afterwards agreed between that prince and the British government that he should increase the subsidiary force by 1,000 men. In 1819 Annund Rao died, and Syaice Rao succeeded, but owing to his unjust treatment of his creditors, the Bombay government sequestered a portion of the revenue of his territory to liquidate them. In 1832 that prince had the sequestered portion restored to him, but in 1837 differences again arose between him and the Bombay government, and in 1838 the province of Pitland was sequestered, but in November, 1839, owing to his compliance with the British demands, it was again ceded to him, and in 1841 he paid £30,000 to the British government, and the greatest cordiality has ever since prevailed between that prince and the Bombay government. In 1852, however *khut-put* (bribery) prevailed in this government to such an extent that it became the subject of an investigation both in India and England. Sir James, then Col. Outram, the British resident, who nobly did his duty, was removed from motives of policy, and the matter hushed up, but not until it was clearly proved that the *minutes* of the Bombay government were surreptitiously obtained, and communicated to the Guicowar's minister.

### ROUTE 4. SURAT TO AHMEDABAD. DISTANCE 186½ MILES.

ROUTES.	Distances of Stages.	
	Miles.	Fur.
Surat to Sewaun as per Route 3.....	11	7
Meugaum as per Route 3 .....	53	5½
Padra.....	16	7
Omota.....	1	4
Boorsud.....	12	0½
Pitland.....	9	1
Detwa.....	11	3
Kaira Camp.....	10	0½
Lallce.....	145	1½
Ahmedabad, Delhi Gate.....	13	0
	186	3

Leaving Surat (Route 1), proceed (per Route 3) to *Sewaun*, and thence (see Route 2) to *Meugaum*, to then travel along a good but sandy road to *Pingulcarra* (6½ miles): 4½ miles beyond ford a river, and shortly after cross another to the village of *Goriaad* (1½ mile), which brings us to the town of

#### § PADRA.

Territory, Guzerat. Civil Authority, Resident at Baroda, 8 miles. Encamping Ground S.W. Dhurm-salla on the bank of the tank.

Pass *Sindrode* (8 miles) and enter the

#### COLLECTORATE OF AHMEDABAD,

Which is bounded on the N. by the Guicowar's territory and Gulf of Cambay, on the S. and W. by Kattywar. It is 148 miles long from N. to S., and 62 miles broad, contains 7 talooks or divisions, an area of 4,402 square miles, and a population of 653,730. Net revenue or £59,333. The river Sabarmuttee flows through it from N. to S. The country is almost a level plain, and seems to have been left by the sea. That part which extends from the Gulf of Cambay to the Gulf of Cutch is often inundated. In Gogo Pergunna there are a few rocky hills, but no other elevations are encountered. The stone with which the old ruins in the city of Ahmedabad was built was brought from beyond Ahmednuggur. The roads are always very heavy, and in the rains quite impassable for wheeled vehicles of any description. The climate is extremely sultry in the dry season. The state of this collectorate in its *tout ensemble* is extremely creditable. There are nine schools in this district, attended by 653 pupils.

#### § OMETA (1½ mile).

Territory, Guzerat. Collectorate of Ahmedabad. Encamping Ground on the N. bank of the river, for a battalion, 1 mile distant.

This place lies on the right bank of the Myhee river, at an elevation of 1,850 feet, which rises in the native state of Am herra, in Malwa. It flows N.W. for 145 miles, at which spot the Marwar hills change its course to the W. for 25 miles, thence S. W. for 180 miles, and falls into the Gulf of Cambay a little below the town of Cambay. Its entire course is 350 miles, but only navigable for 15 miles from its mouth. Its width opposite Cambay is three miles, and the water so shallow that the ground near each side is dry, and small boats cannot ascend 50 miles beyond its source. It is fordable on the route from Neemuch to Baroda, and is there broad and shallow. Sixty miles farther to the N.W. it is again crossed at Boongra from Neemuch to Baroda via Pertalgurh, where its bed is 400 yds., depth one foot and stream 100 yds. wide. 50 miles from its mouth it is crossed at Sulumberby by the route from Neemuch to Baroda, where its bed is 500 yards wide, stream 1:0 yards, depth 1½ foot, and here it is broad and clear, with a wide sandy gravelly bed; 5 miles lower its breadth is 2 miles, and when the tide is out ¾ of that is unfordable at the ebb of spring tides. A chief (Thakoor) resides here. The fort is in a dilapidated state. The ford can be crossed by bullock hackeries two months

after the monsoons. Then cross the Nighee river, which is 600 yards wide, and fordable from January until the rainy season, after which traverse a road through deep ravines, infested by wild beasts, close to the river, over which carts can pass after the rains; thence to the town of

### § BOORSUD (12 miles).

Territory, Guzerat. Civil Authority, Resident at Baroda. Encamping Ground N.E. of the town on the banks of the tank. Then along a level sandy road, through enclosures, to the town of

### § PITLAUD (9½ miles).

Travellers' Bungalow. Encamping Ground S. of the town; there is a small brick fort.

Then along a good cart road, through a cultivated country, pass \**Paluj* (3 miles). \**Pampion* (1½ mile), \**Kasir* (1½ mile), \**Mullyatur* (2½ miles), \**Dehca* (2½ miles). Encamping ground S.E. of the village; thence through lanes to \**Innullating*, and then enter

## THE TERRITORY OF THE NAWAUB OF CAMBAY (KHAMBAYAT),

Which is situated in the province of Guzerat, bounded on the E. and W. by the rivers Myhee and Saburmuttee, N. by the Collectorate of Khaira, S. by the Gulf of Cambay. It reaches from lat. 22° 9' to 22° 41', and long. 72° 30'. contains an area of 500 square miles, a population of 37,000 (who are engaged in the manufacture of chintz, silk, gold, stuffs, and the polishing of agates, cornelians, onyxes, all of which are found in the Rajpepla Hills only). The Nawaub's revenue is £300,000; the tribute to the Indian Government, £6,000; their share of customs duties, £3,409; and the military force, 1,700 men; and, at Kaira, we enter

## THE COLLECTORATE OF KHAIRA (KHEDA),

Which is bounded on the N. by the Myhee Caunta of Guzerat, S. and E. by the Myhee river, W. by the Collectorate of Ahmedabad and the Guicowar's territories. It is 94 miles long, 50 broad, having an area of 1,869 square miles, 138,958 houses, with a population of 580,331, composed of Brahmans, Komblies, Palledars, Koolies, Bhats, Rajpoots, Mussulmans (who are husbandmen), and Bamans. Many of them are employed as carpenters, bricklayers, tailors, blacksmiths, &c. The rate of wages average about 4 to 8 pie each per diem (¾d. to 1½d.), generally paid in grain, but sometimes in specie, and net revenue, £12,561. All implements (with the exception of a few American ploughs given by the government in 1-43, and which have been found unsuitable for native use) are of native manufacture. The exports are—wheat, 120lbs. for 2s.; rice, 77lbs. for 2s. (of which there are five different qualities); bajree, 140lbs. for 2s.; kodra, jow, and bunlee, each 210lbs. for 2s.; all of which are the food of the natives. Tobacco, sugar, indigo, cotton, opium, poppy, and cummin. An immense tract of country has been reclaimed by drainage. The principal

towns are—Borsud, Kaira (the capital), Kupperwing, Nerriad, Nepr, Mehmoodabad, Mahoonda, Oomrut, Tausra. It contains a government vernacular and 75 native schools. There are not any macadamised roads except from the south gate of Kaira to the Serce river, close to the village of Ruttunpoor. The last tracks have formed both highways and crossways, which, although uneven and narrow, are, nevertheless, tolerably good. The principal routes through this collectorate are—Kaira to Ahmedabad; Kaira to Baroda; Malwa to Loonawarra, Ballasinore, and Kupperwing. The land is sandy and heavy for wheel-carts, and the roads flooded in the rainy season. The tract from village to village is very narrow, and overhung with bushes. There are no less than 16 ferries, two on the rivers Watruck and Serce, and the others on the Myhee. This district was ceded to the E. I. C. by the Guicowar of Guzerat, in 1803; pass \**Aindra* (1½ mile), \**Oondere* (Undera) 1½ mi.), \**Wunsur* (Wansar), 2 miles; \**Ruttunpoor* (Ratanpur) ½ mile; thence along a superb avenue of trees to Kaira (Kheda) Camp, 1½ mile; and then the town of

### § KAIRA (Kheda),

Territory, Guzerat. A collectorate. Civil Authority, Resident Collector. Military Authority, Officer commanding at Ahmedabad. Military Station, head quarters of the Guzerat provincial battalion. Encamping ground and Travellers' Bungalow across the Serce river. Bazaar. Post Office. Telegraphs to all parts of India.

DAWKS.—See Table of Distances.

SCHOOLS.—Regimental, Government vernacular; both well attended.

PROTESTANT CHURCH, a large heavy looking edifice, was consecrated by Bishop Heber in 1825.

HOUSES, 4,700.

POPULATION, 12,000, consisting of Christians, Hindoos, Jains, Lingayats, Muslims, Parsis, wild and low castes.

This town, which is large, and surrounded by a brick wall, with fortified flank towers, lies at the confluence of the Watruck (Watruck) and Serce (Seri) rivers, over the latter a bridge has been built, and a good macadamised road leads from the southern gate of the town to it and the village of Ruttunpoor. Its streets are clean, uneven, and narrow, the wooden houses, with verandahs and sloping tiled roofs, are lofty, with carved gables. It contains a large Jain Temple, with beautiful dark coloured wood carvings, moving clockwork, fantocini of armies, gods, goddesses, kings, &c., chiefly composed of black wood, with subterranean chapel and altar, four white marble statues of sacred characters, with eyes of silver, which give them a most ghastly appearance, as the edifice is lighted by a solitary lamp and two narrow flue apertures. The priests will conduct strangers over it; and when entering, the Jain women touch a bell which hangs from the roof, then prostrate themselves before the idols, and present them with offerings of flowers, sugar candy, &c. The Adalat (Court of Justice) is a fine building, with Grecian pillars, and

upper storey is at an elevation above the town, and contains the apartments of the judge. The prison is a strong building; but in 1849 a mob of Kolis nearly forced it open, and shamefully ill-treated the judge (Mr. Ironside); and the church, a large, but rather unsightly edifice, the spire of which rises very picturesquely, at a distance above a group of trees, but the burial ground requires to be fenced in. It is studded with deserted bangles and barracks. About 12 mile across the river are the Cantonments, built in the form of a square, which renders the quarters extremely sultry, owing to want of free ventilation, and unhealthy. The climate being extremely hot and unhealthy, fevers and ague are very prevalent. The road now becomes a mass of deep sand, and the traveller must be on the *qui vive*, with his revolver ready, as it is infested with Kolis, the most astute thieves and plunderers in the universe. The Bhangy-wallahs with his baggage must be looked after very sharply. Cross the W. trunk river,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  mile; \*Sumadra, 2; \*Wama, 2; \*Dhurmallah, 1; and then enter the Collectorate of Ahmedabad; pass \*Lalce, where there is a travellers' bungalow, 1; \*The Chooskee,  $\frac{3}{4}$ ; \*Butwa, 2; \*Essunpoor (Essanpur); and very soon after arrive at the Delhi gate of the town of

#### †AHMEDABAD (Ahmadabad).

Territory. Guzerat. Civil Authority, Resident Collector. Military Authority, Officer in command. Military Station. Traveller's bungalow, near the Ranki Masjid, in which Mr. Vibart, of the Civil Service, killed a tiger some years ago. A large model of this mosque, taken by Mr. J. H. Jackson, is now at the Cape of Good Hope. Bazaar. Post-Office. Cantonments,  $4\frac{1}{2}$  miles from the town.

POPULATION, 130,000.

DAKES.—See Table of Distances.

ENGLISH CHURCH.—Built by Lieutenant W. R. Dickinson, 71 feet from E. to W. It was consecrated in 1818 by Bishop Carr. Divine Service twice on Sunday 1 a.m., 6 p.m. English cemetery, near the Khauang Darvaza Masjid. It contains the grave of Major Morris, a well-known wit and sporting man. The Roman Catholic cemetery is close to it.

This large town, which was formerly one of the most extensive capitals in the Indian empire, is situated on the Sabarmuttee river, in the neighbourhood of several cotton fields, to which the railway, via Surat, will give access. It is  $5\frac{1}{2}$  miles in circumference, built in the form of a semicircle, the base

being to the W., along the river, enclosed by walls 15 feet high, and 5 feet thick (which were repaired in 1834, at a cost of £25,000), with towers at every 20 yds., having 12 gates, and their woeen leaves studded with horse shoe nails and several small ally ports. It has several mosques, the principal of which is the *Juma Karsjed*, built by Ahmed Shah of Guzerat, in 1112, on the site of the old city of Yessuvul. It stands in the middle of the city, and has two lofty, well-proportioned, and beautifully decorated minarets, each having flights of steps and a gallery at the top. The domes are placed on columns at equal distances from each other, but too densely crowded, the cupolas of which are embellished with elegant mosaic fretwork. The portico has a beautiful marble pavement, in unison with the *tout-ensemble* of this noble edifice. The square contains the Wazzoo (for the ablutions of the faithful previous to prayer) a marble basin and fountain, many of which are to be found close to all the mosques. Three sides of the square have corridors and elegant columns with light domes. Sentences from the Koran are artistically written on the walls. Near at hand is the superb mausoleum, containing the remains of the founder and his son, and also the cemetery of that illustrious family, both of which bear witness to the grandeur of this now dilapidated city, one of the handsomest in the world, and whose streets are so capacious that they will admit of ten carriages in a row. *Sujat Khau* is a magnificent building of the purest white marble, whose arches and columns are most artistically proportioned. The *Ivory Mosque*, so designated on account of being lined throughout with ivory and decorated with precious gems, so arranged as to imitate the choicest flowers of nature, with silver foliage on mother of pearl, is a superb edifice.

Other remarkable objects are—The Mint of Jehangir, in the heart of the city. Mosque of Pir Mad Shahab, belonging to the Suni Bohoras. Bibi Uchat Kuki Mosque. Muhadiz Khan Masjid, near the English church, in the Idha-ka-Chakka quarter; the only one uninjured in any way. Chota Juma Masjid, or royal mosque. Rani Spira Masjid. Dastur Khan's Masjid. The Manak Burj is said to mark the spot where the foundation stone of the city was laid. The massive tombs of Nau Gaz Pir, or Nine Good Saints, close to a tree, covered with votive emblems. The Jain Temples, in the Javeriwada or Jeweller's Ward. The Angiarree and Dukhma, i.e. the fire temple and cemetery of the Parsees. The Jail (originally the Muhammadan college), a neat and elegant external edifice, and converted, in 1820, into a prison. It was built in 1636 A.D., by Alam Khan Gazi. Notice the Persian inscription above the entrance; the cistern, with centre 14 feet square, contains a daily supply of water for 1,000, filled by a Persian wheel worked by the prisoners, who make carpets and coarse cloths. The image of Kali on the left of the entrance, in a small recess, is the fashionable Hindu god of this place. The Adalat Kacheri, Royal Gardens (fertile in delicious vegetables), store-room, which contains the Hindu apotite. Jaka's carpet throne, the founder of the Ahmadabad dynasty. Citadel (Badr), a handsome edifice; the Marathi inscription over the gate was set up by Sir James Carnac when Resident. The mosques of Sultan Kutub den, Nawab Shujaat Khan, are both worth visiting; also the lunatic asylum, the Swami Narayan temple, the Jain temple of Hathi Singh, the rich banker, resplendent with precious gems and gold. His country seat (which cost £100,000) is a most magnificent

structure. Excursions to the Well of Dādā Harir (Nurse Harir's Well), situated half a mile N.E. of the Kolhapur gate, erected in 1499 A.D. by a converted Hindū woman. It cost £16,450. The Kaukariyah Tank, Nazinah garden, half a mile distant, the lake; on the W. shore stands the Dutch cemetery, with epitaphs (from October, 1641, to 1609) of Dutch merchants. The Dutch factory, but *minus* the three gates. Bibi-ka-Masjid erected, in 874 A.H., by Malik Bahāūd-dū, without any admixture of Hindu decorations. Shāhi Bagh (Royal Garden), four miles from the city and one from the Cantonments, the handsome palace erected by Shah Jahan, covers 100 acres; and was finished in 1632, A.H. The Koli camp without the W. gateway; the Royal Cemetery of Sarkkaj, 4½ miles S.E. stands on an eminence, with some very handsome mausolea. The ruins of an elegant tank at Sanahat, three miles W. The tomb of Kubti 'Alam at Batwa and the large tank; the cemetery of Pirana, 10 miles S.W. by S., with its superb tombs. The Hīrā Bāgh "Diamond garden" and Darya Khan's (King of Imps), so named on account of his diabolical actions; immense dome close to the Delhi gate. Here, in 1858, upwards of 18 grenadiers of the Bombay army rebelled, and 12 Bhels (Bhils), cut the telegraphic wires, all were captured, tried, and shot.

In the vicinity is Koharla, a beautiful tank, as large as a lake, descended by a noble flight of steps, to which there are four gate entrances, the pillars of which are decorated with handsome cupolas. There is an island in the centre, which contains a palace and gardens, both reached by an old bridge. Two miles distant are the Shuh-bagh, or Royal Gardens, with fountains and aqueducts, most beautifully situated on the banks of the Sabarmuttee river, and built by Shahjehan, when Viceroy of Guzerat (Mujarat). It is now in ruins, with all the appearance of having been a most chaste and elegant building. A great number of very handsome large shrubs and trees still remain. It contains an English, two government vernacular, and a girls' school, also one for the sons of soldiers of the Guzerat irregular horse, a native library, museum, printing establishment, provincial college, and hospital, all erected by native subscriptions, to which princely donations have been given by Shett Hemabhaee Vickatchund Nuggersett, who is following the laudable example of Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Bart., the late philanthropic Parsi merchant of Bombay. This place was formerly celebrated for its commercial importance, and manufactures of gold and silver cloths, fine silk and cotton fabrics, gold and silver articles, steel enamel, mother of pearl and lacquered ware, fine wood work, excellent paper, indigo, cotton, and opium. It has produced several native portrait painters, but nearly all this splendour has passed away, and native talent here appears of late years as if it would revive, for the wealthy portion of its inhabitants are extremely liberal in their support of educational institutions. In 1572 it was captured by Akbar, but in 1737 the power of the Court of Delhi was but nominal, and it was then taken possession of by two parties in 1755, viz., Dammajee, the Guicowar, and Ragonath Rao. In 1780, the English stormed

and captured it, but it was restored to the Mahrattas; and in 1818, on the fall of the Peishwa, it was again ceded to the British, who have held possession of it ever since.

## ROUTE 5.

SURAT TO AHMEDNUGGER/AHMADNAGAR,  
VIA GUNDAVEE (GUNDAVI), AND THE  
ROWRA GHAT (GHAT).

DISTANCE, 221 MILES 3½ FURLONGS.

ROUTES.	Distances of Stages.	
	Miles.	Fur.
Surat, <i>via</i> Route 1, to Gundavi .....	30	3
Phoolweir .....	14	6
Bansada (Bansda) .....	15	2
Ewar .....	14	0
Omurtana .....	8	5
Sooringana, Foot of the Rowra Ghat ..	12	0
Rowra .....	11	1
Koosoomba .....	8	6
Dindoree .....	11	7
Wuzur .....	9	6
Godavery River (Chandoree) .....	7	0
Wuddanglee .....	13	1
Wae (Rajache) .....	10	3
Kussura .....	12	7
Kolar (Bhageruttee) .....	13	7
Rahoree .....	13	3
Nimbaira .....	10	2
Ahmednuggur (Ahmadnagar) .....	12	5½
	221	3½

Leaving Surat (*via* Route 1), we proceed to Gundavee, then travelling over a road, which is extremely rutty after the rains, for 1 mile, we cross a bridge over the Burgunnia river, and enter the Territory of Attawessee, cross the Kavery river, 6 miles, to \*Chicklee, pass \*Sadutpoor, 1½, \*Koombro, 2, \*Koorwal, \*Kuntaree, 1½, \*Phoolweir, 2½, \*Wanderwala, 2½, \*Wagaburee, 2½, \*Karee, \*Dooloomra, 2½, \*Dooburulla, 3½, cross the Woolun, Eeb, and Kavery rivers (the second of which rises in lat. 20° 30', long. 73° 42', in the territory of the Daung Rajah, on the W. slope of the Syadree range, flows W. for 70 miles through the States of Daung, Baundsa, and Surat, and then falls into the Arabian Sea), to Wunaree, 2 miles. The country for the next few miles presents no particular features of attraction, until we enter the

### 'STATE OF BAUNSDA (Bansda),

Which is bounded on the W. and N. by the Collectorate of Surat, E. by Daung, and S. by Dhurrum-pore. It is 15 miles wide and 20 long, has an area of 325 square miles, population of 24,050, military force of 77 men, and revenue of £4,700, tribute (*chouth*) of £780 per annum to the British government, which the Peishwa, in 1802, transferred to it, under the treaty of Bassein, and soon reach the town of

### § BAUNSADA (Bansda),

Collectorate of Tannah. Civil Authority, Collector at Surat. Military Authority, Officer commanding at Surat. Telegraph Station at Surat, 60½ miles.

This town (surrounded by dense jungle), is the residence of a Bheel chief, who was instructed in the art of government by a British officer. Proceeding along a road which is interspersed with ascents, descents, nullahs, thick jungle, and extremely muddy in the rains, we pass Jooz, 3½ miles, cross Gae Mookh river to Rybur, 2, Mankoon, 1½, Chooroonia, 2½, Neerpun, 1½, Eewur, 2½, Samun Pará, Kurunpool, 4½, descend the rugged Barea Ghaut, ½ mile long, 1½ mile, to the village of

OMERTANA, where there is good encamping ground between this and \*Katee Para. Then pass over a tolerably good road, with loose stones and sheets of rock in the beds of the several nullahs crossed, proceed through an undulating thick, jungly country, cross a river, and then pass the villages of *Katee Para*, 1½, \**Koletoo*, 1½, \**Ambutta*, 3½, \**Bohundnuggur*, 3½, and *Soorungana*, at the foot of the Rowra Ghat. Provisions procurable at the latter place, by previous notice being given; we then enter

### THE COLLECTORATE OF CANDEISH (Khandesh),

Which is bounded on the N. by the Akraunee Pergunnah Burwanee, Holkar territory. E. by a portion of the Scindia territory, and the sequestered districts of the Nizam's territory. S. by the Nizam's territory and the Ahmednuggur (Ahmadnagar) collectorate. W. by various native states, which form the south portion of Guzerat. It is 175 miles long from E. to W., and 128 miles wide from N. to S., has an area of 12,078 square miles, contains 16 sub-divisions or *taluks*, a population of 785,774, who are chiefly Maharrattas and Bheels (see Route 52), (some of whom joined the rebels in 1858), employed in the cultivation of cotton (the staple article), sowaree (of which there are three crops annually), rice, betel leaf, fruit, flowers, wheat (exported to Borhampore and Berar). Revenue of £297,411. The imports are ghee, common cloths, and cattle. It enjoys a most lucrative carrying trade, which is principally in the hands of the Brinjarras, the travelling Western Indian grain merchants, whose life is purely nomadic. They have no sympathy with civilised life; their habits, customs, religion, manners, dress, and language, are all entirely different from all around them. They own immense droves of bullocks, which they drive laden with grain to the various markets on the coast, exchange them for salt, and avoid all intercourse with strangers and towns. They are a stout, sturdy, and honourable race, armed with sword and matchlock: their families travel with them, their children and women being seated on the bullock trappings. They wear the most beautiful purple colours, a rosy smalt, bordered with a deep hem of other colours, in curious needlework, interspersed with mirrors, beads, and crystals. Their *saree* is trimmed with a fringe of shells, and their beautiful arms and pretty ankles are adorned

with weighty rich ornaments. They plait their hair with crimson silk, and let it fall on the side of the face, the ends being tied with silver tassels, and on the top of the head, wear a *tlara*, studded with beautiful silver stars. The best part of this district is intersected with good cart roads. The villages are small, uninclosed, and consist of mud huts; but in some of the large towns, the wealthy natives have erected commodious houses. There are nine government schools, attended by 475 pupils, and a Bheel one at Kirkoormoonda. Horses, camels, and sheep are not over abundant. The climate is good, and the air mild. Very few primeval monuments exist, so that it is conjectured that this district was formerly desolate. The appearance of the country is that of an immense valley, through which flows the Taptee (Tapti). On the N. stand the Satpooa hills, and the range on which are placed the Fort of Chandore and Adjunta Ghat. S.W. are the Syadree, or Western Ghats, and on the S.E. it is but slightly elevated. The formation is volcanic trap, with amygdaloid. The Myadree hills, which divide it from the Gungleree district, rise in a marked horizontal range, with the various masses which form it, tower about it, as from a base, and reach several hundred feet, which elevation is crossed by other horizontal lines at more elevated points, some of which form a table land, while others tower above, and leave a portion of the subjacent table unoccupied, which succession of heights, &c., occurs frequently, until the mountain ends in an insulated columnar mass. Their elevation above the basin is 1,800 feet. The isolated rocks which abound in this district have generally hill forts erected on them. The lower part is fertile, covered with jungle, infested with wild animals, among which tigers predominate, and are so numerous, that they must be attacked by hunters on elephants. In 1845, no less than 73 of these animals were destroyed. In the year 1370, a portion of this district was granted in Jaghire, by Feroze Toghluk, Padshah of Delhi, to Mullik Raja, who died in 1399, and was succeeded by his son, Mullik Nusseer Khan, who obtained the hill fort of Asseerghur (Asirgarh), and died broken-hearted, through his excessive ambition, in 1437. His son, Meeran Adil Khan, remained on the throne until 1441, when he was killed, by order of his own son, Meeran Moobarik Khan, who died in 1457, and was succeeded by his son, Adil Khan, who brought this country to a most prosperous condition (which the ruins of the citadel and palaces in Borhampoor fully attest). Nevertheless, he was obliged to pay tribute to Mahommed Shah of Guzerat.

This prince died in 1503, and was succeeded by his brother, Daud Khan, who died in 1510, and was succeeded by his son, Ghizing Khan, who, after two days' reign, was poisoned. Alam Khan, in default of direct male heirs, took possession of the throne. but was displaced by Adil Khan, who was supported by his maternal grandfather, the King of Gujerat. That prince died in 1520, and was succeeded by his son, Meeran Mahomed, who afterwards became King of Gujerat, and died in 1535. His brother Meeran Moobarik, succeeded to the throne of Candesh. During his reign the Emperor Akbar's forces plundered the rich town of Borhampoor.

pore (Borchampoor) whilst in pursuit of the King of Malwa (Bab Bahadur). They were, however, routed by Moobarik, who, after having reigned 32 years, died in 1566, and was succeeded by his son, Meeran Mahomed Khan, who after a troubled reign died in 1576, and was succeeded by his brother, Raja Ali, who was killed in a battle fought in 1596, against the King of Ahmadnagar, and was succeeded by his son, Bahadur Khan, who was taken prisoner by Akbar in 1599, and sent to the fortress of Gwalior, and this kingdom then became a province of Delhi. In 1634 Shah Jehan, Emperor of Delhi, considerably increased this district, which during the fierce contests waged between Holkar and Scindia was almost reduced to a desert; and on the overthrow of the Peshwa, in 1818, was annexed to the British territory. Then proceed through much jungle on the Ghat, which is divided into two portions three miles asunder, the acclivity is not steep, and could be ascended by carts, if such a road were constructed, as timber can be dragged up it by bullocks; empty carts require two, but laden ones more.

A sheet of 20 yards of rock crosses the road on one part, and large masses of it are washed down yearly by the rains, which the peasantry as quickly remove. The descent is in some places steep, and continues so for 5 or 6 miles further. Pass the villages of *Chorokee* 4½, to the summit of the Rowra Ghat 5 miles; thence through *Rovra Barea* 1½, *Choushila*, *Sarsola* ½, *Eklaira* ½, *Koossoomba* 3½, *Dahucra* 1½, *Kaidla* 2, *Kurunjan* 1½, *Wujja* 1½, *Mohungee* 2½.

These 15 or 20 miles furnish little to interest the traveller, beyond a few scattered villages, destitute of provisions. We then enter the town of

### § DINDORE, (Dindoree).

Territory, Candeish. Telegraph Station at Ahmadnagar, 103 miles. Our course then lies along a good cart road beyond the villages of *Korutta*, 3½ miles, and *Mohree*, 1½, to the town of

### § WUZUR, (Wuzera).

Territory, Candeish. Collectorate of Dhoolla. Telegraph station at Ahmadnagar, 93½ miles. The town lies on the left bank of the Ban Ganga (*Bans-gunga*, "Reed river"), which rises in the N.W. part of the Rajpoot State of Jeypoor. A long distance from its source which is here only a channel for water, and 30 miles beyond, it becomes dry after the rains, and also at the point where it is crossed on the route from Muttra to Nussarabad. At Maunpore its channel is 600 yards wide, and almost dry; 60 miles below which it is joined by the Gumbeer, by which name it is then called, and 33 miles beyond, where it is crossed on the route from Agra to Gwalior, it is only a small stream of clear water, with a sandy bed 180 yds. wide. The town is mostly in ruins, but the groves and gardens are still very beautiful. Proceeding 2½ miles beyond, enter the village of *Chandore Warree*, and then cross by a good ford in dry weather, the Godavari, from Go, "water," & "that gives" *Godavery river* (which

rises in the Dakhan, Deccan), in the district of Ahmednuggur, (Ahmadnagar), on the E. of the Western Ghats, near Nassick (Nassuck), at an elevation of 3, 00 ft., and about 50 miles E. from the Arabian sea. It then flows S.E. for 100 miles to the W. frontier of the Nizam's dominions at Phooltamba, and 90 miles beyond forms the boundary between the collectorate of Ahmednuggur (Ahmadnagar), and the Nizam's territory; at Toka it receives the Paira river, which flows from the W. to 10 miles beyond Mongee, where it enters the Nizam's dominions, serpentine E. for 160 miles close to Lasona, and receives on the left, the Doodna, thence S. E. for 85 miles, and then receives on the right the Manjura, to the town of Veel Saugor, near which it receives the Manair river, then flows about 20 miles to Kulaisur, where, on the left side, it receives the Wain Gunga (Prauheceta); thence it flows S.E. for 170 miles to Kottoor, where it crosses the frontier into Rajamundry (where it is of great width with a rapid torrent, which carries down houses, bodies of animals, quantities of timber, in the inundations at the close of the summer; but in the dry season it is fordable in almost every part), through a deep chasm on the Eastern Ghats, where the channel is 74 yds. wide, with almost inaccessible high banks, and after flowing 220 miles, it discharges itself into the Jumna, lat. 27°, long. 78° 32'. 25 miles below Kottoor, it gushes from the mountains at Polaveram. Throughout the whole barrier of hills there are no falls, rapids, or impediments, and large timber rafts float down from the Nizam's territory when the river is at its lowest. It flows from thence S.E. for 23 miles to Pechakalunka, enters an alluvial country, diverges into two branches; that on the left flowing S.E., 55 miles, and falling into the Bay of Bengal at Point Górdeware, whilst that on the right flows S. for 58 miles, and falls into the Bay of Bengal at Marsipur. The alluvial district through which these two branches flow extends to the W. until it reaches the Delta of Kistnah at the Colair Lake (40 miles), and on the E. to the shore of Coranga Bay (32 miles). The descent from the hills is very moderate. The banks form the ridges of several feet above the level of the land. The Delta enclosed by these two arms is crossed by many other small branches which issue from them. A branch of the Great North Eastern, which is navigable for vessels drawing 10 to 12 ft. of water. A dam has been constructed at a cost of £95,000, and canals at £150,000, and thrown across it near the village of Dowlaswaram (Dauleshwaram) on the E. bank, and Wadapillag in the W.; locks are constructed near the irrigating channels, so that a communication is maintained round the dam (*canicut*), the construction of which has caused that immense body of water which rushes down at Rajahmundry, and flows over the land into the channel of the river in lieu of going into the sea. Its entire length from its source to Narsipur, is 898 miles. This river is invaluable for commercial and military purposes, and a scheme has been laid before the public to improve its navigation, so as to compete with the railway about to traverse the country through which it flows, but it does not appear to have been very favourably received; never-

theless, a company, called the Oriental Inland Steam Company, has been formed to run steamers on this river, as also on the Indus, Jumna, and Ganges, and thus open the inland navigation of India. For list of fords on this stream see end of Route 61.

### ! CHANDOREE (Chandore, Chanwad).

Territory, Candelsh. Collectorate of Dhoolia. Civil Authority, Sub-collector at Nassik (Nassick). Military Authority, Officer commanding at Ahmednuggur. Bazaar well supplied. Telegraph station at Nassick, 30 miles. Population, 10,000. Dawks to Hyderabad, 350; Nagpore, 336; Mhow, 215 miles. Coolies and carts are obtainable.

Chandore or Chandoree is, (or was, prior to the rebellion of 1858) a flourishing town, on the road from Mhow to Ahmednuggur, from which it is 148 miles distant.

The Maharajah Holkar holds the patelship or headship of this place; and in the centre of it stands a handsome building, called Rung Muhall, erected by one of his family.

The Chandore range of hills overlooks the town, and at a point commanding a ghât on the passage from Candeish to Bombay, is an almost inaccessible fort of some historical celebrity. It is planted on the top of a height, and is, in fact, formed out of the height itself.

When surrendered to the English in 1804, it was described as a post of great natural strength, fortified only at the gateway, the part by which it was alone accessible. After having been made over to Holkar, it was in 1818, given up by him to Sir Thomas Hislop, in pursuance of the treaty of Mundisore.

At the distance of 12 miles, South East of Chandore, are the small Temple Caves of Ankal Tankal, or Unkye Tunky. They are of Buddhist origin, and are eight in number.

The country in the vicinity suffers frequently from scarcity of water. Three quarters of a mile farther on we enter

### THE DECCAN (Dekkan, Dakhan).

So called from Dakshina (South), which includes the whole country in India lying between the Nerbudda and Kistnah, as well as that tract S. of the Vindhya mountains, which divides it from Hindustan on the N. It comprehends the Nerbudda valley, the narrow lowland which encircles the coast of the peninsula, and the extensive table land which is on both sides of the Eastern and Western Ghats, and has for its base the Satpura (Sautpoora) range, which towards the Concan consist of an abrupt succession of terraces.

The N. section of the Ghats is about 3,000 feet high, but as we approach S. the elevation increases; for instance, Bonasson hill, 7,000 feet, Dodapet peak in Neighcherries (Nilgiris) 8,700 feet. The Western Ghats seldom exceed 4,000 feet. The Eastern Ghats, which range in a N. direction, unite with the Vindhya one, and cross the continent from E. to W. at an elevation of 1,500 feet.

The rivers which water this district are the Godavery, Cauvery, Kistnah, Pennaud, all of which

flow through openings in the Eastern Ghats. The table land about Bangalore and Nundidroog has an elevation of 3,000 feet. Hyderabad 1,800, in the S. of Bangalore 1,400, and at Comorin, and the country between the Ghats, and the sea 200 feet. On the Coromandel side the country slopes gently down to the sea. On that of Malabar it is a succession of uneven, lofty spurs from the Ghats, which descend to the sea in abrupt cliffs. The Deccan is composed of Hypogene, Schistus, broken by Plutonic trappean and granite rocks.

In this vast country there are a great variety of people, manners, customs, and characters. It appears to have been ravaged by Rama, king of Oude, when he waged war against Ravan, the ruler of Ceylon, who had carried off his queen, Siva. It was formerly divided into the districts of Dravira, Carnatic, Telingana, Maharashta, and Orissa, all of which use distinct languages named after their several divisions. In the 6th century before the Christian era it was divided into the four kingdoms of Pandya, Kevala, Cola, and Chola, was invaded by the Mahomedans in 1294, aided by Alaudin, Emperor of Delhi, who captured and pillaged Deogiri, the whole of Maharashta, Telingana, and Carnata.

In 1325 the entire Deccan was subjugated by Mahommed Togluk. Soon afterwards the Rajahs of Telingana and Carnata regained their kingdoms, and in 1347 the whole of this district was in open revolt, when Hasan Ganga founded the dynasty of Bahmani, which was acknowledged at Delhi. In 1545 the kingdoms of Telingana and Carnata were united to it, but soon afterwards this empire was dismembered, and Beejapore, Ahmednuggur, Golconda, Bedur, Berar, and the latter two became independent states. In 1630 the Deccan comprised the three kingdoms of Ahmadnagar, Golconda, and Beejapore. In 1636, Shar Jehan conquered the former, and in 1686, Aurungzebe (his son) subverted the remainder of the Deccan, which became a province of Delhi. In 1706 the Mahrattas drove the Emperor's force into Ahmednuggur, and plundered his baggage. On the death of Aurungzebe (Aurangzib), Jehandar Shah, his successor, concluded a peace with the Mahratta chief Saho, whom he allowed to levy tribute all over the Deccan. Asaf Jah was appointed by the court of Delhi as viceroy of the Deccan, from thence he was removed to Delhi as vizier, but not liking that appointment he repaired to Hyderabad, and eventually formed the kingdom of Hyderabad (over which his descendants still rule), and then the Peishwa formed a most powerful monarchy, which comprised the larger portion of the territories.

The kingdom N. of Toombudda was held by the Rajahs of Colapora, Berar, and Augria of Colaba, all of whom paid tribute to the Peishwa. The province S. of Toombudda, the Carnatic, and Tanjora, were governed by the Nizam. The Mysore was an independent kingdom, and governed by Hyder Ali. Travancore was also independent, and the Nabob of Kurnoul, Rajah of Tondinam, Rajah of Coorg, and other petty princes all retained their independence. A few settlements belonging to France and Portugal. The British occupied stations at Surat, Madras, and Bombay.

At this time that most distinguished French Indian warrior and diplomatist, M. Bussy, established the French power over the Northern Circars. Clive attacked and conquered them, and from that period French interest in India rapidly declined, Pondicherry (Pondicheri) and Chandernagore being the only places of note now retained by them, whilst Portugal possesses Goa, Damaun, and Diu near Guzerat (Gujarat). Mysore was dismembered and annexed with other portions to the British government at the death of Tipoo, then the Carnatic and Tanjore possessions ceded, the territories of the Peshwa added, then cessions from the Nizam, followed by the conquests of Kurnool, Coorg, Angria's territory of Colaba, and Sattara, which form a district from the banks of the Nerbudda to Cape Comorin, 1,000 miles long and 800 broad, all of which are situated in

### THE COLLECTORATE OF AHMEDNUGGER (Ahmadnagar),

Which lies within the jurisdiction of the Bombay Presidency, includes the sub-collectorate of Nasick, and is bounded N. by Candeleish (Khandesh), E. by the Nizam's dominions, S.E. by Sholapoor (Sholapur), S.W. by Poonah (Punah, Poona), W. by Tannah (Tanna, Thanah), and the petty states tributary to the Guicowar (Gaikwad). It is 179 miles long, from N.W. to S.E., and 100 miles broad, has an area of 10,078 square miles, revenue of £227,005, and population of 1,002,723, who are chiefly employed in the manufactures of silk fabrics (principally carried on at the town of Yeola), coarse cloths, and agriculture. A chain of Ghats extends along the entire W. boundary, between the ridges of which are vast table lands, which descend in terraces of various elevations, inclining to the S.E. The Bombay and Agra road intersects it, besides which that from Poona to Ahmadnagar, and several cross roads, connecting different towns with the local capital of the collectorate. Sheep-breeding was tried as an experiment for seven years, but was discontinued in 1842, owing to its unproductiveness. There are one English, and 30 vernacular schools, the former attended by 52 pupils, and the latter by 1,727. Proceed to *Jackaira*,  $\frac{1}{2}$  mile (where a boat is at hand to cross the river), then along a good cart-road, through a barren country pass *Arungpoor*, *Bundalee*,  $\frac{1}{2}$  m; *Hevra* (Evgaum),  $\frac{3}{4}$  m; *Wuddanglee*,  $\frac{1}{2}$  m, on the left bank of the Deo river; *Kurranglee*,  $\frac{1}{2}$  m; *Punahal*,  $\frac{1}{2}$  m; *Meet Sagur*,  $\frac{1}{2}$  m; all of which stand on the right bank of the Deo river, which is 70 yds. broad, near which are extensive salt pans, and then enter the town of

#### \* WAREE (Rajache).

Territory, Deccan. Collectorate of Ahmadnagar. Civil Authority, Collector at Ahmadnagar. Military Authority, Officer commanding at Ahmadnagar. Telegraph station at Ahmadnagar, 61 miles.

This place, now partly in ruins, was once a town of considerable importance, and contains manufactures of salt-petre. We then pass \**Chor Kovta*,  $\frac{3}{4}$  m; \**Kuswara*,  $\frac{1}{2}$  m; \**Lohara* and \**Sudara*,  $\frac{1}{2}$  m; \**Gokul*,  $\frac{1}{2}$  m, where there is encamping ground on

the S.E., after which cross a nullah, half-mile, pass \**Loonee* (Khord),  $\frac{1}{2}$  m;  $\frac{1}{2}$  m; \**Kolar*, Large (or Bhageruttee)  $\frac{1}{2}$  m, where there is a good travellers' bangle (bungalow), several shops, and large encamping ground to the N. This village stands on the *Paira* river, which rises in lat.  $19^{\circ} 32'$ , long.  $73^{\circ} 39'$ , on the E. slope of the Western Ghats, flows through this Collectorate E. for 105 miles, and then falls into the right side of the Godavery, near the town of Toka, lat.  $19^{\circ} 36'$ , long.  $75^{\circ} 3'$ , is 200 yds. broad, and fordable in the dry season; and  $\frac{1}{2}$  miles beyond, we cross it by a flying bridge, and  $\frac{1}{2}$  mile further reach \**Chota Kolar*; then proceeding over a good cart-road through a well-cultivated country, pass *Gowa*, and reach the town of

#### § RAHOREE.

Territory, Deccan. Collectorate of Ahmadnagar. Civil Authority, Collector at Ahmadnagar. Military Authority, Officer commanding at Ahmadnagar. Telegraph station at Ahmadnagar, 23 miles. Population, 30,000.

This place stands on the north bank of the *Moola* river, which rises in lat.  $19^{\circ} 20'$ , long.  $75^{\circ} 53'$ , on the E. of the Western Ghats, a little to the N. of *Malsej Ghaut*; thence it flows E. 100 miles through the districts of Ahmadnagar and Poonah (Punah), and falls into the *Paira* river (a tributary of the Godavari, in lat.  $19^{\circ} 32'$ , and long.  $74^{\circ} 57'$ ), which is here fordable in the dry season, but at other periods it must be crossed by boats, always kept here. A flying bridge traverses the river a little outside the town; cross it and pass *Nundgaum*,  $\frac{1}{2}$  m; then cross the *Deo* river  $\frac{1}{2}$  m, to the town of  $\frac{1}{2}$  m; *Singwa*, or *Islampoor*, pass *Nimbadaira*,  $\frac{1}{2}$  m; cross the *Dhurray*, or *Nimba daira* Ghats,  $\frac{1}{2}$  m, which are long, rough, and stony, though easily ascended by carts; and leaving *Nagapoor*,  $\frac{1}{2}$  m, cross *Seena* river, to *Saidoo* (Sairee)  $\frac{1}{2}$  m, and we arrive at the town of

#### § AHMEDNUGGER (Ahmadnagar, or Nagar).

Territory, Deccan. Tappal station (*sub post-office*), traveller's bungalow (bangle). Bazaar well supplied. Electric telegraph to all parts of India; tariff, 16 words to Bombay, Rs. 2 (4s.) Head quarters of the Bombay Artillery, removed thither, in 1829, by Sir J. Malcolm.

Sports.—The hog hunting is excellent.

Dawks.—See Table of Distances.

This walled town (*peta*, *petta*), stands on the banks of the *Haut Muttee*, in an immense plain, is completely surrounded by an immense prickly pear hedge, whose thorns are quite pointed and full of sap, consequently fire proof and stronger than any abbat. It has a stone round-towered fort, of an oval ground plan, 1 mile in circumference, situated 1,000 yards from the town, constructed by Scindia. Its area is all vaulted underneath, and will hold an immense quantity of stores; the strong arched gateway is well provided with internal defences, and the narrow enclosure entirely commanded by the surrounding walls. It has a deep (20 feet) and broad (40 feet) ditch, which used formerly to be filled, but owing to the stagnant water producing *malaria*, it



has been drained, and the town is consequently healthy. In 1849 a large Dhurmsalla, capable of containing 250 persons, was erected by the public subscription of natives and Europeans. There are several aqueducts, from which a good supply is procurable. Also an English and three vernacular schools.

**ATTRactions.**—The Cantonments, which stand on the right of the Punah (Poonah) Soan, are very extensive and worth inspection. The Arsenal of the Artillery in the Fort. The Fariha Bagh (distant 1 mile W. of the Cantonments), is an old Muhannadan Palace, in the centre of a tank. The Tomb of Salabat Khan (distant 8 miles S.), is a large domed octagonal edifice, on an elevation of 500 feet above the plain, the summit of which commands a most superb panoramic view of the surrounding district.

This place was founded in 1494, by Ahmud Nizam Shah, an officer of the Bahmani State, who assumed the title of monarch, made it his capital, and named it after himself; he died in 1508, and was succeeded by Boorhan Nizam Shah (his son), who brought it to a state of great prosperity, but was defeated in 1546, by Ibrahim Adel Shah, King of Beejapoor. He died in 1553, and was succeeded by his son, Hassain Nizam Shah, who in 1562 was repulsed by the King of Beejapoor, when he lost 660 pieces of artillery and 300 elephants; among the former was the great cannon, now at Beejapoor, and thought to be one of the largest brass guns in the world. He afterwards (1564) joined the kings of Beejapoor, Golconda, and Beedur against Rajah Ram, of Bijayanagar, who was repulsed, taken prisoner, and killed at Talikot, near Belgaum. The number of men brought into action at this battle are stated to have been 1,000,000. In 1565, Hassain Nizam Shah died, and his son, Murtaza Nizam Shah ascended the throne (surnamed Divana, or "mad" from his extravagance); he was murdered in 1588 by his son Miran Huzain Nizam Shah, who only reigned ten months, when he was deposed and killed. His nephew, Ismail Nizam Shah, then reigned two years, but was deposed by his father, who mounted the throne under the title of Burhan Nizam Shah II.; died in 1594, and was succeeded by his son, Ibrahim Nizam Shah, who reigned four months, and was killed fighting against the King of Beejapoor. Ahmud, a relation, took the throne, but it being discovered that he was an impostor, he was driven from the place in 1595, and Bahadur Shah (the baby son of Ibrahim Nizam Shah) was seated on the throne under the protection of his great aunt, Chaud Bibi (the widow of Ally Adel Shah, King of Beejapoor, and sister of Murtaza Nizam Shah, of Ahmadnagar), a person capable of the utmost heroism, who defended the breach which the forces of Akbar's son had made in the rampart of the fort, repulsed the enemy, and obliged them to raise the siege. In 1599, Akbar's son again besieged it, and after the heroic Chaud Bibi had been slaughtered at a seditious meeting, stormed the place, killed almost all the inhabitants, made the baby king prisoner, and confined him in the fort of Gwalior. Notwithstanding this state of affairs, several kings of Ahmednuggur appear to have held the sovereignty until 1696, when Shah Jehan dis-

persed the whole claimants of this monarchy. In 1759, the Delhian commander of the place sold it to the Peishwa. In 1797 it was ceded by that prince to the Mahratta chief Scindia. In 1803 General Wellesley (the Iron Duke) invested and captured it in two days, but it was soon afterwards ceded to the Peishwa, and in 1817 the fort was occupied by the British, according to the treaty of Poonah. In 1829 Sir John Malcolm drained the fort ditch, and removed the Bombay Artillery to it. In 1857 some of the Sepoys rebelled, and seven were executed.

## ROUTE 6.

**SURAT TO CAMBAY, VIA BROACH;  
AHMOOD, AND JUMBOOSER.**

**DISTANCE, 103½ MILES.**

ROUTES.	Distance of Stages.	
	Miles.	Fur.
Surat to Broach, via Route 3.....	40	0
Kelode .....	12	4
Ahmood .....	11	3
Jumboosar .....	6	3
Peeloodra .....	9	4½
Dehwan .....	8	6
Cambay Factory .....	14	7½
	103	4

Leaving Surat, Route 1, we proceed, via Route 3, to *Sewan* (Sewan), thence to *Bharuch* (Broach), from whence pass along a good cart-road, through a cultivated country, by the villages of \* *Kuterea*, 2½ miles; \* *Thaum*, 1½; \* *Durrolo*, 2½; then cross *Kardee* river, ½, dry in December, also a nullah; pass \* *Jadar*, 2½, and cross the *Bokee* river, 8 yards broad, but dry in December, pass \* *Kelode*, ½; \* *Sumnee*, 2; \* *Toucha*, 8½; \* *Bolka*, 1½; \* *Nyar*, 2½; cross the *Kharee* river, ½, which is 40 yards broad, passable for carts, and whose water is very salt, and we reach the town of

### § AHMOOD.

Territory, Guzerat. Civil Authority, Collector at *Bharuch* (Broach). Military Authority, Officer commanding at *Baroda*. Telegraph Station at *Baroda*, 24 miles. Tariff, Rs. 2 (4s.)

DAWS to Broach, 24 miles, to *Baroda*, 30 miles. Cross the *Dandur* river, 2½ miles (2 feet deep, impassable for carts at high tides, to *Magunwarree*, 1½, and we soon enter the town of

### § JUMBOOSER.

Territory, Guzerat. Civil Authority, Collector at *Broach*. Military Authority, Officer commanding at *Baroda*. Encamping ground at *Bawunkatree*, 1½ mile. Travellers' bungalow (bangle), on the road to *Tunkaria*. Telegraph station at *Surat*, 70½ miles. Tariff, Rs. 2 (4s.) Population, 10,000.

DAWS to *Surat*, 70½; to *Bombay*, 212 miles.

This large town, with a ruinous wall, and fort in the centre, stands on the headland between the estuaries of the rivers *Nerbudda* and *Myhi* (Mbye),

and is the capital of the Jumbooseer Pergunnah, the inhabitants of which are principally employed in the cotton, grain, and coarse cloth trade, all of which are exported from the seaport of Tankaria, 10 miles distant to the S.W., from which, to Baroda, a railway is constructed. Forage, and bullock hackeries are obtainable. Thence proceeding over a good dry cart-road for  $1\frac{1}{2}$  mile (impassable after the rains), we pass \*Banketeer,  $\frac{1}{2}$  mile; \*Jaula,  $2\frac{1}{2}$ ; \*Borji,  $3\frac{1}{2}$ ; \*Peeloodra,  $2\frac{1}{2}$ ; \*Karvoole,  $2\frac{1}{2}$ ; and then enter the Territory of the Nawaub of Cambay, and the Collectorate of Kaira (Kheda), and soon reach the large village of

### § DEHWAN.

Territory, Nawaub of Cambay (Khambayat). Collectorate of Kaira (Kheda). Civil Authority, Collector at Kaira (Kheda). Military Authority, Officer commanding at Baroda. Encamping Ground W. Travellers' bungalow. Telegraph station at Surat, 103½ miles. Tariff, Rs. 2 (4s.). The river upon which this place stands is about 5 miles broad, flows close to it, with two furlongs of a hard bed and two feet deep, except in the monsoons, when it is affected by the quantity of rain which falls in the upper country; cattle, travellers, and carts can ford it at neap, but in spring tides it is impassable for them, on account of the immense quantity of mud which accumulates in its bed, and there remains until four or five days after the new and full moon. When the traveller passes from the S. bank to the Dehwar side, great caution must be observed, as during the influx of the tide at springs, it rises so suddenly, and with such rapidity, that whatever is in the mud channel is certain to be washed away. Ferry boats for passengers and baggage always plying. Pass the villages of \*Kothana,  $2\frac{1}{2}$ ; \*Kulumsir,  $3\frac{1}{2}$ ; \*Ootra,  $1\frac{1}{2}$ ; \*Rahu,  $2\frac{1}{2}$ ; \*Wasna,  $1\frac{1}{2}$ ; and in  $3\frac{1}{2}$  miles we reach the city of

### CAMBAY (Khambayat, Khambati).

Territory, the Nawaub of Cambay. Civil Authority, the Collector of Kheda or Kaira, whose branch office is at the English Factory. Military Authority, Officer commanding at Baroda, 4 miles distant. Telegraph Station at Surat, 103½ miles; tariff, Rs. 2 (4s.). Population, 37,000. About 10,000 houses are uninhabited. Traveller's bungalow at the English Factory, near the English cemetery and the beach. The Cemetery contains the graves of Capt. F. Outram, and B. Rowle, of the Civil Service, who died prematurely of fever. Bazaar, in one of the old streets.

This is an old decayed city of Guzerat, at the head of the Gulf of Cambay. It gives name to a fertile tract of about 500 square miles, between the rivers Myhee and Sabarmuttee, under the government of a Nawaub, who is subject to the Presidency of Bombay. His revenue is 30,000l. a-year, with half of the customs of the port. He has a military force of 1,700 men. The town occupies a gentle eminence on the north side of the Myhee, and excluding the ruins of the old city, is about three miles in extent, being surrounded by a wall of decayed brick, with 52 low towers or bastions, but without a ditch or esplanade.

There are ten gates, two of which are the Furza or Customs gates, and the Makkah gate, so called, in the direction of Mecca. The Nawaub's arsenal or Topkana, near the Factory, has a collection of old cannon. The modern town contains little that is remarkable. Not far from the English Factory is the Nawaub's palace, or Darbar, a large building in good condition, composed of courts and gardens, in the Oriental style; but otherwise of little consequence. Near to it is the Jumna Masjid, a handsome but neglected mosque, on the site of a Hindoo temple, the idols of which are said to be buried underneath it. It is 210 feet square, and has a colonnade supporting several domes around its interior, all elaborately carved and fretted, in the style of the Alhambra. It was erected in fulfilment of a vow made by a rich Moslem whose life was saved in a bitter famine, by giving a handful of pearls for an equal quantity of grain; and whose tomb is placed here, with some ancient pillars supposed to be of Jain origin. Dikusha, the Nawaub's country seat, is two miles distant from his palace, and was first built by Col. Reynolda, Surveyor-General of Western India, for his own use, and afterwards sold to the Nawaub.

An earthen Pier stands in front of the long muddy beach, and at high water there is a depth of 2 to 4 fathoms for shipping, but at low water they are left high and dry on the mud and sand, which are then covered by millions of *nutee*, a small fish about four inches long, like an eel in taste, with a beautifully spotted skin, variegated with shades of blue. The anchorage for small vessels is in Cambay Road, is more than a mile and a half from the town; those of heavy burden being prevented from coming higher than the Nerbudda by the shallowness of the water and the constant shifting of the banks, which render the navigation difficult and wearisome. The tides flow up the narrowing Gulf, which is 80 miles and 25 broad on the average, with amazing swiftness, accompanied by a bore like that at Calcutta and other ports, which occasions fatal accidents; vessels not being prepared for it being sure to be overset by its velocity. "When the S.W. monsoon blows, the tides rush in faster than the swiftest horse can gallop, and sometimes rise to the height of 30 or 40 feet."—*Forbes' Oriental Memoirs*. Owing to the quantity of alluvium brought down by the rivers around its borders—the Nerbudda, Sabarmuttee, Taptee, and others—the depth of water in the Gulf of Cambay has gradually lessened, and occasioned the sea to retreat a long distance from the city walls. This natural cause, as well as the oppressive rule of native governors, has brought about the decay of a place, which at one time was the port to Ahmedabad, and the chief seat of trade for the whole province. In the 16th century (when it was called Kambatha) it was filled with merchants, and was twice as large and populous as Surat. Most of the European nations had factories here. The English established themselves here as early as they did at Surat. The Dutch came here in 1620. Near the beach the handsome factory buildings of the Portuguese are still to be seen. In some of the streets, at each end, are remains of gates, which it was the custom to shut at night for security. It was formerly noted for its manufactures of chints, silk and gold stuffs.

The ancient Hindoo City of Cambayet, which is identified with *Camanes* of Ptolemy, about 1,200 years ago, and is now a ruin mixed up with later Mussulman additions, spreading two or three miles from the modern city, towards the mouth of the Myhee. Some authorities fix the old city at Nagori, or Nagra, about five miles north-west. At first, according to Tod (*Travels in Western India*), it was called "Papavati," or Sinful City, with reference to its position close to the entrance of the Myhee river, and to the dangerous character of the Gulf. This was exchanged, in after times, for a more euphonious but alike ephemeral appellation, viz., Ameravati, or the Immortal City. This is converted into Bagavati, or Tiger City, and Trimbavati, or City of Copper, from a notion that its walls (or, probably, its domes) were of this material. Its last transition was to Cambayet, or Khumbavati, the City of the Pillar, which is thus accounted for: A prince finding the ancient city no longer fit for a residence, from the recession of the waters of the Gulf, or the increase of the alluvial deposit of the Myhee, founded the present city; on which occasion he erected a pillar (*Sthamba*, vulgo *khumb*) to the goddess Devi, on the sea-shore, on which he inscribed a grant of the ancient town, with eighty-four villages, whose resources were to be applied to the maintenance of her shrine, which he placed in the new city. Although no vestige remains of the column, the truth of the story is attested by the existence of a Jain Temple, dedicated to *Sthambaparswanath*, erected by Sid Raj in the eleventh century, and since converted into a mosque (the Jumna Musjid), now forming the only conspicuous object in the town, though presenting a strange mixture of Hindu and Moslem composition." These 84 villages constitute the district or pargunnah of Cambay. The town is still the principal seat of Jain learning, and contains 50 or 60 of their places of worship, with a considerable library belonging to the community, from which something important might be elicited, if it were examined with due attention. The best plan (says Tod) would be to take a Jain priest as moonshee. A Brahmin must never be employed; even a Moslem would have a better chance of success.

The image of Parswanath, in the Jain Temple just mentioned, is contained in a sort of crypt beneath, in a dirty locality, called Parsiwara. I was first conducted (says Forbes) into an open court, its walls adorned with a variety of small sculpture and images in separate niches. On the east side is an inner temple the whole length of the outer square, but only six feet wide, in which are placed a number of statues, nearly of the human size, many of white marble, some of black basalt, and a few of yellow antique. Inferior deities, in silver, brass, and other metals, were ranged below them. After a present to the Brahmins, we lighted candles and descended thirty feet into a large subterranean temple, covered by a dome, and entirely dark. On three sides of this temple are a number of empty niches, a little above the floor; and on the east is an opening into another narrow temple, the length of the large one, which contains five images of white

marble, sitting in the eastern manner; two on each side of a throne placed under a magnificent canopy in the centre, which contains the celebrated statue of *Parismaut* (as Forbes calls it), one of the principal Hindoo deities. There is also another Jain temple in Hinduwara, lately restored, and deserving a visit.

A great number of ruined buildings, mosques, tombs, palaces, and broken masses of sculptured stone, are scattered about in the suburbs with numerous wells and tanks, now covered, with jungle. Inscriptions in Sanscrit and Pali-Buddhist characters, as well as other languages, abound, with hosts of figures, which communicate some motto, or precept, or parable, or historical reference (Briggs's *Cities of Guzerat*). Monkeys, squirrels, parrots, &c., crowd all the deserted remains of the old city.

Guzerat, in which Cambay is situated, is one of the most fertile provinces of India. Good sport can be obtained in the neighbourhood; tigers, leopards, and other game are met with; with now and then a few lions. It is still celebrated for its Cambay stones, or cornellians, agates, onyxes, &c., which are found in the Nerbudda, in the hills round Ratanpur, Kaparwanj, Darpipla, Tankara, &c., and here cut into cups, boxes, necklaces, seals, handles for swords, knives, &c. They find a ready sale among the European population, as gifts for friends at home, and are exported to China, Mecca, Persia, &c. "The colour is brought out by exposure of the rough mass to heat, when the milky white become a yellow; the yellow, an orange or brown; and so forth."

Butler in his *Hudibras*, has some lines, beginning

"The Prince of Cambay's daily food  
Is Asp, and Basalisk and Toad;"

In allusion to Mahmood Begarra, the conqueror of Champeneer, a brave and wise sovereign in the estimation of Mohammedans, but a ferocious tyrant, according to the reports of travellers in that day. They describe him as having a great beard down to his waist; and tremendous moustachios so long as to be fastened round his head. His food was poison; that is, he was continually chewing betel. If a fly settled upon him it dropped down dead. His usual way of condemning criminals of rank to death was by squirting the juice upon them. He had about 3,000 women in his harem; and whenever he slept with one, she was sure to be found dead in the morning.

The present Nawaub is a descendant of Mumin Khan.

#### HISTORICAL REMINISCENCES:—

- A.D.  
1024. Plundered by Mahmud of Ghazni.  
1084. Visited by Komarpal.  
1279. Sacked by the Muhammadan.  
1543. Queen Elizabeth sent a mission to China via this place.  
1572. Capitulated to Akbar.  
Formed the Chauras Parganah, under the Viceroy of Ahmedabad.

Ralph Fitch, a London merchant, visited it; as also did at various periods, Pietro delle Valle, Cæsar Fredericke, Francis d'Alm et Eyda, Osario, and others.

1746. The Nawab of Cambay took possession of Ahmadabad.

1760. Given as the Dowry of Bu-Khauam (daughter of the Nuwab Mirza Jaffar) to the Persian nobleman, Mirza Muhammad Amir.

Najum Khan, their son, ruled over it.

Mumin Khan, his son, succeeded.

Mumin Khan (his brother) the 2nd, rules.

1845. Mumin Khan 3rd, governs.

1848. Fath Ali, his son, succeeded.

## ROUTE 7.

Proceeding in an E. by S. direction.

SURAT TO DHOOLIA, VIA SEWAUN AND THE KONDABAREE GHAUT.

DISTANCE, 141 MILES 6½ FURLONGS.

ROUTES.	Distances of Stages.	
	Miles	Fur.
Surat to Kurodra .....	11	2½
Bardolee .....	10	6
Bajeepoora .....	11	6
Beara .....	8	0
Songurh .....	11	1
Nowapoor .....	15	6
Esarwaree .....	11	4
Dhywal .....	17	0
Sakree .....	11	3
Neir .....	15	1
Khoir .....	8	5
Dhoolia .....	9	4
	141	6½

Leaving *Surat*, Route 1, proceed along a good hard road through a country covered with babool, pass the villages of \**Maigund*, 1½; \**Koombrea*, 1½; \**Turolee*, ¼; \**Autorlee*, 2½; \**Kurodra*, 5 miles; at all of which there is excellent encamping ground; also \**Burra Brachia*, 7½ miles. We then cross the *Tapti* (Taptee) river (described at page 75), here fordable in the dry season, and at other times crossed by boats, which ply here. Within a quarter of a mile there is good encamping ground. *Chota Brachia* stands on the S. bank. There is also good encamping ground a quarter of a mile E. of the ford, close to the old cantonments.

## BARDOLEE.

Territory, Guzerat. Collectorate of Surat. Civil Authority, collector at Surat. Military Authority, Officer commanding at Surat. Encamping ground on the N. side of the river. Telegraph station at Surat, 23 miles.

The town stands on the Moodhee river, and is situated in the Wusaravee (Wasravi) Bheel (Bhil) state (Guzerat), which is bounded on the N. by Raj Peepia, E. by Candeish (Khandeish), and the Daung Rajah's country, W. by Gulf of Cambay and the Districts of Surat and Broach. It is 60 miles long

from E. to W., 41 broad, has an area of 450 square miles, with 33,800 inhabitants, and is under the political superintendence of the Bombay Government. It contains about 600 well-built tile-roofed houses.

Then proceeding along a good broad dry road, pass some deep narrow ravines, difficult for camels, owing to the thick bushes which grow close to the road, then cross, by a knee-deep ford, the *Moodhee* river, which is here 300 yards from Bardolee. The stream is broad but not rapid, and the banks of the river covered with thick brushwood. We then arrive at the village of

BAJEEPOORA (11½ miles). Its small and indifferent encamping ground lies on the E. The country here intersected by small streams, presents a well cultivated aspect. Cross the *Moodhee* river, 1 mile, and thence for 7 miles to the village of

## BEARA.

Territory, Guzerat. Collectorate of Surat. Civil Authority, Collector at Surat, 41½ miles. Military Authority, Officer commanding at Surat. Telegraph station at Surat, 41½ miles. Population, 7,000; houses, 500.

Large encamping ground S.W., on the bank of the Moodhee Agnee river, (the water bad). Cross *Saklee* nullah, 1½ mile, to *Neerpoor*, 1½ mile. Water is very scarce here in the hot season. Thence for 7½ miles to

## SONGURH or SONEGURH.

Territory, Guzerat. Civil Authority, Resident at Baroda. Military Authority, Officer commanding at Surat. Bazaar. Telegraph station at Surat, 45 miles. Population, 4,000. Houses, 800.

This town, which stands at the foot of a hill, contains a small fort. Water scarce in the hot season. Then pass on to *Anundpoor*, 6 miles, in the vicinity of which there is a good encamping ground to the N.W., cross the *Sooka Goolee* Nullah (41 yds. broad), 4½ miles, the *Sasay* river (175 yds. broad), ½ mile, and also the *Rungwalle*, 3½ (80 yds. broad), enter the *Candeish Collectorate*, described Route 5, and ½ mile beyond stands

## NOWAPOORA (Nowpoor).

Territory, Candeish. Collectorate of Dhoolia. Civil Authority, Collector at Dhoolia. Military Authority, Officer commanding at Dhoolia. Bazaar. Telegraph station at Dhoolia, 75 miles. Population, 2,000. Houses, 200.

This place contains a small brick fort (the walls of which are about 80 feet high), encamping ground W. of the fort, close to the walls, and about 60 yds. from the river.

Four miles beyond we cross the *Ryangun* river, 57 yds. broad, but only 18 yds. in dry weather, with sandy bed. Thence along a road through deep jungle, interspersed with ascents, descents, and ravines, with hills to the S., which range parallel to that stream for several miles, then cross a cultivated plain studded all the way with fine trees, after which we reach a fine stream of good water, which flows below a small *Gurree* (fort) 1½ miles, about 70 yds. square,

standing on a rising ground, strong walls, and towered at each angle. We then approach the village of

*Esurwarree*, 2 miles, situated on the river *Surpin*, amidst thick jungle. Here is a *Seral*. Then continuing our route, parallel to which flows a fine stream for 3 miles, cross the *Surpin* river, whose banks are difficult of access, and bed gravelly, and pass on to

*Tegha Khans Seral*, 4 miles, a Mussulman building at the entrance of the pass, which now serves as a *Dhurmalla*. The country around is open. There are *Bheela's* huts on the hill to the S., and good encamping ground, but no provisions are obtainable; thence to the ascent of the *Kondabarre Ghaut*, 8½ miles, and then through jungle with ascents, descents, and ravines, pass the village of *Borkurunga*, then cross (several times) the *Bichun* river, 4½ miles, and we enter the town of

### DHYAL (Dhywul).

Territory, Candeish. Collectorate of Dhoolia. Good extensive encamping ground, N., close to a sugar cane plantation.

The route then leads along a good cart-road, through § *Bondgaum*, 1½; § *Gordai*, 2½; § *Puknoon*, 2½; § *Dusta* (Austa), 1½; and § *Kowla*, 2½, to *Sakree*, 1½, situated on the *Khan* river. Market on Thursdays, and good encamping ground to the W. and N., then cross the *Panjra* river (*Panjur*), which rises in lat. 20° 53', long. 76° 53', flows E., through the Collectorate of Candeish for 6½ miles, thence N. for 30 miles, and falls into the *Tapti* river on the left side, in lat. 21° 14', long. 74° 59'. Here the banks are easy of access, the bed sandy, and a *bund* is erected across it. During the heavy rains travellers are sometimes delayed here for two or three days; pass the villages of *Shawellee*, 3½; *Akulpura*, 8; to

### § NEIR.

Territory, Candeish. Collectorate of Dhoolia. Civil Authority, Collector at Dhoolia. Military Authority, Officer commanding at Dhoolia. Encamping ground W. and N. Bazaar. Telegraph station at Dhoolia, 19 miles. Market, Thursdays.

DAWS to Malligaum, 26 miles N.

This town stands near the *Panjur* river. Then proceed through thin jungle, pass *Aklar*, 3½; *Mohrana*, ½; *Kosomb*, 2½; *Malla*, 1½; and we soon reach and stop at § *Khier*, 2½, on account of the accommodation it affords to the traveller. Proceed through a quantity of jungle, cross the *Maumora* nullah, 2½, pass *Kondasa*, 1½; *Mohrana*, 2, *Malla*, 1½, and we soon enter the town of

### + DHOOLIA (Dhulen).

Territory, Candeish. A Collectorate. Military Authority, Officer in command. Military station. Civil station. Traveller's bungalow, on the bank of the river, close to the town, but in an unhealthy spot. Encamping ground, S. Collector (Resident). Bazaar. Post office. Telegraph station to all parts of India and Ceylon. Tanks have lately been erected S. of the town, which is a large unhealthy place, situated in a hollow surrounded by hills, on the great road from Bombay to Agra.

DAWS.—See Table of Distances.

## ROUTE 8.

SURAT TO MHOW, VIA NUNDOORBAR AND SINDWA.

DISTANCE 264 MILES 5½ FURLONGS.

ROUTES.	Distances of Stages.	
	Miles.	Fur.
Surat to Kurrodra, via Route 7 .....	11	2½
Esurwarree, via Route 7 .....	68	7
Badore .....	13	4
Nundoorbar .....	10	0
Kopreil .....	15	6
Toorkeira .....	16	4
Bugwarra .....	15	5
Seerpoor (Sirpur) .....	2	5
Palusnair (Palasner) .....	16	4½
Sindwa .....	11	6½
Balsamun (Balsaman) .....	10	7
Than .....	10	0
Koorumpoorra (Kurampura) .....	9	6
Akburpoor (Akbarpur) .....	12	4
Sirsoda .....	11	7½
The Bikaner and Ghara Ghats (Kilner's Ghats) .....	10	3½
Church in Mhow (Mahu) Cantonments ..	16	4½
	264	5½

Leaving Surat, via Route No. 1, proceed to *Esurwarree*, via Route 7, pass along a hilly, jungly road to the *Sapoon* river, 2½ miles, which cross to *Kirkee*, 3½, and on the left also, cross the *Moortumeer* river, ½, to *Badore*, 6½, which stands on the *Mehsoo* river, and contains about sixty houses, but destitute of water and provisions; then cross another river to *Dekhood*, 5½, and *Kamgaum*, 1½; then ford a small stream, which falls into the *Tapti* (described Route 3), thence through a valley, along which there is high rocky ground, and we soon reach *Keyabaree*, 1½, and just beyond stands the large town of

### NUNDOORBAR.

Territory, Candeish. Collectorate of Dhoolia. Civil Authority, Collector at Dhoolia. Military Authority, Officer commanding at Dhoolia. Bazaar. Telegraph station at Dhoolia.

DAWS to Malligaum, 61 miles.

This town, which is nearly in ruins, stands between two small ranges of hills, stretching E. and W. Here are the old ruins of a wall, and a square fort, lately erected. Provisions are scarce. Continuing our route over a good cart-road, we pass through *Wurrood* and *Singawun*, 15½ miles, and then reach the town of

### § KOPREIL.

Territory, Candeish. Collectorate of Dhoolia. Civil Authority, Collector at Dhoolia. Military Authority, Officer commanding at Dhoolia.

This town stands on the left bank of the river *Tapti* (described Route 3), then pass on to *Sarungpoore* (*Sarumkeira*), 7½ miles, also situated on the same river, and 9½ miles further stands

### § TOOKERIA (Tekwarta).

Territory. Candelish. Collectorate of Dhoolia. Civil Authority, Collector at Dhoolia. Military Authority, Officer commanding at Dhoolia. Ferry over the Tapti river.

Dawks to Malligaum, 64 miles.

This small town contains some well-built brick houses. We then pass on to \**Rungana*, 3 miles; \**a nullah*,  $4\frac{1}{2}$ ; then cross the Tapti river, proceed through thick jungle, cross several nullahs, and reach \**Bugurra*,  $6\frac{1}{2}$  miles, which contains about 300 houses, and  $2\frac{1}{2}$  miles beyond, stands the town of

### † § SEERPOOR (Sirpur).

Territory. Candelish. Collectorate of Dhoolia. Travellers' bungalow near the road. Good encamping ground on the S. bank of the Taptee. Bazaar. *Serai* for native travellers. Mamlatdar (Native assistant Collector) Resident. Well supplied Market on Mondays. Bearers not obtainable.

Excursion to the Fort of Thalner (Thalner), distant four miles to the E. This strong fortress is situated on the E. bank of the Tapti (Taptee) river, which washes one of its sides, the others being surrounded by a hollow way 100 to 150 yards wide, the ground surrounding which is intersected by deep ravines which lead into the fort, 60 feet above which rise the walls, and the interior of the fort has the same elevation. It is only entered by the E. side, which is well secured by five gates, communicating by intricate traverses. The ascent to the gates is by a winding ramp with steps leading to the *terre pleine* of the rampart. The town of Thalner occupies the intermediate parts, and is about 50 yds. from the fort.

### HISTORICAL REMINISCENCES:—

A.D.

1818. Sir Thomas Hislop captured it, and hung the *Kiladar* (commander) on the flagstaff tower, because the parleying party were attacked.

1819. Here Tantia Topee was hung.

ATTRactions.—The Muhammadan tombs, distant  $\frac{1}{2}$  mile from the fort, the most remarkable of which is the octagonal sculptured one with a Persian inscription recording that it cost £10,000.

We then proceed through a flat partially cultivated country, along a good road, which is dry in the fine season but very muddy in the rainy, the whole district being badly drained, cross two nullahs and the *Omrana* (Ulmrana) river twice, which stream dries up immediately after the rains, then hasten for  $16\frac{1}{2}$  miles, through an undulating thick jungle district, the road along which is dry in the fine season, but unhealthy to travel through from January to August. The last two miles are most execrable in the rains, and we reach the hamlet of *Palumnair* (Palasner), close to the Satpura range. Good encamping ground on the N. Travellers' bungalow near the road. Telegraph station at Sirpur,  $16\frac{1}{2}$  miles. Then cross a nullah, after which pass a large tank, three miles. Proceeding through thick jungle we ascend the *Sindwa Ghat* or *Pass*, across the Satpura (Satpura) range, the ascent of which is (1 in 17 inches) easy. This portion of the route was formerly very dangerous, as the bandit chief Gumanah

Nalk (whose fort, now held by Sindhia, stands on the highest hill on the left and is not worth inspection) levied tribute on all travellers. The Bheels (Bhils) of this district have always been noted as plunderers. In 1802 their depredations became intolerable. In 1825 the Indian government formed a Bheel (Bhil) corps under the command of General Sir James Outram, Bart., and which body of men attacked a strong party of marauders at Barwardi, but being unable to pursue them, a retreat was feigned, when their chief and most of the men fell into the *ruse* laid for them and were killed by the Bhil corps, who being honourably received by the Sepoys (Sipahis) with applause and presented with betel, have ever since greatly distinguished themselves. In 1858, during the rebellion, they firmly adhered to the British, although many bodies of their com-patriots harassed the British troops. Half way across this Pass stands the mud fort of *Bargurh* where a small body of irregulars were formerly stationed.

We then travel over a good undulating road, passing between hills with thick jungle on both sides to *Goaree*, *Lukerkote*, *Peegulgarh*, the small fort of *Boargurh* and the large village of *Sindwa*. Telegraph station at *Sirpur*, 28 miles, which is of considerable importance, owing to its being a central spot on the great road between Bombay and Agra. Here General Michel, C.B. defeated Tantia Topee in the rebellion of 1858. It contains a masonry fort one mile in circumference, with a glacis of 2,000 yds. ceded to the British government by Holkar under the treaty of Mundecor, and now made over to Sindhia. Water and provisions become very scarce in the hot season. Crossing a small river we enter

### MALWA, or CENTRAL INDIA,

Which is bounded on the W. by the Aravulli range, S. by the Vindhya chain, E. by Bundelcund, and N.E. by the valley of the Ganges. It is a table land, with an elevation of from 1,500 to 5,000 feet. The country is very extensive, and divided into various governments, administered by native chiefs. The Bheel corps, enrolled in 1840, and Malwa united contingent, have contributed much to maintain good order in those provinces.

HISTORICAL REMINISCENCES.—It was founded into a kingdom by Dilawar Ghorl (a native of Afghanistan), and after having been governed by kings for 130 years, Akbar annexed it to the Delhi Empire, which allegiance it threw off at the close of the 14th century. During the period that the *Mahrattas* overrun this country, those infamous robbers and plunderers, the *Pindarees*, formed their bands in this district. Proceeding along an open country we reach *Jamlee Choukee*,  $5\frac{1}{2}$  miles. Continuing our route through an open, flat country (very difficult, indeed, to traverse in the rains), covered with wild jungle, we cross three small but steep nullahs, and an easy *Ghat*, to *Bisaman*,  $5\frac{1}{2}$  miles, and 1 mile further is good encamping ground to the N.E.; then ford three nullahs, pass *Runez*, 2 miles, and we soon arrive at *Jeehwana* (Jilwana), 3 miles, where there is a travellers' bungalow and good encamping ground opposite it. Provisions obtainable at *Runez*, 2 miles distant; thence through a thick

jungly and dangerous country, along a road leading between hills, cross the Deeb (Dib) river, two steep nullahs and an easy ghat, and then reach *Thau*, 5 miles, which stands on the Goree river, where there is good encamping ground on the N. E., water and provisions very scarce in the hot season. Then pass over an undulating hilly country, full of ascents, descents, and thick jungle, dry in the fine weather, but exceedingly muddy, badly drained, and dangerous in the rains, to *Sangay* (Sangé), 2½; *Barasuraj* (Barasara), 2; *Koorumpoorra* (Kurampura), 5½ miles, where there is a travellers' bungalow, and at all of which places water only obtainable by digging in the bed of a dry nullah; then proceed along a hilly road, which soon becomes level, with hard soil, low jungle, easy ascents and descents, to *Tikree* (Tikri), 4½ miles, which lies on the Bokrar river, here crossed with much difficulty in the rains. Then cross a river, two steep nullahs, and pass *Limrahee*, 4½ miles; cross the Suttak (Satak) nullah, 2½ miles, which flows with great force in the rains, is exceedingly deep and rapid, and we then enter

### THE JOUDPORE OR MARWAR TERRITORY.

The former name signifies "City of War," so named from *Fuddapoor*, or Joda, the native prince who founded it in 1459, and the latter "Region of Death," from *Marwar*, a corruption of *Marooovar*, *Marooothali*, *Marooothau*. It is also called *Maroodesa* (*Mardes* of the early Muhammadan authors), *Mordhur*, and *Maroo*. The largest of the Rajpoot states. It is bounded on the N. W. by Jessulmere. N. by Bikaner and Sheekawuttee, E. by Jeypore, Kishengurh, Ajmeer, and Mewar, S. by Oodeypore, Sehoree, and the Gulcwar's (Galkwar) Territory, and W. by the Runn of Cutch and Sind. It is 330 miles long from S. W. to N. E., and 180 broad, has an area of 35,672 square miles, with a population of 1,753,600, composed of Jains (the chief bankers and commercial men of India), Oswals (merchants), Jats (the aboriginal population), Rajpoots (the military caste), Brahmins, Charuns (priests and chroniclers), all of whom are confirmed opium-eaters, and are employed in the Transit Trade, to Pall. It has manufactures of coarse cotton, matchlocks, swords, warlike instruments, tinned iron boxes, leather, glass, ivory turning, iron platters, and works in iron and brass. The exports are camels, horses, oxen, sheep, hides, horns, tanned bark, elephants' teeth, broad cloths, silks, chintz, sandal wood (used by the Parsis in great quantities to feed the sacred fire in their Temples), camphor, musk, dyes, opium, drugs, sugar, spices, coffee, dates, gum arabic, salt, potash, cocoa-nuts, dyed blankets, arms, copper, iron; the resources of its minerals are as yet quite undeveloped, but it abounds in vast quantities of pewter, borax, cotton (crops rather precious, being frequently destroyed by the frost), bajra (the chief food of the population), tobacco, melons, wheat, barley, onions, kankar (burnt to make lime for mortar), tin, lead (from Sojat), alum (from Pall). The River Loonee bisects the whole state, and renders the tract which it waters very fertile. That portion near the Great Desert of Scinde is a desolate waste. The rocky hills to the E. separate the Great from the Little

Desert, the latter is nearly all covered with sandhills Pokhuran, and Phulodi. In the E. the Aravalli and low rocks, especially near Joudpore, Mundor, range has an elevation of 4,000 feet. The S. is composed of rocky hills about Sachor, Jalor, and Liwana. Large quantities of salt are obtained from the Sambhur Lake (on the N. E., 12 miles long and 5 broad) at Deedwana (110 miles N.E. of Joudpore), Puchbhudra (60 miles S.W.), and at Phulowdee, 70 miles N.W. of it. There are fine marble quarries at Mukrana, 120 miles N.W. of Joudpore. The soil is of various kinds, namely, light sandy, flat, black earth, white and sandy clay. The banks of the river abound with lions, leopards, tigers, wolves, hyenas, jackals (of different species), foxes, nyngaus, antelopes, wild asses (which wander about near the Scinde frontier, they are about 13 hands high, with light brown back, body, and neck, white belly, with dark stripe down the back, long ears, but strong and well formed limbs, faint bray like the cry of a timid fawn, feed on the saline grass and shrubs of the desert, and prefer brackish water, and are not bad eating), wild hogs, which are capital hunting. Europeans engaged in this sport are equipped in deer-skin boots, which closely resemble those of chamois leather. These animals generally break forth from the dense jungle when the huntsmen drive them through the thick thorns, over rocks, cracked, heated ground, and nullahs (dry beds of rivers), many of which are very dangerous, and seldom seen until it is impossible to avoid them. Then spears are used as lances, and their aim is directed towards the shoulder, as it is considered the greatest honour to spear the animal (draw the first blood); these bamboo weapons are about 7 feet long. They are mounted on fleet Arab steeds, as the wild hog can run very fleetly for half a mile, at the expiration of which he turns round and faces the horse, and the huntsman at that critical moment should spur his horse, keep his spear down, and charge the hog, who when killed is excellent eating. Wild ducks, grey partridges, and snakes, the latter reptiles swarm so in some parts that the natives are obliged to wear leggings (deer skin) to protect their lower parts from their bites, which are venomous. Camels, horses, both of which are well bred and realise good prices. Kine, those of Nagor, when well trained for draught cannot be bought for less than £65 at the lowest, and sheep (whose fleeces are made into coarse cloths and blankets). The climate is intensely hot in the dry season, cold, bracing, and healthy in the winter, when severe frosts occur. In the W. neither mud, mosquitoes, or malaria prevail. The S. E. is swampy during the rains, on account of the vast torrents that flow into the Loonee river and then the capital of this province (Joudpore) is very unhealthy. The Suttee (Sati) or "burning of women on the funeral pile" formerly prevailed in this territory to a most frightful extent, but in 1844 the Maharaja (the ruler) prohibited that inhuman practice. The language of the province is the Marwari which closely resembles the Hindû. Here education is making rapid strides, especially at the capital Joudpore. Its military force consists of 9,776 men, and its revenue, £17,252, the principal portion of which is derived from the salt (Sambhur Loon) tax, which

article employs thousands of people, and hundreds of thousands of oxen, in the carrying it away, which occupation is chiefly carried on by that peculiar race, the Brinjarries, whose caravans employ 40,000 to 50,000 head of cattle; although, that which is derived from Buttas (corn rent), Angah (poll tax), Gasmall (cattle tax), Kewari (door tax), Sayer (commercial duties), is very considerable. The State pays the British government £22,300 yearly. It contains about 80 towns, 13 hills, and nine plain forts.

**HISTORICAL REMINISCENCES.**—The Rajpoot government of this province was established in 1212, by Seoji, son of the Hindu king, Kannouj, who was killed in 1194, at the time of Mohammed Ghor's subversion of the Indian Empire. In 1459, Jidha, the Maharaja of Marwar, made Joudpore his residence and seat of government. In 1569, Akbar conferred this province (after his conquest) on Udi Sinh, who married that emperor's sister. In 1680, Aurangzebe (Aurangzeb) plundered the principal cities, desecrated and destroyed most of the Hindid temples, and built mosques on the sites; this tyranny was soon overcome, and in 1818 an offensive and defensive treaty was entered into between the Maharaja and the British government. In 1824 serious disturbances and rebellions took place in this state, owing to the appearance of a Pretender to the throne, whose claim was supported by several influential chiefs, but through the intervention of the British government he withdrew from the scene of action. In 1829, Appa Sahib, the *treacherous* ex-Rajah of Nagpore, on being driven from Bikanere, took shelter here; his extradition was demanded by the British government, but the Maharaja declined compliance, and the request was withdrawn, but with the understanding that that prince should be responsible for the good behaviour and safe custody of Appa Sahib. The Maharaja, however, took advantage of this leniency, plotted against the British government, protected plunderers, became greatly in arrears with his tribute, and acted in such a deceitful manner that a strong force was sent against him, which compelled him to submit. A regency was then established, a British garrison placed in his fortress, &c., and on his death, Tukht Sing, of Ahmednuggur (Ahmadnagar) succeeded to this throne, having been elected thereto by the Thakoors. We soon afterwards enter

### § AKBURPOOR (Akborpur).

Territory, Marwar or Joudpore. Civil Authority, Resident at Indore. Military Authority, Officer commanding at Mhow (Mahu). Travellers' bungalow.

This town stands on the S. bank of the Nerbudda river (described Route 3), and contains some beautiful ruins of elegant Muhammadan buildings, then cross that river, whose banks are here 500 yds. broad, but can be ferried over by boat all the year round. Proceeding on our journey we enter

### THE TERRITORY OF GWALIOR,

(The possessions of the Scindia family),

Which is bounded on the N.E. by the Chumbul (Chambal) river, which separates it from Agra and Etawah, E. by Bundelcund, Sangor and Nerbudda, S. by Bhopal and Dhar, W. by Rajgurb, Jhalawur,

and Kotak; N.W. by the Chumbul (Chambal), which divides it from Dholpore and Rajpootana. It is 246 miles long from N. to S., and 170 broad; has an area of 33,119 square miles, a population of 3,228,512, composed of Maharratas, Boondelas, Rajpoots, Mussulmans, and Brahmins, who are very numerous; an annual revenue of Rs. 7,200,000, or £720,000, principally derived from land rent (*Mah*), customs, spirit duties, *Abwab* (which includes the difference of the exchange between that of the market and fixed rate at which the revenue of the district is paid), house and income taxes, fines, and impositions. The principal exports or produce are iron ore (found in large quantities in the hills on the frontiers), fine opium, wheat, grain, bajra, mung, maize, rice, linseed oil seeds, garlic, turmeric, ginger, sugar cane, indigo, aal (which produces a fine red dye), fine tobacco, at Bhilias; cotton (at Boorhaunpore). The manufactures are Chandairee cottons, fine cottons, silks, brocade (Khamkha); casting of brass guns at Gwalior Fort, dye stuffs, &c. The imports are British woollens, cottons, silks, cutlery, Cashmere shawls, pearls, (Persian Gulf) diamonds; (Ceylon) Agates (Bundelcund); gold, silver, mercury, copper, lead and zinc; French musquets, jewellery, &c. The N.E. part is level, barren, and intersected by numerous large ravines near the streams. In the S. it is hilly, having in the W. the mountainous country of Rajpootana, and on the S. the Vindhya range. The whole country is interspersed with elevated spots, the geological formation of which is fine grained sandstone. The middle is a plateau with a gradual slope, with an elevation of 1,500 ft.; and having a few lofty eminences, such as Shalzgurb, which is 2,628 feet high. The Mandoo range extends from E. to W., then S. to the Nerbudda river, across the valley to the S. of the Tapti (Taptee) river. Of the principal streams that water this district are the Taptee (Tapti), which flows W. through the S., and parallel with it glides on the Nerbudda. The Chumbul, however, is the largest, as it receives the Chumbia Seepra, Chota Kallee Sind, Newuj, and the Parbutty, flows along the N. W. frontier, bends S.E., and unites with the Jumna in Etawa, 20 miles from the N.E. part of this kingdom. The Sind, which flows parallel to it, bends more to the E., and close to Bundelcund intersects, for 30 miles, the N.E. of this district, and then falls into the Jumna, just below where the Chumbul joins the latter stream. The climate is similar to that of Agra and Rajpootana, and very unhealthy during some portion of the monsoon, which commences at the latter end of June and ends in September, when the thermometer ranges from 72° to 78°, and all substances which are susceptible of corrosion become rusty at that period. The cool season begins in Nov. and ends in Feb. The hot weather commences about the middle of Feb. and ends in June, during which the thermometer reaches 100° daily, but the nights are delightfully cool and bracing. In the beginning of Sep. and the whole of Oct., fevers (constant and intermittent) prevail; Cholera is endemic, and *virulent cholera* causes death in less than an hour; for antidote, see page 5. The hilly, woody, and jungly parts of this territory should then be avoided by all Europeans. In this district abound



tigers, leopards, bears, wolves, hyenas, wild dogs, jackals, foxes, ounces, lynxes, badgers, ichneumon, civets, otters, rats, bats, mice, wild hogs, white-footed antelopes, deer, wild buffaloes, apes, monkeys, squirrels, porcupines, hares, vultures, eagles, hawks, kites, buzzards, owls, hornbills, ravens, crows, daws, pies, parrots, jays, cuckoos, flamingoes, humming-birds, wild geese and ducks, pelicans, cormorants, spoonbills, storks, cranes, herons, adjutants, curlews, snipes, bustards, pea-fowls, pheasants, partridges, quails, pigeons, doves, sparrows, and florikens. All the rivers swarm with fish, especially those of the carp kind, and the *magar* (round, blunt-snouted crocodiles), bask on their banks. The boa, water Cobra (whose sting is deadly), black-spotted, speckled, yellow-clouded, whip, and lead-ring snakes, are also numerous. There are not any public educational establishments throughout this vast territory, but a few private native schools have been founded in the towns and villages, at the former of which the youth are instructed in Persian, to qualify themselves for Moonshies (Munshis). At Oojein, Sanscrit is taught; Maharratta is the vernacular, but Hindi is spoken in the S.W. part.

**HISTORICAL REMINISCENCES.**—This kingdom was first established by Ranojee Scindia, who is thought by some to be a Soodra, and others, of Rajpoot lineage, and to have held some domestic office in the establishment of Belaji Wiswanath (Peishwa from 1714 to 1720), but upon displaying some ability, was appointed an officer in his body guard, and afterwards became the chief of this country, which he governed until his death in 1750, when he was succeeded by his natural son, Madhaja Scindia, who, in 1761, was *lamed* in the famous battle of Paniput, after which, he lost possession of Malwa, which he, however, soon recovered, and kept up a most efficient force in the Deccan (Dakhan). In 1779, he united himself with the Peishwa and Holkar against the British, and took possession of the Gwalior Hill Fort, but in 1780, the British captured it, but being hard pressed by Scindia, at Serowlee, a treaty was concluded, and all his territory to the right of the Jumna was evacuated. In 1782, Scindia was considered as a sovereign prince by the British, and in 1784, he invested Gwalior Fort with 70,000 men, which surrendered it to him. He entered Delhi in 1785, and was made Shah Allum's minister, when he had Ghulam Kadir (the emperor's oppressor) killed, and was soon afterwards expelled himself. In 1788, he obtained possession of Agra. His army was then commanded by De Boigne, a Savoyard, who had served with distinction in the king of France's Irish brigade. In 1790, he gained the battles of Patun and Malratta, held the greatest influence at the court of the Peishwa, at Poona. In 1794, he died, and was succeeded by his grand-nephew, Dowlut Rao Scindia (then only 15 years old), who, in conjunction with Ragojee Bhonsla, rajah of Berar, in 1803, entered the Nizam territory; and, on 23rd September, he fought the battle of Assaye (one of the most brilliant actions of the late Duke of Wellington), the British being commanded by General Wellesley, who totally defeated him, but in the following November, he reappeared in the field, at Argaum, where his forces were again entirely routed by the Iron Duke.

In 1803, Lord Lake also defeated him, when Dowlut Rao entered into a treaty with the British. Gwalior Fort was ceded to him, "in consideration of friendship," from which period it became his capital and residence. In 1817, when the Peishwa Appa Sahib Bhousla and Holkar conspired to overthrow the British Government, he entered into an alliance with the British to quell the Pindarees, and furnished 5,000 troops. He died in 1827, and Ali Jah Dyajee Scindia ascended the throne. He was of a cruel disposition, died in 1843, and was succeeded by Bhaerath Rao (then a minor), and, owing to the dispute relative to the regency, the kingdom then became a scene of anarchy. In 1843, the British army, commanded by Lord Gough (then Sir Hugh Gough), advanced against the fort of Gwalior, which was captured and occupied on the 4th January, 1844, when a treaty was concluded. In 1853, the Maharajah was crowned. In 1858, this prince protected the British in the Sepoy rebellion; his Gwalior troops rebelled, captured his fort, which Tania Topee occupied, and took £2,000,000 of treasure, whence he fled to Agra, but on the 19th June, the Maharajah was conducted by the British to his capital in state, at the retaking of which, Lieut. Rose fell (one of the heroes of the Delhi Cashmere Gate).

Pass \*Sairia, \*Nandia, \*Nase, \*Oombria, cross Sorut river to \*Bulwarra, thence ascend the stony \*Burreeka Ghaut, 170 yds. long, cross the Chorur and Koolar rivers, and two nullahs, the former 80 yds. wide, small stone bed, sloping banks, flowing all the year round, and fordable, ascend the \*Boothee Ghat, 500 yds. long, with hills on the left; thence down a sharp descent, and proceed over ledges of rocks and loose stones, through a hilly, jungle country, pass \*Bae, at the foot of the Simrola Ghat, which ascend by a good road, then to the foot of the pass along the banks of the Choura Kal river, flowing between hills, cross it at four different places, to §Simrola.

### §BURWAL

Territory, Gwalior. Civil Authority, Resident at Indore. Political Agent at Mundlaair. Military Authority, Officer commanding at Indore. Encamping ground, N.W. Travellers' bungalow; and we then enter

### THE INDORE TERRITORY.

Which consists of the country close to the town of Indore. It is bounded on the N. by Gwalior; E. by Dewas and a portion of Scindia's Territory; S. by S.W. by Sangor and Nerbudda; W. by Burwanee and Dhar; is 120 miles long from N. to S., and 82 broad. The country near the town of Rampoor, which lies N. of Indore, and is 71 miles long from E. to W., and 40 in breadth, contains the towns of Bhaupoor, Cheudwassa, and Rampoor; that portion of land situated N. of Indore, including the town of Mehedpoor; the country lying W. of Indore, together with the town of Dhis; Pitlaud, lying N.W. of Indore, and the tract of country containing the town of Airwas, E. of Indore. The entire area is 8,318 square miles. Population, 815,164, consisting of Maharrattas, Hindoos, Mussulmans, Gonds, and Bheels. Revenue, £221,721, and military force of 7,000 men. The climate is very hot, the thermome-

ter averaging from 60° to 90° in-doors. Previous to the rains the jungle tracts are so pestilential that Europeans dare not approach them. The appearance of the country is undulating, the elevation being about 600 to 700 feet, with low rocky ranges, covered with jungle and large plains. The soil is very fertile. The great Vindhya range traverses Indore from E. to W., and also a portion of the N. Its summit is 2,000 feet, and the Jam Ghat rises 2,328; that of the Satpura (Satpura) range is 2,500 feet. They are composed of basalt, sandstone, and other volcanic formations. The Nerbudda flows through it from E. to W., divides it, and its course through the territory is about 70 miles, but which is only navigable for small boats during the greater part of the year; its channel is through basaltic rock; the banks high, and the current rapid, with a vast volume of water. Owing to the rains, immense quantities of fine fish are caught in it. The exports are wheat, grain, pulse, sugar cane, cotton, opium (in large quantities), and tobacco. Tigers, leopards, bears, hyenas, lynxes, jackals, foxes, monkeys, nylgaus, and wild kine of great size and power; alligators, boa constrictors, and snakes abound. The principal towns are Indore, Mundlaiser, Rampoor, Bhaupoor, &c. The routes are—

1. Bombay and Agra.

2. N. to S. from Oojein, *via* Indore, Mhow, Jam Ghaut to Mundlaiser, then S.W. to Bombay.

3. E. to W. from Goona to Neemuch, Bhaupoor, and Rampoor.

4. S.E. to N.W. from Mahidpore to Neemuch.

There are not any wheel carriage routes in the S. and larger portion of this territory, except by the Jam Ghaut.

**HISTORICAL REMINISCENCES.**—In 1693, Mulhar Rao Holkar, a ryot (small cultivator), was born at Hul, a village of the Deccan. He was at first a shepherd, and then became a soldier, as which he soon distinguished himself so conspicuously in the wars with Nizam-ool-Mulk, that the Peishwa gave him the command of 500 horse. In 1728, he was made Jughire of the twelve northern districts of the Nerbudda. In 1731, 70 more were placed under his control, and the entire Mahratta interest in Malwa was committed to his charge. In 1733, he obtained Indore, and in 1761, he was considered the first of the Mahratta commanders; held the Deshmook of Chandore, in Khandelsh, and increased his income by levying tributes on various states. He was present at the battle of Paniput, in 1761, from which he retreated. His only son (Koondi Rao) was killed during his life-time, and on his death in the above year, he was succeeded by Malli Rao, his grandson, who died insane. His mother, Alia Bae, then gave the command of the army to Tookajee Holkar (*no relative*), who died in 1797. His two sons (Kasi and Mulhar Rao) then claimed the throne; the latter was assassinated by the former. His two illegitimate sons, Etojee and Jeswunt, engaged in free-booting. The former was captured by the Peishwa, who had him tied to an elephant, and dragged along the ground until torn to pieces; the latter fled to the court of Nagpore, but was imprisoned by the Rajah, from

whom he escaped, and soon appeared at the head of an army of 30,000 men, with 100 pieces of artillery, but was defeated by Scindia. He soon recovered his losses, engaged European officers, and in 1802, gained the battle of Poonah against Rao Scindia and the Peishwa. General Lord Lake sent Colonel Monson against him, whose *disastrous* retreat is considered as one of the most lamentable events in Anglo-Indian history. In 1804, he took Muttra, besieged Delhi, surprised at Furruckabad by General Lake, and his army became reduced from 92,000 to 35,000 men. In 1805, a treaty was concluded with him at the city of Amritsir, when he relinquished all claim on Tonk, Rampoor, Bhoondee, and all places to the north. In 1806, he murdered Kasi Rao (Tookajee Holkar's legitimate son) and the infant son of Mulhar Rao, and then became insane. He died in 1811, and then Toolsey Bye, his concubine, succeeded him. In 1817, great disturbances took place in this territory, when the army seized that princess, put her to death, and under the command of Mulhar Rao Holkar, recommenced hostilities, but on the 21st December, 1817, he was signally defeated at Mahidpore. On January 18th, 1818, an amicable treaty was entered into between himself and the British. In 1833, he died, when his mother (the *Mahjee*) succeeded; she, however, adopted Martund Rao Holkar (the son of Bapoo Holkar), but Hurree Rao Holkar disputed the succession; an insurrection took place, which ended in the acknowledgment of the latter, who showed himself but an imbecile chief, and, on his death, Kundee Rao Holkar succeeded him, and died early, without leaving any person who possessed an hereditary claim to the government. The British Government then appointed Mulkerjee (limiting the succession to his lineal heirs), and, during his minority, Maee Sahiba (Jeswunt's widow), and three officers, or ministers, administered the government. The prince was educated under the auspices of the British Government, and soon displayed great tact for administration, and, in 1854, assumed the reins of government. His firm adherence to the British in the late rebellion is *patent* to the world, and although his own contingent forces openly rebelled and kept him under restraint, still he never swerved in his fealty, and kept the rebels in play until relieved by a British force under Sir Robert Hamilton, who disarmed his rebellious forces in 1858.

### § DUTTODA.

Civil Authority, Resident at Indore. Political Agent at Mundlaiser. Military Authority, Officer commanding at Mahu (Mhow). Bazaar. Market on Mondays.

This place lies on the Kanar river, which crosses to *\*Gojur Kaira*, then ford the *Gumber* (Gumbhir) river, which rises N. side of the Vindhya range, about 7 miles from Mhow, then flows N. for about 75 miles, falls into the Seepa on the right. Ten miles from its source it is crossed by the route from Mhow to Indore, by a ford, the bed at which is 40 yds. wide, banks steep, gravelly bottom, but with a stream flowing throughout the whole year. 55 miles beyond, it is again forded, on the route from Baitool to Neemuch, where the bed is 50 yds. wide, the stream 15, and depth 1 foot in the dry season;

sandy bottom, rocky steep banks, with ravines cut in them, through which the road passes, then traversing an undulating country, with conical and table-topped hills, we soon enter

## THE BENGAL PRESIDENCY,

Fully described in HAND-BOOK TO BENGAL.

### § MHOW (Mahu, Mhauwa).

Territory, Indore. Civil Authority, Resident at Indore, 13 miles; and Political Agent at Mundlairsir. Military Authority, Officer in command. Military Station. Bungalow. Bazaar. Post Office. Telegraph Station at Indore, 13 miles. Encamping Ground near the Cantonments. Protestant Church, standing on an eminence, with a fine steeple. Divine service twice on Sundays, at 11 a.m. and 6 p.m. Cantonments on a clayey soil, 2,019 feet above the sea.

This frontier town, which lies adjacent to the Bombay Presidency, in the Indore territory, on the Ghumber (Ghumbr) river, is situated on an eminence about 1½ mile N.W. of the cantonments, and very much resembles in appearance a European town.

ATTRACTIONS. — Sporting, lecture room, theatre, well-selected library.

The military force stationed here, in conformity with the treaty of Mandesar (1818), between Holkar and the British, is generally very large. In 1857 the 23rd regiment Bengal Native Infantry rebelled, and killed Colonel Platt, Major Harris, and Captain Fagan. The fort was captured by the rebels, then recaptured by the British, destroyed, and several Sepoys shot during the rebellion, in which the troops stationed here took an active part, and joined the Gwalior rebels.

## ROUTE 9.

SURAT TO MHOW, VIA BROACH, BHO-PAWUR, AND TIRLA GHAUT.

DISTANCE, 275 MILES ½ FURLONG.

ROUTES.	Distance of Stages.	
	Miles.	Fur.
Surat to Broach, via Route 3 .....	40	0
Samlode .....	13	4
Samra .....	9	0
Timinurwa .....	10	1
Dubhoee .....	13	0
Sownkaira .....	10	4
Maknee .....	6	2
Jaitpoor .....	14	2
Oodeepoor (Chota) .....	13	1
Deothuttee .....	9	0½
Chandpoor .....	10	0
Rajpoor .....	9	6
Ambe .....	11	0
Kanas .....	12	0
Para .....	14	0
Tirla .....	15	2
Bhopawur .....	11	2
Amjhara .....	9	4
Dbar .....	12	0
Dektaun .....	1	2
Sagore .....	9	0
Mhow .....	12	2
	275	0½

Leaving Surat, via Route 1, proceed to Broach (described Route 3), then along a good road to "Roowara, 2½ (on the right of which stands an excellent well and tank); \*Udruwa, 5½; \*Oswar, 1; \*Kurweeta, 1½; \*Samlode, 4½ (encamping ground E. of the village); \*Shapoor, 2½, to the "Dhurnsalla, 1½, near which is a well and a dry nullah: \*Paashapoor, 2½; \*Kurraena, 1½; \*Samra, 1½ (encamping ground to the N.); \*Samree, 1½; then cross the Bhokee river, 1 bed dry and banks low, to \*Simlee, 1½; cross a small dry nullah, pass through a low jungle country to \*Bowlee, 2½; \*Ootru, 2½; cross a nullah, ½ pass: \*Turica, 1; \*Timinurwa, 1½ (encamping ground N.); thence over a good road, which soon becomes heavy and sandy, pass a well: then \*Goraree, 2½; \*Kurnal, 1; \*Mundalla, 2½; \*Hubeerpoora, 2½; \*Purwara, 1½ mile, and we reach

§ DUDHOEE (Dubhoi, Dhubbhoee, Dubhai),

2½ miles.

Territory, Guzerat. Civil Authority, Resident at Baroda. Military Authority, Officer commanding at Baroda. Encamping ground on the banks of a large tank, close to the N.E. gate. Travellers' bungalow. Bazaar. Telegraph station at Baroda, 15 miles S.E. Houses, 20,000. Population, 100,000.

This ancient Hindoo city of Gujerat, now in decay, is described as *Duboy* by Forbes (*Oriental Memoirs*) who was collector here in 1780-3. It was the winter quarters of the Bombay army, in the Mahra'ta campaign of 1775, and contained about 40,000 inhabitants, chiefly Hindoo. It is rectangular, about 1,000 yards by 800 yards, enclosed by high walls, sloping upwards, of solid square hewn stone (though no stone is to be found in this part of the country), surmounted by 52 towers, those at the corners being larger than the others, and much broken in their outline, into a zig-zag form. The West Wall is the most entire, and has a fine colonnade along it, from end to end, serving as a platform and carved way. At the East gate, or Gate of Diamonds is an arched entrance, flanked by turrets like some English mediæval castle, which, with the large Temple adjoining, is 320 feet long, and like all the other buildings here, elaborately carved over with figures of men and animals.

The streets are broad and airy. The Governor's House or Durbar, occupies a site of seven acres, including a lake and woody island, with several sacred trees. Other principal buildings are in good condition. One great feature of the city is an immense stone Tank inside the walls, ½ mile in circuit, with a flight of stone steps all round. The place is overrun with monkeys. Some of the sculptures were presented to Forbes, and placed in his house at Stanmore Hill, in "an octagon, under a linden grove, on the margin of a lake, adorned by the beautiful white flowers of the *hymphæa lotus*, which often put him in mind of this charming spot.

Thence along a good dry road, but very heavy in the rains, pass *Rookur*, 2½ (here water is scarce and bad); *Burwana*, 1½ (Wurwaroo), close to which are sugar plantations; \**Maujrode*, 1½ mile (now the road becomes undulating).

§ BUHADERPOOR, 3½ miles. — Territory, Guzerat. Civil Authority, Resident at Baroda. Bazaar.

This small open town lies on the W. bank of the Oesing river; bed dry and sandy; pass through a low, jungle, sandy country to

§ **SOWNKAIRA**,  $\frac{1}{2}$  mile.—Territory, Guzerat. Civil Authority, Resident at Baroda. Bazaar.

This walled town lies on the E. bank of the Oresing river, which cross to \**Nowapoor*,  $\frac{1}{2}$ ; \**Futtehpoor*,  $\frac{1}{2}$ ; 2 wells; then *Maknee*, 4 miles; encamping ground to the E.; a \**well*,  $\frac{1}{2}$ ; *Oresing river*,  $\frac{1}{2}$ , which cross to \**Saimlea*, 3 miles, at all of which few provisions are obtainable, which consists of 20 Bheel (Bhil) huts, stands close to the Oresing and Arone rivers; thence along a well-wooded country to a *well* on the right, cross the Oresing river at the *proper* ford, with dry sandy bed and banks low. On no account should an attempt be made to cross at *any other* place, as, owing to the numerous quicksands, such is very dangerous; thence through a jungly country to \**Jubbogum*, 2 miles (encamping ground); \**Kokana*,  $\frac{1}{2}$ ; a *well*,  $\frac{1}{2}$ , situated in a low jungly place; \**Sookaree*,  $\frac{1}{2}$ ; scarcely any provisions at all the above places. Ford the *Barji river*,  $\frac{1}{2}$ , near to \**Raseree*,  $\frac{1}{2}$  (on the left); then a nullah to \**Jaitpoor*, 1 mile, situated on the Oresing river; encamping ground on the E.; both water and provisions are scarce in the dry season; cross the *Poor* and *Harkoree* rivers, 2, to \**Hurdapoor*, 2 miles (encamping ground); cross two small nullahs to \**Tajgurh*,  $\frac{1}{2}$  mile, where water is very scarce in the dry season, and must be dug for in the bed of the *Oresing* river, but no provisions; cross the *Anallee* and *Jaree* rivers; dry beds and low banks to *Poneewat*,  $\frac{1}{2}$  miles; then enter

### THE OODEPOOR CHOTA (Udaipur Chhola or Mohan) DISTRICT,

Which lies in the Rewa Caunta (Kanta) of Guzerat, also known by the name of Mahur, is bounded on the E. by Allee Mohum, S. by Akrannee and Newassee districts, W. by the Gulcowar's dominions, N. by Deoghur and Barrea. It is situated between lat. 22° 2' and 22° 32', long. 73° 47' and 74° 20', has an area of 1,059 square miles, revenue of £7,400, population of 80,000, yearly tribute of £1,050 to the Gulcowar, and a military force of 368 infantry and 70 cavalry. It is traversed by the Oresing river, which flows into the Nerbudda. The formation is small grained granite. The country slightly hilly, and densely covered with wild jungle, *very* unhealthy during the greater portion of the year. The Rawul, who is a most energetic and exemplary prince, keeps the Bheels (Bhils), Mehwassee, and the Naikras (a wild tribe) in good subjection, peoples, cultivates his territory, maintains an efficient police, and governs it in such a *praiseworthy* manner that he has been complimented on that account by the late Hon. Court of Directors. The country, which is inhabited by the *Naikras* tribe, consists of a circle of about 120 miles (60 coss), bounded on the N. by Barreah, S. by Rew Caunta (Chota Oodepoor), densely covered with jungle, in the thickest part of which are situated villages with 4,000 inhabitants (conjectural, however, because this district is only passed through by travellers who are *actually* obliged to traverse it, as it is the haunt of most desperate freebooters). Their huts are constructed of mud, but those of the principal men, who are considered *very* wealthy, and *keep* their riches con-

cealed, are much better. Each chief is a polygamist and has several residences, seldom, *if ever*, sleeping two nights in the same place. At sunset they return to the hills and ravines. They merely cultivate a few fields of grain, as they live on the plunder of cattle, for which they find a ready market, and do not hesitate to commit murders for the most trivial plunder. They always sacrifice a victim over the *secret* repository of their treasure. When they cannot obtain any other provisions, they live on the roots of plants. Their greatest luxuries are opium and tobacco, which, together with gunpowder, they obtain from the few traders and coolies (*kulis*), who live in their principal villages. Their arms consist of matchlocks, swords, bows, and arrows. The British government entered into treaties with this tribe to desist from plunder, to which they adhered for a short time, but, in 1838, they broke faith and plundered two villages belonging to Chota Oodeypore; a force was then sent against them, and the leaders were captured, among whom was the nursing son of Kewal Kaik, who had entered into the treaty in 1838. He was tried and punished, and the tribe are now a little more manageable. The district in which they live is termed the Zillah of Sagtalla, is governed by a Thanadar appointed by the British government, who gathers in the revenue. In 1826, its Rajah and Sulloobhay Kaosall Chund entered into a Potdaree understanding to pay the creditors of the state, and superintend the finances, which arrangement produced the most beneficial results. When the last chief, Gungadass, died, the Prithээрее was acknowledged as its ruler. Prithээрее (the grandson of Prithээрее Rawal, whose descendants now govern the states of Burreea and Oodepoor) founded this state; he was succeeded by Rao Suiggee, whose son, Prithээрее Suiggee, after his demise, being of weak intellect, handed the government over to his mother. He died in 1832 without issue, and was succeeded by the present *estimable* Rawal Gooman Suigh. Pass the Rajah's gardens,  $\frac{1}{2}$  mile.

§ **OODEPOOR CHOTA** (Udulpoor Chhota),  $\frac{1}{2}$  mile.—Territory, Guzerat. Civil Authority, Resident at Baroda. Military Authority, Officer commanding at Baroda. Encamping ground on S.W. Travellers' Bungalow outside the town. Bazaar. Telegraph Station at Baroda, 50 miles. Tappal Station. Population, 6,000.

This town, which lies on the river Orsing (a tributary to the Nerbudda), contains a brick fort, Rajah's palace, and gardens. On the road from Chota to Bhopawur, neither carts, bullocks, or provisions (except some grain and milk) are obtainable. Water is not only *scarce* but *bad*, in the hot season. The jungle is thick and unhealthy after the rains, and the inhabitants of these small mean hamlets are *unwilling* to assist travellers, consequently the route *via* Godla and Dohud, Route 10, is preferable. Proceeding along a good road, we next enter

**THE TERRITORY OF THE JABOOH RAJA**, Which is bounded on the N. by Bauswarra, N.E. by a portion of Holkar's territory, S.E. by Amjheera, S. by Allee Rajpore, W. by a portion of Scindia's territory and Dohud. Its area is 1,348 square miles, population 132,104, chiefly civilised Bheels (Bhils).

Revenue £14,458. A small military force is maintained.

**HISTORICAL REMINISCENCES.**—The Rajah is descended from the Rhatore princes of Jondpore. Bhunjee, one of his ancestors, commanded 400 cavalry at Delhi, and his son, Kishen Doss attended on the Prince Allah-oo-Deen, who, upon his accession to the empire, granted him much territory. Jabooah was then governed by the celebrated freebooter, Saka Naiga, a Bheel, who, with Chunderbahu (the Rajpoot ruler of Dholiath), plundered and murdered both the family and retinue of the Governor of Guzerat. Kishen Doss, resolved to revenge this atrocious act, disguised himself as a horse dealer, and proceeded to Jabooah with a stud of beautiful horses, and, by disposing of them at low rates, gained the favour of Saka Naiga, to whom he gave a banquet, at which that chief drank to excess, which enabled him to dispatch him and the principal members of his council with the sword. The Emperor bestowed upon him this territory in reward for his services on that and other occasions, and he then ranked among the most devoted of the Hindú dependants of that emperor. The territory was, however, considerably lessened, by various alienations being bestowed upon younger branches of the family, and it also suffered a great deal from the devastations of the Mahrattas, but more especially from the ravages and plunder of the mercenaries who were called in to assist its ruler against the Mahratta power. For full three years it was a complete scene of anarchy and confusion, which the British Government put down by force of arms, then the foreign troops were banished from it, and the country became tranquil. The Rajah being a minor, in 1836, the Ranees (his mother) placed it under the protection of the British Government, under whom it became prosperous.

Then proceed to \*Wuselee, 4; \*Deohutte, 8½; \*Chaudpoor, 10; \*Rajpoor, 9½; thence to \*Amba, 11 miles, surrounded by hills and jungle; encamping ground to the S.W.; a pool in a nullah, in which there is good water in April, but no provisions; \*Kanas, 12; cross the Anas river, thence the road is stony to \*Para, 14 miles. Market held here on Thursdays; encamping ground on the river Para, or Jumoria. W., and also N.E. of the village, about nine miles beyond this begins the ascent of the Tirla Ghant, 650 yds. long, but easy of access for carts. Pass \*Tirla, 4½; \*Bamrore, 5½; and \*Ringode, 2½; thence to the *Local Horse Cantonment*, 2 miles, and we then reach

#### § BHOPAWUR, 1½ miles.

Territory, Gwallor. Civil Authority, Resident at Indore. Bazaar. Tappal Station. Local Horse Cantonment, 2 miles N. of the town.

This old ruinous town, which is built on an elevation of 1,836 feet, lies on the left bank of the Myhee river (Route 4), over which there is a good ford. It contains 130 houses, and was held by the Rajah of Amjerah, the chief of a high Rhatore family, who was executed in 1858, for his murderous acts during the Sepoy rebellion, and whose territory, now British, is bounded on the N.E., S., and S.E., by Dhar. S. by Dhar and Bang, S.W. by Allee Rajpoor, and S.W.

by Jabooah. It is 42 miles long from N.E. to S.W., and 33 S.E. to N.W. Its area is 584 square miles, divided into five districts (talooks). Revenue, £10,000. Military force, 1,000 infantry. Contribution to Malwa Bheel Corps, £400 per annum. It has a population of 60,000, who are chiefly employed in the cultivation of opium, Indian corn, cotton, grain, sugar cane, jowar, and bajra. Its capital is Amjherra, 12 miles from Dhar, and 60 from Oojein. In 1858, the Sepoys burnt this place. Cross the Myhee river to \*Amenda, 5½ miles; thence to

#### § AMJHERRA, 4 miles.

British territory since 1858. Civil Authority, Resident at Indore. Military Authority, Officer commanding at Indore. Encamping ground. Bazaar. Tappal Station.

This town, the capital of the late Rajah of Amjherra's territory, lies in an extensive valley, enclosed by low hills, and is built at an elevation of 1,800 feet on all sides, except the N., at which the valley becomes an open expanse. The river, which flows by it, is dry in the hot season, but a large tank lies to the E. It contains 500 houses, with bazaars well stocked with provisions, wells, and a large lake N. of the town. Thence pass \*Soottaupoor, 4½; \*Tirla, 3½; and \*Gianpoora, 1½ mile; here few provisions are obtainable, and then enter

#### THE RAJ OF DHAR,

Which contains an area of 1,070 square miles. Annual revenue, £47,500. Population, 104,860. Military force, 1,100 strong, and pays £800 annually towards the maintenance of the Malwa Bheel (Bhil) Corps. The Rajah had this sovereignty given to him by the Peshwa. In 1817, the British troops entered this territory, drove the freebooter out, and annexed Baireseah to it, but in 1821, the British annulled that gift, took possession of it, and engaged to protect the Rajah in return for it and Doongerpoore.

#### § DHAR.

Territory, Raj of Dhar (Malwa). Civil Authority, Resident at Indore. Travellers' Bungalow. Bazaar. Population, 5,000. Elevation, 2,908 feet. Houses, 12,000. English and vernacular schools well attended.

This town, the capital of the Raj of Dhar, is ½ of a mile long and ¼ broad. There is a strong mud wall erected round it. It contains several very good buildings, the principal of which are two large mosques, built of red brick, but in a most dilapidated state. A red stone fort (without any walls), about 43 feet high, composed of 24 round, and 3 square towers, all constructed of stone (in the latter stands the Rajah's palace), the gate of which is well defended by octagonal towers. Thence proceed to \*Jeitpoora, 1½; \*Ootawud, 3½; \*Kurunpoora, 3½; \*Kurondea, 24 miles; after which cross the fascine bridge over the Bagree river (which is 450 yds. wide, with a miry bottom, and steep banks) to \*Dektam. Bazaar. Then along a good road through an open, level, and cultivated country, to \*Mangrole, 3 miles; cross the *Achana Munana Ghaut*, 5 miles, the

CHUMBUL RIVER, which is here 60 yds. wide, sandy bottom, steep banks, and flowing stream all the year

round. This river is a tributary of the Jumna, and is called by various authors "the Charmanau-wati (signifying, "abounding with hides"), Charn-mabata, Sivanadas," and in the native dialects, Chumbal, Leonad, and Chermittl. It rises about 9 miles S.W. of Mhow, in that part of the Vindhya range called Janapaoa, at an elevation of 2,019 feet. It is dry in the hot season; its water coming from other streams at that period rises 4 miles S.E. of the town of Hasulpur, 2 miles W. of Burgooda, and N. of the line of waterheads, which belong to the streams rising that side of the Jumna. It flows N. for about 80 miles, and receives on the left the *Chambela* (Chumbala) river, a stream equally as long; 10 miles beyond it meets the Wangeri, which flows from the S.W.; 15 miles beyond it turns at the town of Tal to the N.W., and 6 miles further the Molauca (a tributary of the Wageri) joins it on the left, then serpentine round the Nagutwarra Fort, flows S.E. for 10 miles, then winds N.E., and 15 miles beyond receives on the right side the *Seepra* (which rises in the Vindhya range, and is of equal length and body of water), 8 miles beyond which the *Chota Kallee Sind* joins it on the right, then flowing N.W. for 20 miles, it is joined by the *Sow* on the left side, 5 miles further by the *Sarde*, thence flowing N.E. it is fordable at the Gujrat Ghaut (on the route from Neemuch to Mokundra pass) after the 1st November, and ferried over by a boat; here the banks are steep, and its bed composed of rock and loose stones. It then passes through the Mokundra range to the low tract of Harouti, 40 miles beyond (290 miles from its source), forms a lake, and on the other extremity flows through a narrow deep channel of the rock, where the falls begin. Rapid succeeds rapid, the gulf then widens, and the noise of the torrent becomes deafening, until we reach the spot where the stream divides into four different channels, then an isolated rock is seen, over which dashes mighty clouds of whitened spray, brilliant beyond conception when the dazzling sunbeams dance over them. Each channel forms a beautiful cascade, all of which again re-unite into a large basin, rushing impetuously over masses of black rock. This stream is only 3 yds. wide at one place, but there its depth and velocity is very great, for 100 yds. beyond it widens to 500 yds., and in the dry season is 40 feet deep. The fall is about 200 feet between the lake and the isolated rock, and the descent of the chief cascade 60 feet. 50 miles beyond at the city of Kotah (259 miles from its source), it is a large deep stream crossed by a ferry, and over which elephants are obliged to swim; 6 miles beyond the ford it can be crossed at the end of March by a stony, uneven, slippery ford. 25 miles lower it is forded at Parano (on the route from Agra to Mhow), at which, during some portion of the year, it is 300 yds. wide, with heavy sandy bed, and steep banks cut into deep ravines, and there called *Koosuk* by the natives. 10 miles beyond it receives the *Kali Sind* (which flows from the Vindhya range), and 35 miles further the *Parbati* also unites with it. It then flows N.E., and 2 miles beyond receives on its left side the *Banas* (its largest tributary, which rises in the Aravalli range, and well waters the Rajpootana district); from thence it becomes a great only fordable at very few places, flowing N.E.

for 45 miles, where it is ferried over on the route from Nussarabad to Gwallor, then flowing on N.E. for 45 miles, it passes by the city of Dholpore on the left bank, where it is so deep that it can only be ferried over, and forms a beautiful clear stream with a fine sandy bed, but at Khitora (Khetra), 4 miles higher up, it is only  $\frac{1}{2}$  mile broad in the dry season, and fordable. In 1805, General Lake forded it with 30,000 men, but a road was made to its approach, which was then extremely difficult and dangerous. 45 miles beyond it flows S.E., and 43 miles farther, close to Borgowah (Birgowah, on the route from Etawah to Gwallor), it is ferried over, where both elephants and camels can ford it in December. Then flowing S.E. for 35 miles, it falls into the Jumna on the right, in lat.  $26^{\circ} 30'$ , long.  $79^{\circ} 19'$ , after a semicircular course of 570 miles, with a diameter of 330 miles from near Mhow to 40 miles below Etawah, and a very considerable average volume of water, which raises the confluence of the Jumna with it, when flooded, to 7 or 8 feet in 12 hours. The declivity of its bed, which averages  $2\frac{1}{2}$  feet per mile, and its rocky, rugged channel, renders it unnavigable. Passing over a good road, through an undulating, low, hilly, ridged country, we pass  $\frac{1}{2}$  *Sagore*,  $\frac{1}{2}$  (encamping ground on the bank of the river *Angee*, on which this place is built);  $\frac{1}{2}$  *Koondia*,  $3\frac{1}{2}$ ;  $\frac{1}{2}$  *Burdilla*,  $3$ ;  $\frac{1}{2}$  *Gopalpoora*,  $\frac{1}{2}$ ; and 5 miles brings us to Mhow, described in Route 8.

## ROUTE 10.

Proceeding in N.E. by N. direction.

### SURAT TO NEEMUCH, VIA BARODA AND RUTLAM.

DISTANCE, 345 MILES  $1\frac{1}{2}$  FURLONGS.

ROUTES.	Distances of Stages.	
	Miles.	Fur.
Surat to Sewann, Route 5 .....	11	7
Baroda, Route 3.....	78	1 $\frac{1}{2}$
Jerrade .....	14	2 $\frac{1}{2}$
Kunjuree .....	9	4 $\frac{1}{2}$
Kulole .....	7	1 $\frac{1}{2}$
Weizulpoor .....	9	1 $\frac{1}{2}$
Godra .....	7	2 $\frac{1}{2}$
Oodwara .....	10	7
Peeplode .....	9	6 $\frac{1}{2}$
Huttee Durra .....	6	3 $\frac{1}{2}$
Jykote .....	11	3
Dohud .....	7	0 $\frac{1}{2}$
Rachra .....	11	5 $\frac{1}{2}$
Agral .....	12	7 $\frac{1}{2}$
Sewgurh .....	5	0 $\frac{1}{2}$
Pitlawud .....	12	7 $\frac{1}{2}$
Sarinee .....	9	7
Chayun .....	8	0 $\frac{1}{2}$
Kooa Shagur .....	9	5
Rutlam .....	5	7
Boodwassa .....	13	0
Jowra .....	11	0
Dodur .....	9	6
Dulowda Burra .....	11	1
Mundissoor .....	9	6
Mullhargur .....	16	4
Neemuch Cantonment.....	15	0
	345	1 $\frac{1}{2}$

Leaving *Surat*, *via* Route 1, proceed to *Sewana*, and thence to *Baroda*, *via* Route 3; then leave that city by the S.W. gate (Bhilsana); thence to the N.E. gate (Puttepoora),  $1\frac{1}{2}$  mile; pass the \**Got Chokee*,  $6\frac{1}{2}$  miles; thence along a good road, but rutty, from the constant passing of bullock hackeries; through a low, jungly, and partially cultivated country, to \**Kotumbee*,  $2\frac{1}{2}$ , and \**Jerrode*,  $3\frac{1}{2}$  miles; cross the *Weesroamuntree* river,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  mile, banks high, and stream easily forded; pass \**Palree*,  $\frac{1}{2}$  mile; \**Moondela*,  $4\frac{1}{2}$  miles, here the road becomes narrow and very rutty; and *Kunjwee*. Enter the Scindia territory, described Route 8. Civil Authority, Resident at Gwalior. Then along a narrow but excellent road to \**Mungasir*,  $3\frac{1}{2}$ , cross the *Khair* river,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  mile (impassable for carts in the rains for two or three days, steep banks), to \**Kulole*,  $2\frac{1}{2}$  miles, encamping ground on the N.E. The *Goma* river lies close at hand to the W., the road now becomes broader; pass *Dulole*,  $3\frac{1}{2}$ ; *Kirkee*,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  mile; here the rebel chiefs, *Narain Rao* and *Madho Rao*, surrendered in July, 1858, to General Whitlock; *Berria*,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  mile.

### § WEIZULPOOR, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles.

Territory, Gwalior. Civil Authority, Resident at Gwalior. Encamping ground to the N.E. Travelers' Bungalow. Bazaar. Telegraph station at Baroda. Tappal station. Houses, 500. Fort, fortified with walls, and stands on a branch of the *Goma* river.

Thence through jungle for 3 miles; then cross the *Goma* river to \**Bapore*, 2 miles; cross that river, also the *Naiseree*, to the important town of.

### § GODRA, $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles.

Territory, Gwalior. Civil Authority, Resident at Gwalior. Encamping ground to the E. Bazaar. Telegraph station at Baroda. Houses, 4,000. Dhurnsalla. Small Fort.

CONVEYANCES.—Bullock hackeries can be hired.

Thence proceed along a narrow, heavy, thick, jungly, and stony road, to \**Kurmalla Wouree*,  $1\frac{1}{2}$ ; \**Parburee*,  $2\frac{1}{2}$ ; \**Gud Choonree*,  $1\frac{1}{2}$ ; \**Larpoor*,  $1\frac{1}{2}$ ; \**Chinchilla*,  $4\frac{1}{2}$ ; thence to *Panum* river,  $2\frac{1}{2}$ ; which cross to \**Goduara*,  $\frac{1}{2}$  mile; here is a ruinous fort and Tanna to protect the road; few provisions obtainable. Pass over a rough, rocky, narrow road, which occasionally becomes heavy and broad; cross the *Panum* river to the villages of \**Sallia*,  $3\frac{1}{2}$ ; \**Kabra*,  $\frac{1}{2}$  mile; no provisions procurable, after which we enter

## THE BAIRA (Barreah, Deogarh Baria) DISTRICT.

A small Rajpoot state of the Rewa Caunta, which is bounded on the N. by the districts of Loonawarra and Soauth, S. by Oodeypoor, E. by Dohud and Jubboah, W. by Godra and Champaneer. Its area is 870 square miles. Population, 64,380. Revenue, £5,765. Tribute paid to the British Government, £1,200 per annum. Military force, 416 men and 3 pieces of artillery. It is under the management and control of the Indian Government; lies in lat.  $22^{\circ} 21'$  to  $22^{\circ} 58'$  and long.  $73^{\circ} 41'$  to  $74^{\circ} 18'$ , and

has an exceedingly unhealthy climate, caused by the dense jungle, bad quality of the water (impregnated with vegetable matter), and the natives subsisting chiefly on Indian corn, which is considered injurious. Diseases are prevalent, but the most malignant is that called *Mubarakee*, which produces a dreadful swelling in the abdomen, yellow appearance about the body and round the eyes, and the virulent fevers raging after the monsoon. It is watered by the Gomaun Gauraukar, Horb, Kurar, Kubootree, Panum, and Vaukrce, all of which are more or less tributaries to the Myhee river, but nearly all dry half the year round. The revenue is derived from the felling of timber, which is farmed out, as the forests are entirely Government property, and supply Baroda and the whole of Guzerat with timber.

**HISTORICAL REMINISCENCES.**—In 1803, when Scindia's dominions in Guzerat were taken possession of by the British Government, the Rajah of Barreah treated the English with great consideration, with whom a treaty was entered into which led to a detachment of Barreah Bheels being employed at a cost of £180 per month, when the state was freed from the payment of tribute to the Mahratta chief. In 1824, the Rajah agreed to pay annually £1,200 to the British Government for their protection, which consists of stations of Tannas along the route from Baroda to Neemuch.

Pass *Aharee*, situated in jungle, and to which supplies of water are brought from rivers 3 miles distant; then descend amidst a low hilly range, 1 mile, to a level sandy road, and proceed to \**Peepode*,  $2\frac{1}{2}$  miles; Bhil huts 100; Tanna, with a guard of five Sepoys; large wells, shops; \**Paccha*,  $\frac{1}{2}$ ; \**Pango*,  $3\frac{1}{2}$ ; \**Deegwarra*,  $\frac{1}{2}$ , all situated in jungle; cross the *Hurrub* river, 1, to \**Huttee Durra*,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  mile, and provisions procurable from the town of Jaitpoor, which was captured from the rebels by Sir Edward Lugard, in May, 1858; \**Dantia*,  $1\frac{1}{2}$ ; \**Rajakheir*,  $2\frac{1}{2}$ ; \**Dadicha*,  $1\frac{1}{2}$ ; *Baloondee*,  $\frac{1}{2}$ ; then cross the *Gotal Khal* river, 3, leave the Baria District, enter Scindia's territory (described Route 8), pass \**Jykote*,  $1\frac{1}{2}$ ; a well, \**Rampoorra*, 1, situated in jungle; large well, 1; \**Kallia Tullow*,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  mile; Tanna (with a guard of four Sepoys); no provisions; descend a *Gnat*, 1 mile, 460 yds. long; then along a broad heavy road; pass \**Rabra*, 1; and  $1\frac{1}{2}$  mile beyond, enter

### § DOHUD.

Territory, Scindia. Civil Authority Political Agent at Rewa Caunta. Encamping Ground, W. side of high ground, in front of a tank. Bazaar. Telegraph station at Baroda.

This town, which lies on the Khana river, is of considerable importance, being the boundary between Malwa and Guzerat. On the road through it, passes all the traffic of merchandise between the two former places and Upper Hindostan. The fort, situated at the E. of the town, originally a great Caravanserai, erected by Aurungzebe, commands the pass N.E. of Guzerat. Its plan is a square, 450 feet each way, with two strong gates, one S. and the other N., surrounded by a ditch.

**ATTRACTIVE.**—Two wells, a handsome mosque, and several other fine architectural buildings of

exquisite workmanship, and good materials. Then cross the *Khaud* river, 2½, rocky bed, and very heavy, rough fords, to \**Mundoo*, 1½; \**Dhamria*, ½; \**Dussai-kee-Boroe*, 1½; \**Naik-kee-Boroe*, ½; \**Tulchia*, 1½ mile; all near thick jungle and slight cultivation; thence along a heavy, rutty road, cross the *Kalee* river, ½, to \**Rachra* 3; \**Khek*, 3; cross the *Anas* river, 1½ mile, banks steep, and easy winding descent. The road passes through the loose stone and sandy bed (800 yds.); pass up the right bank to

\**DADYO*, ½ mile; then over a heavy, rutty, rocky road, enter the *Jaboa* Territory, described Route 3, pass *Indurgurh*, 4½ miles. Civil Authority, Political Agent at Bhopawur, Resident at Indore. Telegraph station at Indore; *Agral*, 3½ miles, here the country is cultivated; *Oomurda*, 2½ miles, at all of which water is only procurable from the *Annas* river, pits, wells, pools, and a nullah; provisions scarce; then cross the *Bamtee* river, 2½ (here a small stream, with stony bed and low banks), to *Seugurh*, ½ mile, fort, encamping ground on a plain between it and *Tandia*, in an open and cultivated country; thence along an uneven, rocky, heavy, rutty road, re-cross the *Bamtee* river, 2½; to *Wooroe*, 2; then 1½ mile beyond, ascend the *Table Land* by a *Ghaut*, 1½ (*Chowkee*, with five *Sepoys*), and a well; pass *Onye*, 2½; *Koria*, 3; and 1½ mile further, brings us to the large town of

### § PITLAUD or PITLAWUD.

Territory, *Jaboa*. Civil Authority, Resident at Indore. Political Agent at Bhopawur. Encamping ground on the N. Bazaar. Two *dhurmsallas*.

Thence along a narrow, rough, and stony road to *Kurdawud*, 2½; *Punt Boralle*, 1½; *Temria*, 1½; cross the river *Larkee*, ½ mile, here 50 yds. broad, with rocky bed and low banks; then over a good broad road to \**Bolassa*, 1½; pass over deep ruts to \**Saringa*, 2½; *dhurmsalla*; fort in ruins, and shops; *Madun*, 1½; *Gurrawud* 3½; *Chayun*, 2½ miles, on the *Myhee* river (described Route 4), here 100 yds. broad, lofty left, and steep right bank, easy descent, heavy bed, out of which ascend a gradual circuitous cutting to *Pullas*, 2½; cross *Oondwa* river, 2 miles, rocky, uneven bed, heavy, rugged right bank, which ascend circuitously, thence the road is uneven and rocky; pass \**Moondree*, 3½; \**Kooa Shagur*, 1½; *Durra Khal* river, bed rocky and uneven; which cross to \**Teetre*, 1 mile, provisions scarce, then along a good broad road to *Mutroee*, 1 mile, and we then soon enter

### THE RUTLAM TERRITORY.

Which contains an area of 936 square miles. Population, 91,728. Military force of 800. 88 villages, and a revenue of £45,000.

**HISTORICAL REMINISCENCES.**—It is governed by a *Rajah*, who holds it tributary to *Scindia*: he is a descendant of *Rutton Singh*, of the *Rajpoot* family of *Joudpore*, to whom it was granted by the *Delhi* Emperor, *Shah Jehan*, in the 17th century. In 1819 he assembled a military force of 1,200 men to resist *Scindia's* claim of tribute. The British Government then interfered, and £6,600 was paid to *Scindia*, on condition that he refrained from annoying the *Rajah*, who laid claim to *Adjeeghur* during the rebellion in

1808; in 1859, he connived at the murder of the railway engineers, *Messrs. Evans and Lunnell*.

We then reach the town of

### § RUTLAM.

Territory, *Rutlam*. Civil Authority, Resident at Indore. Political Agent at Bhopawur. Encamping Ground to the S. Bazaar. Tappal Station. Population, 10,000. Elevation, 1,577 feet. It is a large well-built place. Thence along a good road, and open undulating well-cultivated country to \**Bood-wassa*, 13 miles, standing on the *Mulonee* river, we soon enter

### THE NAWAUB OF JOWRA'S TERRITORY.

Situated in lat. 23° 32' to 24° 10' and long. 74° 53' and 75° 36', which has an area of 872 square miles. Population of 85,456. Revenue of £80,000, and a military force of 860 men.

**HISTORICAL REMINISCENCES.**—The present *Nawaub* is a *Patan* chief, the representative of *Ghuffoor Khan*, who, in 1818, had the *Jaghire* bestowed upon him by the *Indian Government*, under the treaty of *Mundesoor*, on condition that he and his heirs should maintain 850 cavalry ready for service, and 11 miles brings us to

### § JOWRA.

Territory, *Jowra*. Civil Authority, Resident at Indore. Political Agent at *Mahidpore*. Bazaar. Tappal Station. Population, 1,200. Elevation, 1,437 feet. Residence of the *Nawaub*.

It stands on the right hand of the *Peerea* (*Phia*) river, here unfordable in the rains, and crossed by a well-built porphyritic stone bridge. Thence along a narrow circuitous raving road, cross the *Mulonee* river, and three nullahs to *Arnea*, 2½; \**Bugatairee*, ½; re-enter *Scindia's* territory, (see Route 8); \**Reecha*, 2½; \**Purwallie*, 1 mile; forage, but no provisions. 2½ miles beyond stands the town of

### § DODUR (Dodkur or Doda).

Territory, *Scindia's*. Civil Authority, Resident at Indore. Political Agent at *Mundlaisir*. Bazaar. Tappal Station. Market on Saturdays. Elevation, 1,482 feet.

Then over a good road and open cultivated country, with a few hills, scattered on the right and left, pass \**Peepia*, 2½; \**Kuchwara Nagra*, 2; \**Akeea*, 2½; \**Lukmakairee*, 1½ mile; *Burra Dulonda*, 2½ miles (supplies procured from *Dumuar*, 2 miles S.E.), at all of which provisions scarce. Excellent road to \**Roofa* (*Raja*), 3½ miles on the right bank of the *Sommeer* river; \**Kulcheepoor*, 4½ miles; cross the *Subna* River; 1½ mile to the town of

### § MUNDISOOR (Mundesoor).

Territory, *Scindia's*. Civil Authority, Resident at Indore. Political Agent at *Mundlaisir*. Bazaar. Tappal Station. Elevation, 1,452 feet.

This town, which lies on an island in the *Sea* (*Subna*) river, a tributary of the *Chumbul* (see Route 9), is the capital of a *Pergannah*, with a revenue of £18,200, is celebrated for the treaty entered into with the British Government, and



Mulhar (Malhar) Rao Holkar. Cross by fords, the Samsnee and Subna rivers to § Bonakairee, 3½; § Parleea, 3½; § Turrode, 1; § Peeplia, 2½; thence the country is undulating, with scattered hills and ridges. Pass § Kackakairee ½; § Burkairee, 1½; § Sootode, 2½ miles; re-enter the Jowra territory (Route 10), and 2 miles further brings us to the town of

### § MULHARGURH.

Territory, Jowra. Civil Authority, Resident at Indore. Political Agent at Mundlaiser. Military Authority, Officer commanding at Neemuch, 15 miles. Bazaar. Telegraph Station at Indore. Tappal Station.

Thence along good cart-road, full of fissures and holes on both sides, through an open, well-cultivated country, to \*Mooree, 1½; cross Rina river to \*Chul-doo, 2; Bhakaira, 6½; \*Burra Jumonee, 1½; \*Hingonee, 3½ miles; enter the British Territory, and 1 mile brings us to the town of

### † § NEEMUCH.

Territory, British Bengal Presidency. Civil Authority, Political Agent at the Cantonment. Military Authority, Officer in command. Military station. Bazaar. Post office. Population 4,000. Elevation, 1,476 feet.

CANTONMENTS built with a N. aspect, on rising ground, ½ mile distant; they are 2½ miles long N.W. to S.E., and 1 mile broad.

THE LINKS will contain, viz.:—1 regiment of native Cavalry; 1 troop of native Horse Artillery; 4 regiments of native Infantry; 1 regiment of Irregular Horse.

CLIMATE.—Winter, refreshing; hot winds, not intense either in summer or spring.

COOL SEASON.—November, October, and September, temperate; December, intermittent fevers prevail. Fires seldom necessary, and frost rarely seen. Rains moderate, commencing the middle of June, and end in May, which begin and end with a hurricane of wind lasting 24 hours, and accompanied by terrific thunder and lightning. The hot weather begins in February, and the heated winds blow from 8 a.m. to sunset. The climate is very agreeable, the nights cool, but, singular to state, *hostile and debilitating to careful and abstemious Europeans.*

OFFICERS' QUARTERS were situated behind the *sudder bazaar*, and staff in the rear; they consisted prior to the sepoy rebellion in 1857-58-59, of 80 banglas, most picturesquely situated in well-cultivated gardens, in which flowers, fruit, and vegetables were grown to perfection. The healthiest spot in the Bengal presidency, as it stands on a well drained plain.

ATTRACTIONS (prior to the sepoy rebellion of 1857).—Government Hyocycamus garden, which produced annually 2000 lbs. weight of vegetables, &c., which were sown in November, and gathered in March and April; theatre; lecture rooms; fort constructed as a place of safety for the families of officers when such were called away on duty; a large mansion, originally erected by Sir David Ochterlony for his head quarters, recently used as a church, medical

store-keeper's office, executive engineer's store room, all of which except a single bungalow were destroyed by the miscreant sepoys in 1857, who massacred all the Europeans, and held possession of the place for a considerable period, until Brigadier Stuart besieged it for fourteen days and then captured it.

Vegetation is rapid in the extreme. The most luxuriant foliage, grass, &c., spring up as if by enchantment, all of which require to be kept constantly cut down. The crops grown in this district consist of barley, rice, maize, wheat, bajra, roopa oil, koosum and aal, dyes, joar, grain, indigo, sugar cane, cotton, and opium, the latter of which is the staple commodity, the average price being Rs.20, or £3 per seer. *Manjee* (a strong intoxicating spirit) is obtained from this, which is greatly in demand among the natives of this district. The Peepul, burch, tamarind, buccian, neem, date, babool, and korundah trees all flourish here.

## ROUTE 11.

Proceeding in a S.E. by S. direction.

BARODA TO AHMEDABAD DIRECT, 77½ FAZILPOOR, NERIAD, & MEHMOODABAD.

DISTANCE, 69½ MILES.

ROUTES.	Distances of Stages.	
	Miles.	Fur.
Baroda, via Meenee river, Pudarnee, and Sokundar to Fazilpoor.....	12	7
Anundmogree.....	11	2
Neriad.....	11	5
Mehmoodabad.....	13	7
Butwa.....	13	3
Ahmedabad.....	6	6
	69	5

Leaving Baroda (see Route 3), we proceed along a good cart-road, cross the *Myhee* river, banks steep and rugged, (see Route 3), near Fazilpoor pass § Pudarnee, § Sokundar, § Fazilpoor. Civil Authority, Resident at Baroda, thence cross the *Myhee* river, described Route 3, here very large, with steep rugged banks, sandy and pebbly bed, a good ford on the W. bank (over which there is a bridge to Wassud, 2½ miles). Territory, Guzerat. Civil Authority, Collectorate, Kaira; Travellers' bungalow, small fort, 100 yds. from the road and 1,000 from the river; then along a heavy narrow road to § Anundmogree, 9 miles. Travellers' bungalow right of the village; encamping ground, S. § Neriad. Travellers' bungalow, on the S. side; here in 1858 the Ranees of Gwalior took refuge from the rebels who had seized Gwalior. Then pass through a long hollow way over a heavy road, through an open country, cross the Seyree river, 9½ miles, to § Mehmoodabad, 4½ miles, encamping ground N., the superb tomb of Roz, cross the *Watrut* river, which is a rapid rivulet stream, muddy bed, and difficult passage (which joins the Seyree river, S. of Kaira), also the *Meeyna*, 3½ miles, and *Kharve* rivers, 8 miles, to § Butwa, and thence along a good road to the large walled city of Ahmedabad, described Route 4.

## ROUTE 12.

Proceeding S.E. by 8.

BARODA TO AHMADABAD, VIA KAIRA  
(KHEDA).

DISTANCE, 73½ MILES.

ROUTES.	Distances of Stages.	
	Miles.	Fur.
Baroda to Wassud	15	4½
Anundmogree	9	6
Neriad	13	1½
Kaira (Kheda)	12	4
Lallee (Lali)	10	0½
Ahmadabad (Delhi Gate)	12	5
	73	5½

Leaving Baroda, (see Route 3), we proceed to the *Cantonments*, thence along a good cart-road through a sandy soil country to § *Chanee*, 3½, and § *Dusruil*, 2½, then cross the *Miyee* to § *Sakurda*, 4½, § *Fazilpoor*, 3½, § *Wassud*, 2½ miles. Travellers' bungalow right of the village; thence through a deep ravine to the *Miyee* river, described Route 2, which cross to § *Arrass*, 2½, § *Chor Baroda*, 2½, § *Anundmogree*, Travellers' bungalow right of the village, and encamping ground to the south. § *Lambol*, 3, § *Boryavee*, 2½, § *Bomail*, 2½, § *Potursunda*, 2½, § *Neriad*, 3½, (see Route 11); thence along a good road to § *Dubbuan*, 3½, § *Sandana*, 4½, and 4½ miles brings us to the town of KAIRA (Kheda), described Route 4.—Thence to § *Summadra*, 4, § *Wusna*, 2½, the § *Dhumsalla*, 1½, § *Lallee* (Lali), 1½ mile, situated on the *Kharree* river; Travellers' bungalow; encamping ground left of the village. § *Chauki*, 3½, § *Butwa* (Butwa), 2½ miles, provisions scarce, and 6½ miles beyond we reach the large walled city of *Ahmadabad*, described Route 4.

## ROUTE 13.

Proceeding in a S.S.E. direction during the months  
June and July.BARODA TO ASSEERGURH, VIA OODEEPOOR,  
KOOKSEE, AND AKBARPOOR FORD.

DISTANCE, 263½ MILES.

ROUTES.	Distances of Stages.	
	Miles.	Fur.
Baroda Camp to Bheelapoor	13	2½
Dhubbhoee (Dubhoee, Dubhai, Dubhoy)	8	3½
Sownkaira	10	4
Maknee	6	2
Jaitpoor	14	2
Oodeepoor (Chota)	13	1
Deoakota (Deokutlee)	9	3
Chandpoor	10	7
Rajpoor	10	2
Nandpoor	12	0½
Chiklee	6	0½
Kookshee	10	6½
Loharce	10	1
Munnawur	11	3
Banikaner	8	3½
Dhurrampoor (Dhurrampoorce)	12	5

## ROUTE 13—Continued.

	Miles.	Fur.
Akbarpoor	10	3
Kusrode (Kuchrawud Chota)	11	4
Mooltan	10	0
Deola (Furrabaz)	10	6
Bheekungum	7	4½
Sirail Serola	11	3½
Purana	12	6
Boregaum (Boorgaum)	8	6
Asseergurh (Petta), Asirgarh	12	6
	263	6

Leaving Baroda Camp, (Route 4), cross two stone bridges over the *Veeswanutee* river, enter the town of Baroda (Route 3), by the W. gate, 1½ mile, proceed to the S.E. gate, 1½ mile, which pass through; thence, travelling over a circuitous narrow road, safe for carts, cross several nullahs, pass tanks, wells, mosques, and a beautiful Edgah; the country is well wooded and cultivated to § *Kussooree*, 2½ miles; § *Kalumpoor*, 1½ mile; cross the *Jamboe* river, ½ mile, pass two wells (bad water) on the left; encamping ground on the left bank of the stream, just before we reach § *Palaswarra*, 2½; § *Bheelapoor*, 2 miles; encamping ground on the N. bank of the river *Dardhur*, on which this place stands, cross it to § *Amboa* (Amgaum), 2½ miles; the country here becomes undulating, and the road rutty and raviny, very heavy in the rains. § *Poorra*, 1; § *Assapoor*, 4; § *Veyga*, 2½ miles; pass a tank on the left, and two wells, thence along a low jungly country to the town of § *Dubbhoee*, 2 miles (described Route 9), thence via Route 9, to *Oodeepoor Chota*, 4½ miles, then pass the *Rajah's* garden through a less jungly country to § *Wushairee*, 1½ mile (on the *Oresing* river), cross a dry nullah to § *Gambla* (Jambla), 1 mile, then over another nullah, ½ mile; *Saimla* (leaving the *Oresing* river on the right). § *Onur*, 1½, ford the *Oresing* river ½, to *Palra*, 1½, cross a small nullah ½, to *Amlee*, ½ mile, cross the *Sookta* river to *Doakota* (Deokutlee), 7 miles, all of which are situated in a dense jungly country, pass along an uneven road and jungly country to § *Cheoree*, 2½ miles, situated between the rivers *Sookta* on the left and the *Oresing* on the right; § *Hundlee* or (*Undiallee*), 1½ mile on the *Sookta* river; *Rungpoor*, 1½ mile, here water is only obtainable by digging pits in the bed of the river, thence along a road intersected by ravines, cross a dry nullah, 3½, also the *Kajee* nullah, ½, to *Chandpoor*, 1½, ford the *Kodra* river, 2½ to § *Amra*, 1½ mile, also two small dry nullahs to § *Chakeegum*, 4½, and § *Booreegud*, 1½ mile, thence over a jungly road for ½ mile, enter the *Malwa* district, (described Route 8), and proceed to the town of

## § RAJPOOR.

Territory, *Malwa*. Civil Authority, Political Agent at *Mundlaisir*. Encamping ground. Bazaar. Market on Mondays. Tappal Station.

This town, which is large and well built, lies on the *Rajpoor* river, and contains the *Raja's* fine palace. Thence proceed along a thick jungly undulating road, with a low range of hills, ½ mile, extending some distance on the right, cross a dry nullah to § *Rajawut*; encamping ground. Cross the *Sookta* river to *Nandpoor*, 3½ miles, which pass

through, cross *six nullahs* and the *Hutnee* river, to \**Chikies*,  $\frac{6}{8}$  miles; here is an old mud gurree, which belongs to the Scindia territory (described Route 8). Then the road passes over low thick jungly hills, across a partially cultivated country to a \**Coolie* (Kuli) village,  $\frac{1}{2}$  mile; \**Seepoor*,  $\frac{1}{2}$ ; cross two nullahs to \**Pullasee*,  $2\frac{1}{2}$ , a halting place close at hand; \**Undee*,  $1\frac{1}{2}$ ; \**Pallumpoor*,  $2\frac{1}{2}$ ; \**Bheel village*,  $\frac{1}{2}$ ; \**Silukwa*, 1 mile, and  $2\frac{1}{2}$  miles brings us to the town of

### § KOOKSHEE.

Territory, Malwa (Dhar). Civil Authority, Political Agent at Mundlaisir. Bazaar. Tappal Station. Halting place, north. Houses, 100. Stone gurree.

It stands on the *Wagnee* river, which crosses at  $1\frac{1}{2}$  mile farther; it is 1 furlong broad, stream 50 yds. wide, sandy bed, but only knee deep; pass on to a well, 2 miles. \**Ambara*, 2; \**Oree* river,  $\frac{1}{2}$ ; \**Dooliesir*, 2, which stands on the *Oree* river, which cross to \**Loharee*,  $2\frac{1}{2}$ , here is a curious Bowree; cross several nullahs to \**Seenzana*, 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; pass another \**Bowree*,  $\frac{1}{2}$  on the right, then \**Borhud*,  $1\frac{1}{2}$ ; water brackish here, and  $3\frac{1}{2}$  miles brings us to the town of

### § MUNAWUR.

Territory, Malwa (Dhar). Civil Authority, Political Agent at Mundlaisir. Encamping ground. Bazaar. Tappal Station.

The town which is well built, lies on the *Munawur* river, whence its name, and contains a strong gurree, then cross two nullahs to *Daila*,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  mile, cross the *Munawur* river, which is a furlong broad, with sandy bed, low banks, running stream, and 20 yds. wide, to \**Poor*,  $\frac{1}{2}$  miles (where there is a *bowree* from which water is procured), then along a jungly, uneven, sandy road to \**Hunmunia*,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  mile; cross the *Mansir* river, which stands on it; \**Ajuntce*,  $2\frac{1}{2}$  miles, \**Bukanair*,  $2\frac{1}{2}$  miles, a good halting place. Here is the confluence of the *Sudwal* and *Mansir* rivers: cross *Mundavuttee* river to \**Rungam*,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  mile, which stands on its right bank; \**Deervee*,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  mile, \**Chawlye*, 2 miles, \**Eklaira*,  $3\frac{1}{2}$  miles, all three hamlets, inhabited by Rajpoots, and \**Kooja*,  $2\frac{1}{2}$  miles; the water is obtained from nullahs and a *bowree*, on the *Nerbudda* river, (described Route 3), which cross, as well as the \**Kajow* nullah,  $\frac{1}{2}$  mile to the town of

### § DHURRUMPOOREE.

Territory, Malwa (Dhar). Civil Authority, Political Agent at Mundlaisir. Telegraph Station at Indore. Bazaar. Good halting place.

The *Nerbudda* river flows close to the town, thence along a good but sandy road to \**Golatee*,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  mile, *Souara*, 4 miles; cross a large dry nullah to \**Sola*,  $\frac{1}{2}$  mile, \**Chota Khul*,  $\frac{1}{2}$  mile; cross the *Nerbudda* river to \**Bhurra Khul*,  $\frac{1}{2}$  mile; cross the *Nerbudda* river, which is here  $\frac{1}{2}$  mile broad, banks steep, passable for both carts and cattle, also the *Sola* river, 3 feet deep, which falls into the *Nerbudda*. Pass to \**Akburpoor* (Akharpoor, Ackberpoor), 3 miles; Travellers' bungalow; formerly a place of considerable importance. It contains several dilapidated edifices worthy of inspection, and stands on the S. bank of the *Nerbudda* river, which is here 1,000 yds. wide, with rocky bed, steep banks, accessible by carts and cattle, and which ford cross; thence

proceed along an undulating road, through a thick jungly, partially cultivated district, to \**Bulsamund* (Balsamun), 4 miles; \**Bheelgaum*,  $3\frac{1}{2}$  miles; \**Chota Kuchrawud* or (*Kusrode*)  $4\frac{1}{2}$  miles; encamping ground to E. and S., then cross several nullahs, and ford the *Bada* river, 100 yds. broad, rocky bed, stream 20 yds. wide and 1 foot deep.

### † § MOOLTAN, 10 miles.

Territory, Malwa (Dhar). Civil Authority, Resident at Indore. Political Agent at Mundlaisir. Encamping ground W. Bazaar.

Thence along a stony, jungly, sandy road *exchangeable* for carts; pass \**Chooree*,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  mile, \**Peeplye*,  $3\frac{1}{2}$  miles (standing 400 yds. left of the road); \**Desla* (*Furrazab*)  $1\frac{1}{2}$  mile; cross the *Hawail* river, 100 yds. broad, stony bed, and difficult for carts, *Padurlea*,  $2\frac{1}{2}$  miles; pass \**Kaidwa* to the town of

### § BHEEKUNGAUM.

Encamping ground W. Bazaar. Shops. Bowree. It is surrounded by a ruined wall, and was formerly of considerable size; thence along jungle between hills; pass \**Daimla*,  $1\frac{1}{2}$ , and \**Poonasla*,  $5\frac{1}{2}$  miles, the latter uninhabited, \**Borkea*,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  miles, near the *Mullargattee* river; \**Sirbail* (*Serola*)  $3\frac{1}{2}$ , encamping ground to S. E., small brick fort and 100 houses. The adjacent country is well cultivated. Passing along an indifferent road we come to \**Sirbail*, (*Serola*) 5, \**Onjaree*,  $\frac{1}{2}$ , \**Kolatee*,  $2\frac{1}{2}$ , \**Gobria*,  $2\frac{1}{2}$  miles; then cross the *Goria* river to \**Pundana*, encamping ground, to the S.; pass a *high range of hills*,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  mile on the left, which extend to a considerable distance; thence to *Raiteea*,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  miles, cross the *Sookta* river, several nullahs to *Balkun*,  $\frac{1}{2}$  mile, proceed through a wild jungly district, over a bad, circuitous, hilly, small ravine country, passable for carts for  $\frac{1}{2}$  miles, enter Scindia's Territory (described Route 8), and proceed to the town of

### § BOREGAUM (Borgaum).

Territory, Scindia. Civil Authority, Resident at Indore. Political Agent at Mundlaisir. Encamping ground, E. by S. Bazaar. Tappal Station. Market on Mondays.

It stands on the *Sookta* river, which ford to the *Ghat Chowkee*, at the foot of the *Kutte Ghat*,  $4\frac{1}{2}$  miles, the ascent and descent of which are bad for carts; and  $8\frac{1}{2}$  miles brings the traveller to the large town of

### § ASSEERGURH (As'irgarh).

Territory, Bombay Presidency. Civil Authority, Resident and Political Agent. Encamping ground. Bazaar. Post Office. Elevation, 750 feet above the base of the hill; length, 1,100 yds. long, from E. to W.; breadth, 600 yds. N. to S.

DAWS.—See Table of Distances, Bombay Presidency.

This place stands at the N. E. angle of the Bombay Presidency, on an isolated mountain, separated from the Satpoora range which divides the *Taptee* (which river was crossed in January, 1858, by the British naval brigade, when in pursuit of the rebels), and *Nerbudda* valleys. Its outline is irregular. Its area is undulating, and terminates at all points into a well scarped perpendicular precipice of 80 to 120 feet, is only 300,000 square yds., having

at the edge a low curtain, a battery with guns of enormous calibre, rude construction, formed of bars of iron, placed side by side like cask staves, covered with a coating of gun metal, which forms it into a solid mass; on each piece is engraved some name indicative of its destructive power, those of Akbar and Aurungzebe predominating. It has two basins, in which sufficient water falls during the rains to supply the troops; also two ascents, one at the N., the highest point, to which the traveller must pass through a ravine defended by a rampart with four casamoles, the height of the chief embrasures is 18 feet, the length, 190; and the other at the S. W. is defended by a double line of works which is passed by a steep stony ascent, having five different gateways, the masonry of which is beautifully executed; and then there is a lower fort above the Pettah, the rampart of which is 30 feet high with several towers. There is a curious Sally Port which descends through the S. E. end of the rock, and which can be easily stopped up by materials being shot down at openings which have been made for that purpose. Inside the fortress there is a ruined palace and a mosque, with two high minarets, in good repair, and as it stands on the highest part of the hill forms a most striking object, which is discernible at a great distance; it also serves as a military hospital, both of which were erected by Aurungzebe, from which a most extensive view of this wild wooded and uncultivated district, with here and there a few fertile spots near the town of Asir is obtained.

**HISTORICAL REMINISCENCES.**—This place was first fortified in the 14th century, by the Zemindar Asu or Ahir ("Cowherd"), so named on account of his immense possessions of cattle. In 1599, Nasir Khan (King of Khandeish) obtained entrance into it, murdered Asu and all his family, and retained possession until Akbar blockaded and captured it. It then fell into the hands of Madhajeo Scindia, from whom the British took it in 1803; but it was restored to Serji Anjengam by treaty. In 1819 it was re-captured by the British, who have ever since retained it. In 1851, medals were presented by the order of Her Majesty Queen Victoria, to the surviving captors of it. In 1857-58-59, during the Sepoy rebellion, it was held by the rebels under Koer Singh, from whom Col. Milman re-captured it; Sir Edward Lugard also relieved it, and Brigadier Kelly defeated Purgun Sing, and the mutineers eventually abandoned it to the English.

## ROUTE 14.

Proceeding in a W. direction in October.  
BARODA TO CAMBAY, VIA OMETA.  
DISTANCE 41½ MILES.

ROUTES.	Distances of Stages.	
	Miles.	Fur.
Baroda Cantonment Myhee R. to Ometa	10	4½
Badroon	11	0
Wutudra (Wuttundra) Wulleendra	10	6½
Cambay (Khambayat) Factory	9	2½
	41	5½

Leave Baroda Cantonment, (Route 8); we cross the Myhee river, travel over a good road which is very heavy in some parts; pass \*Gonera 1½, \*Aukoria, 2½ miles; \*Sairkee, 2½ miles; \*Sindrote, 1½ mile, both on the Myhee river, (described Route 4), which is here 60 yds. wide, fordable from Jan. to the rainy season, cross it and proceed along a good cart-road to the town of

## OMETA, 2½ miles.

Territory, Guzerat. Civil Authority, Collector at Kaira. Bazaar. Encamping ground on the W. near a tank. Houses, 500. Pop. 15,000.

Here resides a Talook or Chief, thence pass on to \*Nouakul, 3½; \*Kinchlore, 2½; Civil Authority, Resident at Baroda; \*Peeplee, 1½; \*Badroon, 3½; \*Jarola, 3½; \*Saidpoor, 2½ miles; Civil Authority, Collector at Kaira. \*Juntral, Civil Authority, Resident at Baroda; \*Wutudra, Wuttundra (Wulleendra) 2½; \*Kuttal, 1½ mile. Then enter The Nawab of Cambay (Khambayat) Territory (described Route 4); pass on to \*Oonail, 2½ miles, encamping ground, when the crops are gathered in; thence along a good open road to the Gowara Gate, 4½ miles, proceed through it for ½ mile to the Factory at Cambay (described Route 6).

## ROUTE 15.

Proceeding in a N. W. direction.

BARODA TO BHOOJ, VIA LIMREE, WUDWAN, KAJOORA AND THE FORD OF THE RUNN.

DISTANCE, 258½ MILES.

ROUTES.	Distances of Stages.	
	Miles.	Fur.
Baroda Cantonment via Route 14, to Ometa	10	4½
Boorsud	12	0½
Pitlaud	9	1
Terrapoor (Tarapoor)	9	4½
Jaitka	10	4
Buttamun (Wuttamun)	7	0
Jowarud	10	3
Bulle	9	5½
Pansanna	10	0½
Limree	30	3½
Wudwan	14	3
Seetah (Seeta)	12	5
Bhowlee	12	4
Delwan	9	3
Hulwud	8	3
Wcejulpoor	15	2
Kajoor	10	1½
Shikarpoor	14	5
Charwalla (Chudwalla)	11	0
Pakisir	6	0
Doodye	14	1
Kungaboy (Kunyahoe)	9	7
Puddur	10	7
Bhoj	9	7
	258	3½

Leave Baroda Cantonment (see Route 3), then proceed via Route 14 to Ometa; thence along a

sandy road cross the *Myheer* river, (described Route 4) here 600 yards wide, and fordable from January to the rains, after which the road winds near the river; and, although carts can traverse it after the monsoon, it leads through ravines for 12 miles, to the town of § *Boorsud* (described Route 4); thence the road becomes level and sandy, through enclosures, for 9 miles, to the town of

§ **PITLAUD.**—(Described Route 4.) The Fort, well-built of brick; then pass over a heavy sandy road, between high banks and enclosures, to § *Pindolee*, § *Nar*, bazaar, § *Tarrapoor*, 9½ miles, confined Encamping Ground; § *Moruj*; thence the country is open, well cultivated, and here and there covered with small trees and bush: § *Chiklia*, § *Kanpoor*, the three latter places stand on the right; § *Oomballa*, § *Jaitika*, on the left, 10½ miles; pass on to § *Wursura*, encamping ground on the S.W.; cross by ford the *Sabermuttee* (Sabarmati) River, 2½ miles, described Route 4, sandy banks and 2 feet deep; pass on to the town of § *Bullamun* (Wuttamun), 4½ miles, Civil Authority, Collector at Kaira, Encamping Ground S.W.; § *Vejulka* (Vejulpoor), 5½ miles; § *Jowarud*, 4½ miles; the road from hence to Limree, should only be travelled when *The Little Runn* is dry; then cross it and enter

### THE STATE OF CUTCH (Kach),

Bounded on the N.W. and N. by the province of Sindre (Sindh); E. by the Guicowar's territory; S. by the Peninsula of Kattywar and Gulf of Cutch; and S.W. by the Indian Ocean. It is 205 miles long from E. to W., and 110 miles broad from N. to S.; has an area of 18,704 square miles (inclusive of the Runn). Pop. 500,536. Revenue of £73,842. Pays tribute £20,000, and a military force of irregular horse, not subject to the control of the British Government. The country is intersected by two mountain ranges of moderate height, the principal of which, called *Lunkhi*, divides the province from E. to W., and the other extends parallel in a N. direction. *Minow*, the most conspicuous hill, stands in the centre, and is called by navigators, "The Sugar Loaf." *Judria*, of similar shape, is situated to the N., from which the Cutch mill-stones are formed. Both are subject to volcanic eruptions. In July, 1819, a most fearful earthquake occurred, in which hundreds of the inhabitants perished; all the fortifications were shaken to their foundations; the mound of earth and sand, called *Allah Band*, "Band of God" (so named on account of its being a natural and not an artificial work), many miles in extent, heaved most violently, and an immense extent of country was submerged. Its characteristic is sterility, but many lovely and fertile tracts are scattered about in the valleys between the mountains, and the large plain which extends in a S. direction to the *Lunkhi* Hills, and on the N. side of the province, the entire frontier is a luxuriant pasturage, called *The Bhunsi*. The Runn is a dried-up inland sea, the desiccation of which has been caused, in all probability, by an earthquake, having several islands encrusted with salt, 1 inch deep; and, in the dry season when the sun shines upon it, it resembles a beautiful sea of glass, but in the monsoon, it is

flooded over with sea water. No vegetation is perceptible, except tamarisk bushes; here the *mirage* (sirab) prevails, which magnifies all bushes and animals to an enormous size. Flies swarm in myriads, the pest of the entire district, and the horror of horses, who can with the greatest difficulty only be forced through them. The whole of the country is very badly supplied with water, owing to there not being any permanent rivers in it, and although an immense number of tanks have been constructed, still the wants of the population are but indifferently provided for in this essential respect, as the porous character of the subsoil, drains them by filtration; and the only supply that can be relied upon, is that obtainable from wells, the water in which is excellent. The exports are cotton (the staple commodity), sugar cane, salt (from the Runn), jowar, bajree, grapes, musk, melons, alum, peepul, Babool dates, mangoes (at Bhooj), bamjaur (at Jununtra), tamarinds (scarce), coal (at Bhooj), and iron (at Jununtra) have been found. Horses, highly valued, with bony head and cheeks, long thin necks, large eyes, and small ears; kind, buffaloes, camels, tigers, leopards, wolves, hyænas, jackals, foxes, wild asses on the Runn, which are fine and useful animals.

### HISTORICAL REMINISCENCES:—

1809. The E.I.C. first entered into treaties with the rulers of Cutch, but which not being acted up to by those princes, hostilities were commenced against them in 1815.
1816. Amicable intercourse was resumed, and Rao had to pay an annual tribute; it was, however, remitted in the same year.
1819. He was deposed, and his son placed on the throne, who, in 1822, obtained a modification of the above-mentioned treaty.
1835. The slave trade from Arabia was in full force, the E.I.C. interfered, and it was prohibited. Suttee is now abolished, and infanticide almost entirely suppressed. Here are about 200 chiefs, descended from Humerjee (Rao Kengar's father, who obtained the government in the 10th century), who govern a tribe of 12,000, called Jhareja.

Then cross the swampy beds of the *Bhogawa* and *Ooukar* rivers, traversed by carts after October, to \**Dheengra*, 5½ miles; and then enter

### THE PROVINCE OF KATTYWAR (Kathiawad),

Known to the Greeks as *Soorashtra*, and bounded on the N. and N.W. by the Runn and Gulf of Cutch; S.W. and S. by the Arabian Sea; E. by the Gulf of Cambay and the Ahmadabad Collectorate. It extends from lat. 20° 42' to 23° 10', and long. 69° 5' to 72° 14'; has an area of 19,850 square miles; ten districts (prants), governed by 218 Hindoo chiefs, under the protection of the Guicowar and British Government, viz., Babriawar Barts, Gopilwar (Gohelwar) Hattar, Jhalawar, Kattywar, Mach-huk-Caunta, Oond, Okmandel, Sorath and Surweya, containing the towns of Amra, Cheetal, Choteyla,

Baggura, and Kondla, having a pop. of 1,468,900, chiefly composed of Mussulmans of the Katty tribe, who are divided into three sects, viz., Wala, Khachar, and Khooman, who first settled in Guzerat in the 14th century, and then migrated to the banks of the Indus. There are a native race, athletic, light complexioned, worship the sun, but their tenets closely approximate to those of the Brahmans. The revenue is £450,172; tribute, £104,737; net surplus income, £345,423. Military force, 102 artillery, 4,000 cavalry, and 8,000 infantry. The country is, generally, undulating, with lofty hills (1,000 feet) ranging in irregular directions, especially in the centre, from whence all the rivers rise, and fall into the Runn, Gulfs of Cutch, and Cambay, and the Arabian Sea. The ridges of forest trees, jungle caveris, fastnesses, and ravines, are chiefly confined to the Gir. The soil is sandy, and although not fertile, since irrigation is required, produces very fine crops. Streams and wells abound. The climate in the immediate vicinity of the jungle is *deadly* to all those who attempt to remain there at the close of the year, except the Seedes (of African descent), who do not suffer from it. Although water (which is very *bad*, and generally produces disease) and supplies are obtainable here, when a scarcity prevails in the other parts of the Peninsula, still the natives can scarcely be induced to brave this pestilential locality. Lions, leopards, chitas, wolves, jackals, foxes, wild cats, wild swine, deer, antelopes, porcupines, and wandering rars, of an enormous size, which, are salted, gutted, pressed, and packed in casks, and exported to Whampoa, in China, where they command a good price, and yield a large profit. In 1814, these animals so swarmed in this district, that they consumed everything that came in their way, consequently a famine ensued, hence the period was termed, "*the rat year*." The Kattywar horses were formerly highly valued, especially for the cavalry, all over the Indian empire; but the breed has greatly degenerated, and they are no longer sought after. The *desam* and bullocks are much valued. Its exports consist of bajra, joar, wheat, sugar cane (which is merely converted into *goor* or molasses), cotton, the staple commodity. There is a criminal court established in this province, at which the native chiefs sit as judges.

Thence pass on to § *Bullote*, 4½ miles, encamping ground on the Runn, in dry weather; § *Deopoor*, 3½ miles; § *Pansanna*, 6½ miles, encamping ground on the S.W.; thence proceed over a heavy sandy road, through enclosures, after which pass the *Runn* (state of Cutch), and enter

### § LIMREE.

Territory, Guzerat (Jhallawar district). Civil Authority, Political Agent at Rajkote. Military Authority, Officer commanding at Rajkote. Encamping ground, on the north bank of the *Bhogawa* river. Bazaar. Population, 9,040, amongst whom are some of the *wealthiest* capitalists in India. Fortifications in a dilapidated condition.

It is the capital of a Talook of 40 villages, paying £1,994 tribute to the British Government, and the residence of a Rajpoot chief, situated in

## THE JHALLAWAR DISTRICT (Jhalawad),

So named from a tribe of Rajpoots by whom it is populated. It is bounded on the N. by the Runn, E. by Ahmadabad, S. by Ahmadabad and Kattywar, S.E. by Hullar, and W. by Muchhu Kanta; has an area of 3,000 square miles; 122 villages; population, 240,325; revenue £83,190; pays an annual tribute of £27,034 to the British Government. It is a level, well-watered tract, the chief river being the Muchu (Muchoo), which flowing through Muchhu Kanta S. to N. falls into the Gulf of Cutch, near the town of Maliya; is well irrigated and produces cotton (the staple commodity), grain and wheat, and is governed by no less than 51 chiefs, who have a military force of seven artillery, 472 cavalry, and 717 infantry. Pass § *Acheewakia*, 4½ miles, § *Soomta*, 2 miles, to

### § WUDWAN, 7½ miles.

Territory, Jhallawar District (Guzerat). Civil Authority, Political Agent at Rajkote. Military Authority, Officer commanding at Rajkote. Bazaar. Encamping Ground on the *Bhogawa* river, on which this town stands. This small river falls into the Runn, and separates the Peninsula of Guzerat from the mainland. Is the residence of a chief, the capital of a talook of 30 villages; population, 32,000; annual revenue, £10,000; paying a tribute of £2,783 2s. to the British Government. Cross the *Bhogawa* river, flowing by the walls, and fordable to § *Bakmatal*; § *Raipoor*, 12½ miles; § *Luttoora*, § *Seetah* (Seeta), encamping ground on the N.W. and S.E.; § *Kamra*; § *Doke*; § *Lakjee* to *Bhowlee*, 12½ miles; Bazaar. Encamping ground on the S.E. near the tank. We then enter

## THE MALLIA PURGUNNA.

Which contains 9 villages. Population, 4,293, chiefly incorrigible plunderers; pays £161 2s. annual tribute to the Guicowar and Nawaub of Joonaghur. The chief (Thakoor) is a Jhareja Rajpoot, and the representative of the elder branch of the family who govern Cutch. He resides at *Kokraji*, and possesses a net revenue of £1,713 16s. Then cross the *Tulko* river, 4½ miles, also a nullah to *Devana* (Dehwan), miles, encamping ground on the S.E., in an open country, to the town of

### § HULWUD, 8½ miles.

Bazaar. Encamping ground W., near tank. Houses, 2,000.

This walled town, which stands on the *Baman* river (formerly of considerable importance) is the capital of a district containing 8 villages, and jointly with Drangra, population 51,709, who pay an annual tribute. Proceed along a good cart-road, pass \* *Wanamuddur*, 6½ miles, which stands on the left bank of the *Baman* river, \* *Sooruddur*, 5½; if the Runn is impassable on arrival at this place the traveller must make a detour of 3½ miles to \* *Venashir*, 9 miles; Encamping ground near the tank; then enter the *Runn* 1, (here 10 miles across) to \* *Manumba*, 16 miles; Encamping ground, and thence proceed along a hard road for 3 miles, then oversand to \* *Shikarpoor* 6½, and then *via* Route 15 to Bhool, but if not flooded

continue along this route to \**Kakraj*, 2½; \**Kajoor*, 7½ miles; *Koss* (E. of § *Mallia*), where there is encamping ground. It is also the residence of the Thakoor of Mallia. By this route the river at *Mallia*, 7 furlongs wide, with low banks, rocky bed, and 3 feet deep, is avoided; but supplies and *hackeries* (carts) are only procurable at that place. This road is too muddy for carts in December; thence, along a good road, re-enter

#### THE STATE OF CUTCH (described page 107);

Also the *Runn*, 3½ miles (which here begins to fill in March, from which period the tides affect it, and fording becomes difficult, from the water flowing continually. It is at its height before any rain falls, owing to the rush of water from the Gulf of Cutch. In July it is 1½ foot deep, 1 mile distant from Cutch, and seldom rises more than 2 feet. The side nearest *Mallia* is very muddy, and that to Cutch the *deepest*. Laden camels and unladen bullocks can ford it here throughout the rains in 9 hours, when the *Bunnass* river is not flooded, for when that occurs the *Runn* is generally 6 feet deeper than on ordinary occasions, and the water becomes *sweet*. If any violent S.W. wind, or unseasonable rain should arise, then this and all other parts of the *Runn* become unfordable for two months afterwards; and its *actual* state should be well ascertained prior to attempting to ford it. Thence enter *The Wagur District*, cross a vast plain covered with scattered bushes and cultivated fields, which extend to § *Wandia*, 3 miles; encamping ground, W.; fine fort. Pass on to § *Shikarpoor*, 11 miles, well-built fort and large encamping ground; \* *Charwalla* (Chudwalla), 11 miles; then along a good road (over which it is impossible to transport artillery in the monsoon); \* *Pakissir*, 6; \* *Buchow*, a good halting place; \* *Doodye*, 14, a *Ghurri* (Garhi), encamping ground 200 yds. N., water very brackish. \* *Chundranee*; *Kunyaboy* (Kunyabhoee), 9½ miles, no water obtainable after February. \* *Puddur*, 10½ miles, encamping ground on the S.E., no water obtainable in February; and thence through an open country for 9½ miles to the town of

#### § BHOOL.

Territory, Cutch. Civil Authority, Resident Political Agent, salary, £1,680 per annum; and £240 travelling expenses. Military Authority, Officer in command. Travellers' Bungalow. Encamping ground. Bazaar. Tank, well. Population, 20,000. DAWKS.—See Table of Distances, Bombay Presidency.

SCHOOLS.—The Rao of Cutch has formed an English establishment. Church of England service twice on Sundays, at 11 a.m., and 6 p.m., performed in a *mean* bungalow.

This town, the capital of Cutch, stands close to a fortified hill, and has a grand and imposing appearance when approached from the N., owing to the tasteful manner in which the mosques, pagodas, and date tree plantations are arranged. It contains a superb palace, with cupolas and handsome roofs, the residence of the Rajah. In 1819 it was visited by an earthquake, which destroyed a great many of the inhabitants, and laid the fort and public edifices in ruins.

## ROUTE 16.

BARODA TO BHOOL, VIA WANSUD, PITLAUD, RAMPOORA, SHILPOOR, DURANGDRA, MALLIA, AND WAUDEA.

DISTANCE, 257½ MILES.

ROUTES.	Distances of Stages.	
	Miles.	Fur.
Baroda Cantonment to Wansud. via		
Route 11 .....	15	0½
Nappa .....	11	1
Pitlaud .....	7	5
Limbassae (Nimbassae) .....	15	7½
Dholka .....	15	2½
Chibasir .....	12	3
Shapoor .....	17	6½
Leelapoor .....	13	5
Cheeramllee .....	13	4
Durangdra .....	12	2
Jewa .....	9	5
Hulwad .....	10	2
Kakraj .....	17	7½
Mallia .....	7	4½
Wandia .....	14	5
Churwalla .....	12	2
Pakissir .....	6	0
Doodye .....	14	1
Kungaboy (Kunyabhoee) .....	9	7
Puddur .....	10	7
Bhoool .....	9	7
	257	4½

Leave *Baroda* (described Route 3); pass on via Route 11 to § *Wansud*, 15 miles; then along a good road, lined with high milk bush hedges, through an enclosed and well cultivated country, to § *Arras* (here a branch road leads to *Kaira* (Kheda), § *Kurroole*, § *Dyneer*, § *Nama*, § *Nappa*, 11½ miles); thence through open brushwood, cultivated land; pass § *Assee*, § *Duntalee*, to the town of

#### § PITLAUD, 7½ miles (described Route 15).

Telegraph station at *Baroda*, 33½ miles.

Then along a road between prickly pear hedges (this Route, all the way from *Baroda*, is much more preferable in the monsoon to Route 14); pass \* *Jeesra* (Jeera), 4; \* *Seeloge* (Soolwryn), 2½ miles, which stands in the centre of trees; \* *Veerole*, 1½; \* *Sojgentra*, 2½; good encamping ground to the S., near a tank; travellers' bungalow; dhurmsalla; thence proceed over a good, but narrow cart-road; pass *Leembalee* (Simbalee), 1½; *Mungulpoor* (Mungroole), 1½; *Malawara*, 2 miles; good halting place on the N.; carts procurable; *Parla*, 4½ mile; encamping ground on the right bank of the *Saburmuttee* river, here ½ of a mile broad on the left, two banks, hard sandy bed, and 2 feet deep; (described Route 4), and which is joined by the *Wairuk* river, (described page 81), cross it to

#### § WOWTA, 6½ miles.

Territory, Guzerat. Civil Authority, Collector at *Kaira*. Military Authority, Officer in command at *Kaira*. Encamping ground on the S., near the river. Pass a \* tank, 2½; § *Rampoora*, 2½ miles.

#### § DHOLKA, 3½ miles.

Civil Authority, Collector at *Ahmadabad*. Military Authority, Officer commanding at *Ahmadabad*.

Encamping ground near a large tank. Telegraph station at Ahmadabad. Population, 25,000.

This town, which is surrounded by a mud wall, 4 miles in circumference, stands amidst the ruins of beautiful palaces, mosques, handsome one on the left, as also fine mausolea and large tanks, lined with masonry. Thence pass \**Sinhroze*, 2½; \**Keyrala*, 5½; \**Chibasir*, 4½ miles, good halting place to the N., and two tanks on the right; \**Melital*, 4½ miles, cross two nullahs, pass over a vast, but partially cultivated plain, to \**Jamp*, 3 miles, good halting place at the N.; \**Unniallee*, 3½; \**Kesola*, 2½ miles: cross a small branch of *The Runn*, 4½ miles (described Route 15); here 3½ miles wide, thence across an open cultivated plain, to \**Shapoor*, 4½ miles; encamping ground near a tank, N.E. of the Boulee nullah, at all of which places the water is brackish. We then enter the *Jhallawar District of Kattywar* (both described Route 15). The route thence, N. of the *Little Runn*, is practicable when the country to the S. is flooded, but the adjacent country is often so inundated, that it is necessary in November to proceed further N. from the head of the *Little Runn*, via *Muchyow* and *Jeyra* (Jeyree); continuing our journey, pass \**Baree* (Kuttayjee), 2; \**Maleeko*, 4½; \**Isoluck* (Oluck), 3½;

§ *LEELAPOOR*, 3½ miles.—Territory, Guzerat. Civil Authority, Political Agent at Kattywar. Encamping ground on the S. Water from tank and well for eight months, after which it is only obtainable by digging in the bed of the tank: pass along a good cart-road, across a low jungle and badly cultivated country, to \**Keysrea*, 2½; \**Mondwanoo*, 3½; \**Unke-wallea*, 2½; \**Peydra*, 2½;

§ *CHEERAMLEE*, 2½ miles.—Territory, the Hulwad Purgunnah, (see Route 15). Encamping ground on the S. Water brackish. Thence the road becomes bad, stony, rugged, and very difficult for carts. Pass *Loannoo*, 4½; *Denguroo*, 2½; and 5½ miles leads us to

#### § DUBRANGDRA (Dourraungda, Drangdra).

Territory, Jhallawar district (see Route 15). Civil Authority, Political Agent at Kattywar. Encamping ground on the S.W. Bazaar. Houses, 2,000. Pop. 51,709, chiefly employed in the manufacture of coarse cloth and carpets.

This town, which stands on the Pulka river, in the Jhallawar district, about 10 miles S. of the Runn, is gradually declining in importance, owing to the famine which desolated the entire province in 1828, when plunderers entered and pillaged it. The chief belongs to the Jhala tribe, and pays an annual tribute of £4,890 18s. Then cross the *Bogawa* river, ½ mile, bed sandy and banks low; pass along a jungle road, between two ranges, 2½ miles, cross two nullahs, the water from which is bad; thence through an undulating country to \**Jewa*, 6½ miles; encamping ground on the N.W., then over a good, but rather stony cart-road; pass \**Koychba* (Koeeba), 5½; § *Hulwad*, 5½, (Route 15); § *Wuntavuddur*, 6½, on the left bank of the Bamunee river; § *Soorvuddur*, 5½ (Route 15); § *Wegulpoor*; § *Kakrej*, 2½ (Route 15); § *Cheeklee*, 3½;

#### § MALLIA, 4 miles.

Territory, Guzerat. Civil Authority, Political Agent at Kattywar. Encamping ground on the bank of the *Muchyow* river. Bazaar.

This town is situated in the spot where the *Runn* unites with the head of the Gulf of Cutch, and in *The Machu Kanta Prant*, or Province, so named from the river *Muchoo*, which rises in the Peninsula of Kattywar, and falls into the Gulf of Cutch, about 22 miles beyond the town of Moorvee, through which it flows. It has Jhallawar on the E. and S.; Hallar on the S.W. and W.; Gulf of Cutch on the N.W.; and the Runn on the N. An area of 700 square miles, extends from lat. 22° 30' to 23° 6', long. 70° 34' to 71° 3', contains 110 towns and villages. Pop., 28,000. Is governed by a Jharegha Rajpoot (the lawful heir of Rao of Cutch, whose family took refuge here in the 17th century from the young brother of that prince, who usurped their family territory of Cutch), who pays to the Gulcower of Guzerat the annual tribute of £6,000, out of a revenue of £15,150, and maintains a military force of 20 artillery, 102 cavalry, and 175 infantry. Thence pass \**Nara Talao*, 4½ miles; re-enter *The Runn*, 2½ (Route 15), which is here 6½ miles across; encamping ground at 5½ miles. Proceed to

§ *WANDEA* (Wandia), ½ mile.—Territory, Cutch. Civil Authority, Resident at Cutch. Encamping ground, ½ mile W. Pass \**Charwalla*, 12½; thence, via Route 15, to § *Bhoji* (described Route 15).

## ROUTE 17.

BARODA TO RAJKOTE, VIA PITLAUD, BURRA BOOROO, DHUNDOOKA, AND PALLADI.

DISTANCE, 175½ MILES.

ROUTES.	Distances of Stages.	
	Miles.	Fur.
Baroda to Omata, via Route 14 .....	10	4½
Boorsud, via Route 15 .....	12	0½
Pitlaud, " " .....	9	1
Wursura, " " .....	20	0½
Burra Booroo " " .....	12	0
Puchum .....	12	4
Dhundooka .....	14	0
Nagnees .....	14	7
Oomralla .....	9	6
Palladi Chota .....	9	0
Vaichia .....	9	6
Ajmeer .....	9	0
Badla .....	11	7
Gudka .....	11	0
Rajkote .....	10	0
	175	4½

Leave Baroda (Route 3), proceed as per Route 15, to § *Omata*, thence to § *Boorsud*, § *Pitlaud*, and *Wursura* (Route 15); thence along a good, but in some parts, swampy road to *Guliana*, 4½ miles, cross the *Saburmuttee* river (Route 4), carefully, as both above and below the ford the water is very deep, banks low and sandy; the inlets between the stream and the village render fording almost impossible in the rains, thence along an open well cultivated country; close by is a *Runn* or marsh, over which the water flows, and leaves vast quantities of mud, it is situated N.W. to S.E., ends near the Gulf of Cambay, which being slightly affected by the tide, renders the middle of it bad for laden



carts and cattle. In the monsoon this part is not only very deep in mud, but flooded by the *Bhogawa* and *Gopawa* rivers and the sea; between this and *Kumera* there is another *Runn*, quite impassable during the springs; pass \**Burra Booroo*, 7½; water in wells bad; \**Chota Booroo*, 1½; \**Bolad* (Wallad), 3; *Bhogawa* river, 2½; cross it to *Dumala*, 1;

\***PUCHUM (Putcham)**, 5 miles,

Which stands in the territory of Kattywar (Route 15). Jallawar District. Civil Authority, Collector at Ahmadabad. Military Authority, Officer commanding at Ahmadabad. Encamping ground near a tank, water brackish and muddy from a tank in March (\**Kuddoolee* and \**Rajka* on the right, and \**Rajka* and \**Kasta* on the left); thence the road passes along a flat, treeless country, and to avoid a swamp the cart-road winds round by *Kuddoolee*, to the town of

§ **DEUNDOKA (Dundooka)**.

Territory, Guzerat (Jhallawar). Civil Authority, Collector at Ahmadabad. Military Authority, Officer commanding at Ahmadabad. Encamping Ground. Bazaar.

This place stands on the *Bhadur* river, which rises in latitude, 26° 38', longitude, 71° 18', in the Kattywar Peninsula, flows S.W. for 135 miles, and falls into the Indian Ocean, near the town of Poorbunder. The water is brackish. Thence through an open cultivated country to \**Kotara*, \**Gooljar*, \**Wagur*, all of which stand on the above stream, \**Patna*, on the left, \**Rapoor*, \**Chasiana*, \**Moorchia*, and \**Devlia* on the right, at all of which the water is brackish; then cross the *Bhadur* river to § *Nagnees*, 14½ miles, which contains a small fort on the left bank of that stream, which here becomes a large river with two banks, gravelly bed, and little water in November; recross the river, which serpentine about 1 mile from the road, then pass over a good road, occasionally elevated, having to the left a few inlets from the rivers, thence for 3½ miles through a well cultivated country to

§ **RAMPOOR**.

Territory, Kattywar. Civil Authority, Political Agent at Rajkote, salary £2,400 per annum. Bazaar.

This town stands on the *Goma* river, which just below the fort flows into the *Bhadur* river, whose bed is gravelly and banks low; thence pass on the left \**Ruppooree*, and on the right \**Aulpoor*, \**Khojapoor*, \**Alunpoor*; continuing our route we pass \**Comralla*, 6½ miles, situated on the right bank of the *Goma* river; \**Boree*, then through an open country with prickly bushes and low hills on the left, pass \**Palliad* (Burra), 5½, in ruins, which stands on the *Goma* river; \**Palliad Chota*, 3½ miles, W., encamping ground, 2 miles; thence over an indifferent winding road, through a hilly, rocky country to \**Wandra*, \**Tarlee*, \**Vanichia*, 7½ miles, encamping ground 2 miles W. on stony soil; \**Ooree*, \**Hermutia*, \**Ajmeer*, 9 miles (on the *Bhadur* river), \**Anandpoor*, \**Badia*, 11½ miles, near the source of the *Bhadur* river; thence through an open, hilly, but rocky country to \**Bandaria*, \**Hurmulla*, \**Gudka*, 11 miles, then enter

**THE TERRITORY OF HALLAR,**

So named from the Rajpoot tribe Halla.

It is bounded on the N.E. by Muchoo Kanta and

Jhallawar, N. by the Gulf of Catch, E. by Kattywar, S. by Kattywar and Sorath, S.W. by Burda and the Arabian Sea, W. by Okamundal, from which it is separated by a *Runn*. It is 130 miles long from E. to W., and 73 broad, has an area of 4,960 square miles. Population, 358,560. Revenue, £97,577 16s.; pays an annual tribute of £16,159 16s., to the British Government; £16,749 10s. to the Gulcower; and £1,668 10s. to the Nawab of Joonaghur. Military force of 2,400 strong. Manufacturers of cloths, dyes, piece goods for Arabia and Africa at *Naunagar* (the principal port). The chief towns are *Balumba*, *Dhurul*, *Drapa*, *Gondul*, *Kotra*, *Sanguni*, *Naunagar* (its port), and *Rajkote*. The ground is principally rocky hills, and the chief rivers that flow from N. to S., and well water the entire district, are the *Ajee*, *And*, *Mari*, *Nogue*, *Ghi*, *Phohan*, *Mun*, and *Bhadur*. The exports consist of wheat, mullet, maize, and cotton. There are 26 Thakours or chiefs, the most influential being those of *Dhurul*, *Khotra*, *Sanguni*, *Gondal*, *Naunagar*, and *Rajkote*; and 10 miles farther brings us to

§ **RAJKOTE**.

Territory, Hallar district. Civil Authority, Resident Political Agent. Military Authority, Officer in command. Military Station, Cantonments and Residency, 1,000 yds. to the W. and N.W. Travellers' Bungalow. Post Office. Bazaar. European Cemetery; here Christians of all persuasions are interred. Protestant church of pre-possessing exterior, but badly constructed interior; divine service twice on Sundays, 11 A.M. and 6 P.M. Fortifications.

DAWS—See Table of Distances, Bombay Presidency.

This town stands on the S.W. bank of the *Ajee* river, here about 150 yds. wide, with rocky banks, having a very rocky nullah passing round the W. and N. of it. This route being quite impracticable in the monsoon, the travellers should proceed to *Shapoor*, 93 (Route 16); thence to *Tulsana*, 2 miles; and then via Route 18 to *Rajkote*, 94 (described Route 17).—Total distance, 187½ miles.

## ROUTE 18.

Proceeding in the months of June and July.  
BARODA TO RAJKOTE, VIA DHOLKA, BOWLA, NANDODRA, KOOMURKAR, AND TULSANA.

DISTANCE, 192½ MILES.

ROUTES.	Distances of Stages.	
	Miles.	Fur.
Baroda, via Route 15 to Dholka .....	65	4½
Bowla .....	8	5
Nandodra .....	10	3
Koomurkar .....	15	1
Tulsana .....	11	4
Wudwan .....	16	1
Moolee .....	13	3
Chorveeda .....	9	3
Tanhu (Tahn) .....	9	0
Myka (Mykow) .....	12	5
Sumastra (Sunnasra) .....	12	0
Rajkote .....	9	0
	192	6½

Leave *Baroda* (Route 16), by which proceed to *Sholkha* (Route 16), thence along a good road through an uncultivated country, pass *\*Sindroze*, 2; *\*Suljeera*, 1½; *\*Bawla*, 3½ miles. Territory, Guzerat. Civil Authority, Collector at Ahmedabad. Thence through an open cultivated country, over a bad road through fields, which is very heavy in wet weather, to *\*Dadal*, *\*Adeera*, *\*Sabra*, *\*Nandobra*, 10½ miles; pass on the right *\*Wasna*, *\*Jeytapoor*, *Ahulgaum*, and on the left *\*Jeera*, thence to *\*Koomurkar*, 15½ miles. Territory, Kattywar. Civil Authority, Political Agent at Rajkote. Then over a good road for 3 miles, afterwards along a low tract to *Sokra* or *Bama* river, pass *Mota Kutterjee*, *\*Sakur*, *\*Gurtul*, then cross *Sokra* river, 4, to *\*Tulsanna*, 4½, *Shapoor*, 2 miles distant across the Runn, passable after December, previously a detour must be made to avoid it; encamping ground; *\*Wursura*, 6½, *\*Jophodun*, 2½ miles; *\*Wudwan* (Route 15); thence pass *\*Khe-raloo*, 5; *\*Limblee*, 1½; *\*Jussapoor*, 4; *\*Moolee*, 3 miles; encamping ground, then along a sandy road, pass *\*Gurrad*, 2½; *\*Dedham*, 1; *\*Oomrad* (Amarda), 3; *\*Chorvedda* (Chorveera), 3 miles; encamping ground; thence over a good road through an open cultivated country for 9 miles to

### § TANHU (Tahu).

Civil Authority, Political Agent at Rajkote. Military Authority, Officer commanding at Rajkote. Encamping Ground in grain fields on the W. Bazaar. Proceed past *\*Lakamachee*, 3½; *\*Suroree*, 4; *\*Myka* (Mykoo), 5½ miles; Encamping ground between the village and river Muchyow; on which this place stands. *\*Ghawar*, 7; *\*Wuniaree*, 1; *\*Khairca*, 1; *\*Sunastara* (Sunnasra), 3 miles; Encamping ground; thence proceed for 9 miles to *Rajkote* (described Route 17)

## ROUTE 19.

Proceeding in a W. by S. direction.

BARODA TO POORBUNDER, VIA PITLAUD AND PILLIAD BURRA,

DISTANCE, 265 MILES 1½ FURLONG.

ROUTES.	Distances of Stages.	
	Miles.	Fur.
Baroda to Pallad Burra, via Route 17 ..	120	6½
Bonera .....	15	3
Jhusdun .....	12	3
Durrooa .....	10	0
Ramode .....	8	6
Goundul .....	8	0
Veerpoor .....	11	2
Jaitpoor .....	8	4
Dhorajee .....	10	5
Oopla (Ooplettoon) .....	10	1
Gunnoda .....	8	3
Kotiana .....	13	6
Ranawow .....	9	4
Kundoorna (Ramka) .....	7	5
Poorbunder .....	10	1
	265	1½

Leave *Baroda* (Route 3); proceed via Route 17 to *\*Pallad Burra*, 120½ miles; thence along a good hard road, in some parts hilly, through an open, level, and cultivated country; pass *\*Surwa*, with a hilly range, standing ½ mile to the E.; *\*Bohera*, 15½ miles, small fort, almost surrounded by lofty hills; pass on to *\*Jhusdun*, 12½ miles. Encamping ground on the E. This place stands on the west bank of the *Bhadur* river (see Route 17), here 100 yds. wide, with steep banks; 2 miles distant stand low hills on both sides; thence proceed to *\*Athole*, 4½ miles; cross *Boudunpoore* river, 3 miles, here 70 yds. wide, with steep banks, to *\*Harrasia*; then cross *Samur* river to *\*Durrooa*, 2½ miles (Dharooa); also the *Kurmalla* river, here 50 yds. wide, to *\*Peeplee*, 4½ miles, *\*Nauch Mandava*, 2 miles; cross 2 nullahs to *Ramode*, 2½ miles, also the *Goundlee* river, 8 miles, to the walled town of

§ GOUNDUL. — Territory, Kattywar. Civil Authority, Political Agent at Rajkote. Military Authority, Officer commanding at Rajkote. Bazaar.

Thence cross nullah to a *mosque*, 1½ mile; cross 4 nullahs to *\*Gomia*, 7 miles; cross nullah, and 2 miles beyond stands

§ VEERPOOR. — Bazaar. Thence the country all along the route is infested with lions. Pass *\*Wus-sutree*, 3½ miles; *\*Petree*, 1½ mile, cross the *Phool-jar* river (which joins the Oolur near Parbuar) to

§ JAITPOOR, 3½ miles. — Bazaar. Then cross the *Bhadur* river to *\*Paında*, 2½; *\*Munkapoor*, 1½; *\*Goundala*, 3½ miles; and 2½ miles brings us to the town of

§ DHORAJEE. — Bazaar. Fort.

This place stands at the *Bhadur* river (Route 17), here a rapid stream, 240 yds. wide, rocky bed, and steep banks. The ford across here is quite impracticable for carts in the monsoon, when travellers must proceed along the left bank, and ford it opposite the village of *Kotiana*, 32½ miles; thence over a good road through a cultivated country, which at intervals becomes hard and rocky; pass *\*Bhola*, 3½ mile, the *Babooka* tank, then ford the *Bhadur* river (Route 17), 3½ miles, here quite impassable for carts, owing to the steepness of its banks; cross the *Mooj* river (which flows into the *Bhadur* stream), near the town of *Oopla*; also 4 nullahs; pass through a well cultivated country, and we proceed along

## THE SORUTH (Surashtra, Sorath)

### DISTRICT.

The most southerly division of the Kattywar Peninsula, which is bounded on the N. by Hallar, N.E. by Kattywar. E. by Babriwar, S. and S.W. by the Arabian Sea, and W. by Burda. It has an area of 3,300 square miles; military force of 2,863 men. Population, 320,820. 7 divisions. Revenue of £62,800, and pays a tribute of £9,959. The shore extends 93 miles from Kunkasa to Ruhan at Rajpoor, is bold, with good and safe soundings, con-

tains the seaports of Mangroal, Chorwaur, Somnath, Pattan, Korynaur, and Diu Island. The highest elevation is the granite peak of *Girnar*, in the N.E. The summit of this remarkable granite mountain, 3,600 feet above the sea, 10 miles from Janagurh, has around its base numerous gorges, valleys, and hills, covered with rich dense jungle, interspersed with black rocks. At the close of this luxuriant verdure the remainder of this sacred mount rises bare and isolated, having here and there gigantic masses of black granite rock, with white streaks of felspar, and perpendicular scarps from the N. and S. sides. At the extremity of the N. end there is an enormous pillar, which appears so lightly poised on its pinnacle, that the slightest breeze would dash it into atoms; such, however, is purely imaginary, as its solidity has, alas! too often been tested by numerous deluded natives casting themselves down from it; hence its name *Beiru Jhap*, "Leap of Death." There are no less than six peaks crowning this mount, the highest of which is that of Goruknath, the area of whose summit is only 10 feet in diameter, having on its top a small shrine, excavated out of a single stone, dedicated to Goruknath, and in like manner shrines surmount the others. The ancient Palace of Khengar stands on a lofty table land on the other side of the mount, about 600 feet from the summit, close to which are several Jain Temples, ascended by steps, forming a pathway about 5 feet wide, all of which are situated in the enclosures containing the temples, a dhurmsalla, and 2 tanks. These edifices were originally built of granite, but the devastations committed on them by the fanatic Mussulmans, and the injuries of ages, have all been repaired by stone procured from the base. They are dedicated to some spiritual pastor of the Jains, whom they (the Jains) consider to have been a Deity. The largest and most beautiful, though not the *oldest*, is that dedicated to Nimmnath; then follow those to Parishat, &c. Here are small images of all these Deities, but the most remarkable and conspicuous is that of Rikhabdeo, which is a colossal sitting granite figure, 13 feet high from the top of the head to the seat. The S. end of the enclosure, which contains 3 antique temples erected by the Buddhists, is flanked by the Palace of Khengar, the ancient King of Saurashtra (Guzerat), which has embattled walls, with massive towers, constructed of large solid granite blocks, commanding the entrance to the precincts. This mount appears to be the seat of a system of worship of very great antiquity, and probably a graft of the Buddhist faith. The edicts of Pyadasi prove that this spot and the vicinity were the strongholds of the Manotheists, whose system has dwindled down to Jainism. Four miles to the W. of the base stands a rock, having three inscriptions engraved thereon; that on the E. sets forth the Edicts of Pyadasi (Asoka, King of Pataliputra, Palibothra, and Nagadha), who reigned 247 B.C. They are 14, containing 15 lines of 25 letters, which fully set forth the tenets of the Buddhist faith, and ordinances inculcating respect for parents, neighbourly love, charity, humanity to mankind, as well as to animals, as the sure means of procuring eternal happiness and bliss. Here are also a few Brahmanical and Mussulmans'

temples. The principal inhabitants of this spot are priests and ascetics of all the above creeds. It is distant 175 miles from Baroda, 145 Surat, and Bombay 230 miles. The principal streams watering it are the Bhadur, Kutin, Mohandarya, and Vrididi, all of which flow to the S.W. The lower portion of this district is the most fertile in all Guzerat, irrigation being carried on by means of Persian wheels. It is well wooded, and produces sugar cane, wheat, jowaree, and mangoes. The Nawaub of Joonagurh (a Mussulman) governs it. The capital from whence that prince takes his title is situated in the N.E. We then enter the town of

§ OOPLETTOON (Ooplat), 1½ miles. — Territory, Kattywar (Hallar District, described Route 17). Civil Authority, Political Agent at Rajkote. Encamping ground on the river Mooj. Bazaar. Houses, 700. High walled fort; then cross the *Venoo* river to *Keelaka*, 5 miles;

§ GUNNODE, 3½ miles. — Territory, Kattywar (Sorath District). Civil Authority, Political Agent at Rajkote. Military Authority, Officer commanding at Rajkote. Encamping ground. Bazaar. It is a well built place, standing on the *Bhadur* river and has on the S. side a deep ditch, ½ mile long and 12 feet wide; thence along a good road through a rocky, barren country; pass *Weenosra*, 4½; *Chowta*, 5½ miles; cross *Sarun* river and 4 nullahs to

§ KOTIANA, 3½ miles. — Encamping ground. Bazaar. Population, 20,000. Houses, 1,600.

This place stands on the *Bhadur* river; then pass on to *Mal*, 2½ miles, *Kundoorna*, (Rainka), 4½ miles, small fort; thence through an open country to the *Minsar* river, 3½ miles; cross it to *Wurwala*, 3½; *Ranawoo*, 6½ (encamping ground E.); *Wumana*, 4½; *Rungana*, 1½ mile; cross a creek, fordable at low water; pass over a very stony road for 2 miles, and enter

## THE BURDA (JAITPOOR) DISTRICT.

Which is bounded on the N. and N.E. by Hallar, E. by Sorath, S.W. by the Arabian Sea. It has an area of 570 square miles, 103 villages, population 46,980, pays a tribute of £877 10s. to the Guicowar, £2,280 to the British government, and £2,600 2s. for the military force maintained within it. It possesses a sea coast of 62 miles from N. W. to S. E., with the harbours of Meednee, Poorbunder, and Nurvee Bunder. It is level and well-watered with the brackish streams of Boorta and Bhadur. Wood is scarce, but iron ore abounds. It is governed by a chief of the Rajpoot (Jaitwa) tribe, who is descended from the monkey god Hanuman, surnamed Pancheria "tailed," from the popular belief that these princes literally have such appendages, and is styled the Rana of the walled town of

## § POORBUNDER.

Cantonment. Civil Authority, Political Agent at Rajkote. Military Authority, Officer in command of the British troops stationed here. Military Station. Seaport. Encamping Ground near the S.E. on rocky

ground. Bazaar. Well. Sea port. Bar at the entrance; vessels of 80 tons only can cross it. Exports: cotton, grain.

COMMERCE.—An extensive and lucrative trade is carried on with Africa, Beloochistan, Malabar, and Sindh.

## ROUTE 20.

Proceeding in a W. direction.

BARODA TO DWARKA, VIA PALLIAD  
AND GOUNDAL

DISTANCE ABOUT 327½ MILES.

ROUTES.	Distances of Stages.	
	Miles.	Fur.
Baroda to Palliad Burra, via Route 17.....	120	6½
Goundul, via Route 19 .....	57	3
Trakora .....	12	0
Kundora .....	14	0
Sajjiaree (Sadrial) .....	12	0
Pannellee .....	13	4
Jingnee .....	7	0
Jamwarree .....	9	0
Bhonnur .....	12	0
Phote. ....	12	0
Sirairree (Sural) .....	8	0
Gudka .....	10	0
Buttee .....	10	0
Mudhee .....	12	0
Dingee .....	10	0
Dwarka .....	8	0
	327	5½

Leave Baroda, via Route 17; proceed to Palliad (Palliad) Burra, 120½ miles; thence via Route 19 to Goundul, 57½ miles; then over a good road, pass Goudala, 10; \*Oomralla, 4 miles, standing on a nullah.

§ MEWASSA, 6 miles.—Civil Authority, Political Agent at Rajkote, 32 miles S.W. Military Authority, Officer commanding at Rajkote. This town stands on the Saparwarree river, here a broad stream, and 3 miles from the right bank of the Bhadur, thence through long grassy waste land to the walled town of

KUNDORNA (Kundora), 4 miles.—Bazaar. Towers 40 feet high, standing on the Jamka river; thence pass Kujoorra, 6; Teemree, 4; \*Sajjiaree (Sadrial), 2 miles; Encamping Ground on the B.N.E. on the banks of the Outoulee river, on which the place stands.

§ BAGA WUDUR, 7½ miles.—Encamping Ground, Stone fort, with a ditch 12 feet deep, standing on the Outoulee river which flows by its W. gate. Houses, 2,000. Population, 40,000.

§ PANNELLEE, 6 miles.—Encamping Ground on the W. Five towers standing amidst a beautiful country; Sidur; cross Poolchee (Poolcha) river, with a broad rocky bed; thence along a bad

circutous road to \*Jingnee, 7 miles; then the road becomes good; pass \*Joodpoor, 6 miles, standing on the Gundree river; \*Jamwarree, 3 miles, standing on a river situated in a well cultivated district; thence over an indifferent road to \*Jeerara, 6; \*Goomlee, 6 miles, picturesquely situated, with beautiful ruins, in an amphitheatre of wood-clad hills; \*Bhonnur, 6 miles, standing on the broad, shallow, rocky bedded Wurtoo river; then along a bad rocky road, cross 2 nullahs, one of which is very deep, to \*Phote (Phole), 12 miles, situated in a cultivated district, and standing on the bank of the Phote river, where there is Encamping Ground; then along open waste land, pass Kokur on the right; thence the road is bad to \*Sirairree (Sural), 8 miles, old fort standing on a stream; \*Gudka, 10 miles, standing on a river close to which wheat, cotton, and sugar cane are cultivated; then along a good road to § Buttee, 10 miles, tank; pass \*Moolasir Talao, 8½ miles, large tank; thence proceed across The Runn (Route 15). Here a large bank prevents it from joining the sea, and it forms the boundary between The Districts of Kaira (Route 4), and

## OKAMUNDUL (Okamandal),

The latter of which is situated at the N.W. extremity of Kattywar, washed by the sea on all sides, into which it stretches like a headland. It has an area of 334 square miles; sea coast of 75 miles; 43 villages; population, 12,590, who pay no tribute, are *Waghurs*, and subsist on plunder. The country, which is unproductive, and, when cultivated, only yields sufficient for home consumption, principally consists of hills, covered with milk bush, babool jungle, and dales. The few *Zemindars* who live in this barren, sterile, and waste district belong to the Rajpoot tribe, and were formerly fishermen. The staple article of export is The Conch Shell (*Sankh*), picked up in vast numbers of enormous size and exported to Bombay for transit to the markets of the Bengal provinces, where they are purchased by the Brahmans, who use them as prayer and dinner bells, and are also manufactured by the Hindoos into bracelets for their *inamoratas*. The Guikowar is recognised as their political chief, but the island of Beyt Sankhodwara, "Door of the Shell," (which contains The Kullorkot fort on the W. side), a fine structure with noble high towers mounted with heavy ordnance, having its formidable face towards the river. Here are numerous temples and shrines dedicated to *Krisna*. It is principally inhabited by Brahmans, who are supported by the alms of the vast concourse of pilgrims who flock thither. Immense quantities of Conch Shells are found on the banks of the shore, and a large trade is carried on in their exportation), is governed by a Rajpoot Rana of the Wadhil (Wahair) tribe, many of whose subjects inhabit several of the ruined mainland villages along the sea coast; thence pass on to \*Mudhee tank, 5½ miles, proceed over a good road; cross the Runn (Route 15), then through a jungly country to \*Dingee, 10 miles, small Encamping Ground; thence the road is good to the excellent

tank and encamping ground of \**Dosa Talao*, 6 miles; and so continues for 2 miles more to the large walled town of

### § DWARKA.

Territory, *Okamandal*. Civil Authority, Political Agent at Rajkote. Military Authority, Officer commanding at Rajkote. Encamping Ground on a plain W. of the Fort. Bazaar.

This town stands on an elevated ground on the W. shore close to the sea, and is celebrated for The Great Temple of *Krishna* or *Dwarkanath*, "The Lord of Dwarka" (hence its name), which is built on an eminence rising from the sea shore. It is separated from the town by a high wall, which must be passed in order to obtain a fine view of this structure, which consists of three parts, viz., The Hall (*Mundruff*), Penetralia (*Gabarra*), and Spire (*Sikra*), the first of which is a square, 21 feet, with 6 colonnaded stories, the lower one being 20 feet high and square formed, the architraves are placed transversely and form the base of the dome, whose apex is 75 feet. The foundation is composed of 4 massive pillars in each face, but as such were found insufficient to support the enormous weight, there are intermediate pillars which totally spoil the architectural beauty of this superb structure. The lower story is surrounded with a colonnaded piazza, 10 feet broad, from which other colonnaded portions project to the N., S., and W. Each storey has an inside gallery, with parapets 3 feet high, which are divided into rich sculptured compartments. The spire is built in the old style, with a number of pyramids resembling miniature temples, and gradually diminishing with the spire, which is 140 feet high. At the termination of the seventh separate story, the structure considerably decreases in diameter. Each story has also an open ornamented porch with pediments, small columns, and inside column placed upon column, the large architraves of which increase in size as the superimposed mass decreases, the majority of which are broken at the top by their own weight, still the aggregate unity retains them in their position. The building is 78 feet by 66 in internal dimensions, constructed of sandstone, which forms the substratum of the island, and rock, which is of a greenish hue, and when light shines on it, it has a *vitreous* transparent appearance. The Natives state that a bird annually rises from the foam of the sea, sports about, perches himself on the summit of this magnificent edifice, then falls down and dies; and, from the appearance of its plumage, the Brahmans pretend to be able to predict whether the monsoon will prove abundant or not. Close to it stands a small temple, dedicated to Deoki (*Krishna's* mother), and at the opposite angle is a smaller one, dedicated to *Krishna*, as *Madhu Rao* ("Prince, the Intoxicator"). The shallow *sacred* rivulet, *Gumti*, flows past this group of temples. About 18 miles N. stands *Amrara* (Muldwarka, or ancient Dwarka), celebrated as the place where *Krishna* breathed his last. About 95 miles S.E. stands *Mahadoorpoor*, supposed at one time to have been united to Mool-Dwarka, but since washed away by the sea.

## ROUTE 21.

Proceeding in an E. by N. direction.  
BARODA TO MHOW VIA GODRA, DOHUD,  
AND JABOOA.  
DISTANCE, 213 MILES  $\frac{1}{2}$  FURLONG.

ROUTES.	Distances of Stages.	
	Miles.	Fur.
Baroda to Dohud via Route 10 .....	93	1 $\frac{1}{2}$
Bysree .....	2	2
Kallia .....	11	6
Jabooa .....	12	0
Widlea .....	5	4
Para .....	8	7
Mhow via Route 9 .....	79	$\frac{1}{2}$
	213	0 $\frac{1}{2}$

Leave *Baroda*. via Route 10, and proceed to *Dohud* (Route 10), thence along a good cart track road, but rather sandy and full of stones in some parts, to a nullah 2 miles, cross it to \**Bysree*,  $\frac{1}{2}$  mile, standing on the *Chandoo* river; \**Kakria*, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; *Sallug*,  $\frac{1}{2}$  mile; thence along an open, undulating, partially cultivated country, cross *Chandoo* river,  $\frac{1}{2}$  mile, to \**Khyma*  $\frac{1}{2}$ ; \**Sumwarroo* (*Burra*),  $\frac{1}{2}$ ; \**Turwaddia* (*Burra*),  $\frac{1}{2}$ ; \**Turwaddia* *Chota*, \**Sumwarroo* *Chota*,  $\frac{1}{2}$ ; \**Kustia*, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; \**Kangul*, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$  mile; thence the road becomes very bad, especially for carts, it is but little travelled over, and consists of a succession of swells and hollows, intersected by many water courses (*nullahs*); then cross the *Kalee* river, 3 miles, which is the head water of the river *Ghogra* (*Ghogra*, *Gogra*, *Gharghara*, *Gogar*), which takes its source in the S.W. declivity of the mountain range, at an elevation of 18,000 feet, forming the N. boundary of Kumaon towards Thibet, at which it is 5 yds. broad. At 2 $\frac{1}{2}$  miles farther to the N.W. it is covered with snow and cannot be traced, nor is the road passable. After July it is found to be a small stream for 4 miles farther to the N.W., and 2 miles beyond is its head, in snow. The stream hardly flows at all in winter, and its water is entirely composed of thawed snow. It then flows in a S.E. direction to the valley of Beens, receiving several snow torrents, and at 30 miles from its source it is joined by the large stream *Kalipani* on the left; 2 miles below it bends to the S.W., and 23 miles beyond receives the *Dhooli*, which joins it on the right, in lat. 29° 57', long. 80° 38'; here it becomes an immense stream, with a large cataract rolling over vast rocks, which in some places form bridges, owing to its being jammed together by the terrific pressure against the sides of the mountains, containing deep ravines, down which it dashes, and in many parts it is quite concealed under glaciers. It is 80 yds. wide below the juncture, but a little beyond, owing to its receiving several mountain streams, it is 80 yds. wide. Thence it flows S.W., and 22 miles lower down, in lat. 29° 45', long. 80° 25', it receives on the right the *Gori* (*Gorigunga*), which is 1,972 feet above the sea, with a descent of 207 feet per mile, and equally as large a stream. 12 miles farther it receives on the left from *Nepal* (*Nipal*) the *Chumulea*, and 3 miles beyond, at the *Jhula* Ghant, there is a ferry from Kumaon to Nepal; here the elevation is 1,789 feet and the descent 12 feet per mile. At *Fuchesar*,

16 miles farther down, it receives on the right the Surjoo (Western), one of its largest tributaries. The stream then loses the name of Kalee, and is henceforth designated *Sarda, Surgoo, and Ghogra*. It now bends to the S.E., and 10 miles beyond receives the Lohoghat on the right, and 2 miles further a large tributary joins it on the left from Nepal on the W., then it inclines to the S., and 18 miles farther the Ludheea joins it. It thus forms an immense river at *Birindeo*, and 12 miles lower down it enters the plain of Hindostan, at an elevation of 798 feet; from thence it inclines S., and at the end of the 23 miles it is the boundary between Pillebheet and Oude, then flows S.E. for 45 miles and separates Shahjehanpore and Oude, in which part of its course from *Aundeya* it is navigable for vessels of moderate burthen, and 100 miles from *Birindeo* it receives the Kurnalli on the left from the Nepaules mountains, and down which a considerable quantity of timber is floated. 94 miles farther it is joined on the right by the Chouka and Wool streams; 22 miles beyond it receives on the left the Surjoo (Eastern), and as it flows through the kingdom of Oude it takes the names of *Deoha, Surgoo, Saraya, and Ghogra*. It now becomes navigable for large boats at all periods of the year, has an average rise and fall of 30 feet annually. 42 miles below this it skirts Goruckpore, forms the boundary of that place and Azimgurh, and on the left receives the Raptree; then flowing S.E. 8 miles, it becomes the boundary of Azimgurh and Sarun, and 28 miles farther that of Ghazeepore and Sarun, and joins the Ganges on the left side of Sarun. This river is wider, more rapid, and equally as deep as the Ganges, and is navigable all the year round up to the mountains; its navigation is rather dangerous, on account of the *Kunkur Shoals*, but if those obstacles were removed, which could easily be effected, not only would such ensure its free navigation, but also that of the Raptree and Chouka. Its length of course is 606 miles, average breadth 150 yds., with stony, deep bed and rapid stream, discharging in the dry season 4,800 cubic feet of water per second. At a few miles from its source it separates the British territory of Kumaon from Nepal. Thence cross it to \**Kallia* (Gallea), \**Pittawul*, 1; \**Woree*, 1½; cross the *Mohud* river to \**Kakur*; \**Durra*, 1½; \**Kairee*, ½; \**Gullar*; \**Mahasoria*, 1½; \**Kurrawul*, 1½; \**Mainda*, 2 miles, close to all of which the country is slightly cultivated, thence the whole of the route leads through stunted jungle, enter the

### JABOOH DISTRICT,

and pass on to

§ **JABOOAH**, 1½ miles.—Territory, Jabooah (Guzerat). Civil Authority, Resident at Baroda. Military Authority, Officer commanding at Baroda. Encamping ground. Bazaar. Telegraph station at Baroda.

This walled town, with circular mason bastions, stands in a lovely valley, beautifully surrounded by undulating and broken ground, to the E. of a hilly range. It is the capital of the district, and contains the Rajah's palace, which is well fortified and romantically situated on the bank of a fine lake S. of the town; thence pass along a good road to *Widlea*,

5½; *Para*, 8½ miles; described Route 9, by which proceed to

†§ **MHOW**, (Route 9.)

## ROUTE 22.

**BARODA TO MHOW, VIA OODEEPOOR, KOOKSHEET, AND BHOPAWUR.**

DISTANCE ABOUT 217½ MILES.

ROUTES.	Distances of Stages.	
	Miles.	Fur.
Baroda to Kookshee via Route 13 .....	125	2½
Heerlea .....	7	0
Bang .....	5	0
Tanda .....	12	2
Bhopawur .....	13	1
Mhow via Route 9 .....	55	0
	217	5½

Leave *Baroda* via Route 13, proceed to § *Kookshee*, 125½ miles (Route 13); then cross the *Girna* river (which rises in lat. 20° 37', long. 75° 45', on the E. of the Syadree range, flows through Khandeish E. for 120 miles, then N. for 50 miles, and falls into the Taptee (Tapti) on the left in lat. 21° 9', long. 75° 17'); thence the road becomes stony and interspersed with hills and thick jungle, pass \**Poor*; \**Koondara*; \**Heerlea*, 7 miles; cross *Wagree* river; thence proceed to inspect the excavated sculptured Caves, 2 miles; pass on to *Baugh*, 3 miles, which stands on the *Baugnee* river, and which cross previously; thence along a country infested with tigers, pass *Wikla*, 1½; *Kudwarra*, 2½; *Wanke*, 2½; *Gotaree*, 1; *Jaitgurbh*, 2½; *Tanda*, 2½ miles; encamping ground ½ mile S.; a fort in good order; cross a *nullah*, 2½ miles; thence along a bad road to *Ambapool*, ½ mile; cross *nullah*, 4½ miles; and we then enter

### THE JOWRA TERRITORY (Malwa.)

Which is situated between lat. 23° 32' and 24° 10', long. 74° 53' and 75° 35', has an area of 872 square miles. Population, 85,456. Military force of 850 men. Revenue, £80,000. It is governed by a Patan Chief (the Nawab of Jowra), the representative of Ghuffoor Khan, who through the instrumentality of the British government in 1818 obtained this Jaghire at the treaty of Mundesoor, on condition that he should keep up a *Sebundy* (armed police) for the protection of his Pergunnah, and have ready for immediate service 850 men. Then cross *nullah* to *Tanda Ghat*, which is very steep; then cross *nullah* to

### § RINGNODE (Ringnod):

Territory, Malwa (Jowra district). Civil Authority, Resident at Indore, and Assistant Collector at Bhopawur. Bazaar. Telegraph station at Indore (Indur).

DAWKES to Jawna, 8 miles.

This town stands on the left bank of a branch of the *Chumbul* river. Thence along a rugged, stony, rocky, hilly road, covered with dense jungle to § *Bhopawur* (Route 9). Thence the road being very steep, officers if proceeding with ordnance or carts should travel from *Tanda* to *Boree* and *Vizlam*, where the Ghaut is not so steep. From *Chota Oodeypoor* and *Bhopawur* neither carts, bullocks, or

any considerable quantity of water or provisions are obtainable, as the villagers in the small hamlets passed through are *unwilling* to assist travellers, besides the dense jungle after the rains renders the country *exceedingly unhealthy*, hence travellers should, if practicable, proceed *via* Route 21.

## ROUTE 23.

**BARODA TO NEEMUCH, VIA OOMREIT, VEEPOOR, AND BANSWARRA.**

DISTANCE, 268½ MILES.

ROUTES.	Distances or Stages.	
	Miles	Fur.
Baroda to Sokra .....	7	2½
Kanpoor .....	7	0½
Oomreit .....	10	7
Tasra .....	9	4
Balsinore .....	15	0
Mulhlee .....	10	0
Beerpoor .....	9	3
Bakrool .....	14	0
Surtana .....	10	0
Peit .....	9	1
Pudder River .....	13	1
Gurriakote .....	9	5
Urjoon .....	11	0
Tulwarra .....	13	0
Kompra .....	8	7
Chota Sirwan .....	14	5
Burra Sirwan .....	15	2
Nimre .....	15	6
Chopna .....	13	6
Purtabgurh .....	17	1
Rutana (Rutanjoona) .....	10	2
Jerrun .....	11	0
Neemuch (Cantonment Thal) .....	12	0
	268	3

Leave *Baroda* (Route 3), proceed along a good but narrow road, through an enclosed and well cultivated country, pass *Chanee*, Encamping Ground; Bazaar; *Seswa* ½ mile; well; shops; *Sokra*, 6 miles; shops; 20 wells; pass on the left *Busiba* and *Bhyra*, ½ mile; thence the road leads through a long narrow ravine for upwards of 6½ miles to the *Myhee* river (Route 4), here 500 yds. broad, with a stream 60 yds. wide and 18 inches deep, cross it to *Kanpoor*, 7½ miles; encamping ground to the N.; thence through an open cultivated district, pass *Selee*, ½ mile, on the right; *Orr*; *Oomreit*, 10½ miles; *Samlode*; and we then reach the town of

**§ DAKORE.**—Territory, Guzerat. Civil Authority, Resident at Baroda. Military Authority, Officer commanding at Baroda. Bazaar. Telegraph Station at Baroda.

**ATTRACTION.**—The celebrated Temple.

Pass on to *Wanultee*; *Tasra*; 9½ miles; encamping ground between two tanks; the adjacent country is well wooded and cultivated, thence along a good road, which here and there becomes sandy, deep, and heavy, pass the two Bheel (Bhil) hamlets of *Bakrool* and *Bheelwarra*, to

**§ BALASINORE**, 15 miles.—Territory, Guzerat (Balasinore Jaghire). Civil Authority, Political Agent at Myhee (Mahi) Kanta, stipend, £1,630 per annum,

and £240 travelling expenses. Military Authority, Superintendent of Guicowars (Gaikwads), Contingent in Mahi Kanta, £480 per annum. Residence of the Nawaub and his capital. Encamping Ground open to the N. Bazaar. We then pass through

## THE JAGHIRE OF BALASINORE (Balasinheshwar),

Which is bounded on the N. by Mahi Kanta, S.E. by Rewa Kanta, S.W. by Kaira. It extends from latitude, 22° 5' to 23° 17', longitude, 73° 17' and 73° 40', has an area of 258 square miles; population, 19,096; military force, 60 pawns and 8 cavalry; revenue, £1,154, pays annual tribute of £1,000 to the British Government.

**HISTORICAL REMINISCENCES.**—This Jaghire was given to the Emperor of Delhi, but in 1768 the Peishwa took possession of it, at whose fall in 1818, it became tributary to the British Government. Its revenue was for some time sequestrated, owing to a state creditor having been murdered, and the British Government held it until the present Rajah (a Mussulman, the Scion of the Babi family) became of age, when in 1846, it was restored to him in a flourishing condition. Thence over a broken uneven road, through a level country, interspersed with cultivated spots and open jungle, pass *Chullulee*, 10 miles, encamping ground; *Lakepoora*.

**§ BEERPOOR** (Veerpoor), 9½ miles.—Territory, Guzerat. Civil Authority, Political Agent at Mahi Kanta. Encamping Ground on good high ground on the S.W.

Belongs to the Nawaub of Balasinore (a descendant of Osman Khan), to whom it was given by Shahjehan Padshah of Delhi; thence over a good but confined jungle road, to the *Turakia Ghat*, 8 miles; cross it at a slight ascent of ½ mile between 2 hills; pass *Bakrool*, 6 miles; encamping ground close to a tank on the N.; shops; *Pandulwarra*; *Surtana*, 10 miles, encamping ground on high ground; thence the road becomes sandy and jungly at the 5th mile. *Peit*, 9 miles, confined encamping ground; cross *Pudder* river, 13½ miles, to *Ghata* (the traveller can proceed from *Peit* to *Gurriakote*, *via* *Koora*, encamping ground, which is shorter, but artillery cannot be transported this route); *Gurriakote*, 9½ miles; fort standing on an eminence above the *Myhee* river; encamping ground on the N.E. and W. of that stream. This place was formerly of considerable importance until the Pindarees plundered it, when it fell into decay; then cross the *Myhee* river (Route 4); here a stream 120 yds. bed, 400, and depth 2 feet, to *Koodulkote*, *Bullya*, *Anjoona*, and *Sudderpoor*; *Urjoon Singke Gurkee*, 11 miles, encamping ground open and high; then along a bad stony road for 2 miles, the remainder being good, pass *Purtabpoora*, *Soota-gurka*, *Koolsulpooree*, *Tulwarra*, 13 miles, good encamping ground on high ground; thence along a light, sandy, but good road, through a fertile valley, pass *Soondurpoora*, *Goslik*, *Kompra*, 8½ miles; we then enter the hilly tract of the E. part of Guzerat, and W. of Malwa, called

## BAGUR,

A very rough dense jungle country, with ranges N. and S., containing the

## TERRITORY OF DOONGURPOOR,

And also that which we now enter of

### BANSWARRA,

Which is situated on the W. of Malwa, bounded on the N. by Doongurpoor and Oodeypore (Mówar), N.E. and E. by Pertabgarh, S. by the Territories of Holkar and Jabooah, and W. by Rewa Kanta, is 45 miles long from N. to S., 33 broad from S. to W., has an area of 1,440 square miles; population, 144,000; revenue of £40,000; pays an annual tribute to the British government of £2,500; military force of 525, and 33 Thakoor (Chiefs).

**HISTORICAL REMINISCENCES.**—This Rajpoot state is governed by a member of the Rajah of Oodeypoor's family. It belonged to the Delhi empire until the Marátha ascendancy. In 1812 its ruler offered to become tributary to the British government if it would expel the Maráthas, but no treaty was entertained until 1818, when one was concluded, but was repudiated two months afterwards by the chief. In 1824 the Bheels and other robbers who had infested this district, were totally suppressed. In 1825 its revenue had increased to £30,000, but the Rajah and his minister carried on a most debasing system of profligacy. In 1831 the Bheels again infested this district, and committed the most diabolical outrages. In 1835 a large amount of tribute was due to the British government, whose political agent remonstrated at the waste of the revenue, and intimated that decisive measures would be adopted if a change were not effected. Part of the arrears were liquidated, the minister dismissed, and a compact entered into with the Rajah of Pertabgarh to suppress the marauders. The chief soon died, and leaving no hereditary successor, Bahadoor Sing was elected by the Council of Chiefs. *Suttee* formerly existed to an alarming extent in this district, but it has been totally abolished. Thence along a stony, uneven road for 14½ miles to the town of

‡ **BANSWARRA.**—Territory, Bagur (Bunswarra district). Civil Authority, Political Agent at Neemuch. Military Authority, Officer Commanding at Neemuch. Encamping Ground on the N. ½ mile from the town, near the tank. Bazaar. Telegraph Station at Neemuch. Pop. 8,000, chiefly Brahmans and Mussulmans. This town, the capital of the state, stands 8 miles W. of the left bank of the *Mihce* river (Route 3), has a rampart with a considerable area converted into gardens, the palace of the Rajah in which he resides is a large turreted embattled structure, standing on an eminence, commanding a superb view of the town, close to a magnificent tank, with fine trees overhanging it, and which is ascended by a handsome flight of steps. Here are also some Hindoo Temples. Thence pass along a road to the E., well adapted for wheeled carriages, through an open country pass † *Chota Sirwun*; ‡ *Burra Sirwun*, 15½; § *Ninore*, 15½; ¶ *Chopna*, 13½ miles; then proceed 17½ miles, and we enter

### THE RAJ OF PERTABGARH.

Comprising part of Bagur and the whole of Kantal, which is bounded on the N.W. and N. by the Mewar (Oodeypore) State, E. by Mundesore, Jowra, and Rutlaum, S.W. by Banswarra. It is situated be-

tween lat. 23° 14' and 24° 14', and long. 74° 27' and 75°, has an area of 1,457 square miles. Pop. 145,700. Revenue, £17,500. Military force, 250 cavalry, 300 infantry, and 200 policemen.

**HISTORICAL REMINISCENCES.**—This state formerly belonged to the Mughal empire, and was governed by Salim Sing, who obtained permission to coin money and had the Salim Shahee Rupee coined at the Pertabgarh mint, from which in latter years much debased money was issued. It became tributary to Holkar, and in 1818 the Rajah, who belongs to the junior branch of the Oodeypore reigning family, entered into a treaty with the E.I.C. to pay an annual tribute of £7,270. Dulpot Singh relinquished his claim to the throne of Doongerpoor on his accession to this Rajahship. Thence over a good road with a gravelly soil, through an open, level and well cultivated country, and we then enter

### THE MEWAR (Meywar), OR OODEYPOOR STATE,

The principal of the Rajpoot Territories, which is bounded on the N. by Ajmeer; E. by Boondes, Gwallor, Tonk, and Pertabgarh; S. by Banswarra, Doongerpoor, and Myhee Caunta (Kanta); N.W. by Serohce, Godwar, and Ajmera. It is 150 square miles long from N. to S., and 130 broad; has an area of 11,614 square miles. Population, 1,161,400, chiefly engaged in tin-mining, pays a tribute of £20,000, and £5,000 for the maintenance of the Bheel Corps, out of a revenue of about £40,000. The Aravulli Range extends from Oodeypore to Serohce, thence N. through Komulnair to Ajmera, separating the States of Oodeypore and Joudpore (where it is called *Mhairwarra*). It is from 6 to 15 miles long, interspersed with numerous valleys and defiles, the favourite retreats of the Maira, Minas, and Bheel tribes. To the S. of Komulnair, are *aboriginal races*, living in a primitive state, paying no tribute, and acknowledging no allegiance. Tin and copper abound, and the natives imagine that the entire district contains other minerals. The elevation is about 2,000 feet. The principal rivers which traverse it are the Banas and Beris, flowing from the Aravulli Range.

**HISTORICAL REMINISCENCES.**—The native tradition of the origin of this kingdom is, that it was founded by the Sola Dynasty, who ruled over Ouda. The princes trace their genealogy from Loh, the son of Ráná, who came from the Punjab, and founded the city of Lahore (Lahur, Lohkote); their leader, Kappah Sena, then went to Guzerat, and there formed the principality of Ballabi (Kattywar), where they remained until A.D. 524, when the Indo-Bactrians drove them E., which caused them to establish the kingdom under Bappa. The present tribe and ruler are of Persian lineage, first styled Gehlote, from a chief of that name, whose dynasty began in 728, and who afterwards called himself Sesodia, 59 rulers of which have filled this throne. Bappa drove back Caliph Walid's commander (Mahomed Casim) on his advance to Chittoor, after having conquered Sinda. Samarsl appears to have ascended the throne four centuries afterwards, during whose rule Pirthi Raj became Emperor of Delhi. In 1191, he completely routed the Mahometan



leader, Shahabadin, afterwards Mahomed of Ghor. In 1193, the Emperor of Delhi, having married his sister to Samarsal, he leagued with him to accomplish the subjugation of the Indian empire, and both advanced to the *Cuggar* river, confident of success. There a bloody engagement took place between them, and Mahomed of Ghor, when Samarsal and all his nobles fell, and Delhi was taken by assault. Nevertheless, this kingdom, through the anarchy which ensued after the overthrow of the Hindu power, kept up its independence until 1303, when the capital (Chittoor) was plundered by the Delhi troops; but Hamir, then the ruling king, soon recaptured it, took the Emperor prisoner, and compelled him to deliver up Ajmere Nagore, Runthumbore, and Sooe Sopoer. The princes of Marwar, Jeypore, Boombec, and Gwalior formed alliances with him, and that kingdom became as powerful as it had ever been previous to the Tartar rule over Hindustan, in which state it remained for upwards of 150 years, until the accession of Sanga, at which time it reached its zenith of splendour. In 1527, Baber the Tartar, after a most murderous engagement against Sanga (who retired to the hills and soon died), took it. He was succeeded by his son Rana Rutna, in 1550, who, after having ruled five years, was killed in a duel by the Prince of Boombec, who had carried off his intended bride. His brother, Bikramajeet, succeeded him, whose overbearing conduct provoked the hostility of his own chiefs during which anarchy the Sultan of Guzerat (Bahadoor) laid siege to Chittoor, which was most heroically defended, but the besieged not being able to hold out any longer, they immolated 1,300 females, threw the gates open, rushed on the enemy, and perished. On the approach of Humayoon (Baber's son), the Sultan retired, the king then returned to his capital, but owing to his arrogance, was deposed, and killed by his nobles; then Bunbeer usurped the throne, but was soon driven therefrom by the legitimate heir, Rana Ody Sing (son of Rana Sanga). In 1568, the Emperor Akbar captured Chittoor, at the siege of which 30,000 Rajpoots, 1,700 kinsmen of the sovereign, and nine queens perished. The king retired to the Valley of Girico, founded Oodeypore, afterwards the capital of the state, and died four years afterwards. His son Pertab, succeeded him, and after several tremendous conflicts with Akbar, fled towards Scinde. After recruiting his forces, he defeated the Imperial army at Dewel, and regained possession of nearly all his territory, which he retained until his demise. His son Umra reigned in peace, but Akbar's successor, Jehanghir, was twice routed by Rana Umra; he then declared Sogra (Rana Pertab's brother) Rana at Chittoor, but after an anarchy of seven years, Sogra placed Rana Umra in quiet possession of the capital. Jehanghir then sent a large force against him under his son, which was completely defeated at the Kanmor Pass. He then despatched another army, headed by Mohobot Khan, but whose exploits not answering the Emperor's expectations, he pitched his camp at Ajmeer, and gave the command of his army to his son, Sultan Koorum (the celebrated Shah Jehan), and in 1613, the Rana submitted, who received him-

self and son (Kurrum Sing) with great kindness and distinction, and in 1621, he abdicated in favour of his son Kurrum, who, dying in 1628, was succeeded by Juggut Sing, and in 1654, Raj Sing ascended the throne. In 1681, the Emperor Aurungzib repeated the capitation tax, which he had levied on the Hindus and Rajpoots, at the close of which year Jey Sing ascended the throne, and governed peaceably for 20 years. He was succeeded by his son Umra, who entered into a confederacy with the Chiefs of Mewar, Marwar, and Amber, to overthrow the Mahomedan ruler. In 1713, they drove out the Mogul officers, and destroyed the mosques that had been built on the sites of the Hindu temples. This alliance was, however, broken by Ajit, the Rana of Marwar, who married his daughter to the emperor. In 1716, Uma Rana died, and Sangram Sing ascended the throne, during whose reign the influence of this kingdom was considerably weakened. In 1734, he died, and was succeeded by his son Juggut Sing II., who ceded the *Chouth* to the Marathas. In 1736, Bajee Rao entered into a treaty with the Rana, and agreed to pay £16,000 annually to the Pelahwa. At the death of Sawaie Jey Sing of Jeypore, in 1743, his son, Esuri Sing, was proclaimed Rajah, but his claim was disputed by Madhu Sing (a younger son by the Rana's sister). The Rana sided with his nephew, and Esuri Sing was aided by Scindiah; and in 1747, the Rana was completely routed. He then entered into an alliance with Holkar to pay him £64,000 on the deposition of Esuri Sing, which the latter obtained by causing a dose of poison to be administered to that prince. In 1752, Rana Juggut Sing died, and his son, Pertap, reigned three years, during which period the Marathas committed great ravages in his territories. In 1762, he died, and his uncle (Rana Ursi) came to the throne, who, having excited the hatred of his chiefs, they aided Rutna Sing (a posthumous son of Rana Raj Sing) in his pretensions to the throne. The result was a civil war. Scindiah espoused the cause of Rutna Sing, and in 1768, the Rana was defeated at Oojein. Scindiah then besieged Oodeypore, but which held out through the bravery of Dewan Umra Chund Burwa; he was obliged to raise it, and signed a treaty not to support the Pretender, on receiving the sum of £700,000, but he afterwards retracted and demanded £900,000. Umra, exasperated at his baseness, tore the treaty into atoms, and sent the pieces back to the perfidious Scindiah, who, overawed by the boldness of Umra, accepted the amount originally covenanted for, which it was agreed to pay him, *minus* the amount of expenses which his duplicity had caused to be incurred. One-half of that sum was paid down, and the districts of Jawud, Jeerma, Neemuch, and Morwun were mortgaged for the residue. The latter was made over to Holkar in 1771, who at that time obtained Neembahaira. Rana Ursi, while out hunting, was killed by the Prince of Boondce; his son, Rana Hamir (a minor) succeeded him. In 1775, owing to the Beygoo chief having rebelled and retained crown lands, the Queen Mother solicited the assistance of Scindiah, who exacted £5,000 from the chief (which he kept), took possession of Keri Singali and Ruttungurh, and made over

to Holkar Irmia Jauth, Beechore, and Nuddomay. In 1778, the Rana died, and his brother, Bheem Singh (a minor) came to the throne, when bloody conflicts ensued among the chiefs, during which anarchy Holkar and Scindiah devastated the kingdom. The Raja of Jeypore's offer for the hand of the Princess Kishna Kour, was acceptable to her father, the Rana, but Rana Maun Singh also proposed for her. This led to a sanguinary war between the Marwar and Jeypore States, and the murder by poison, of the princess, which act was instigated by the Rana's minister. From 1806 to 1817, the kingdom was plundered by the Marathas and Pindarees, under Ameer Khan. In the latter year, the Rana of Odeypore entered into a treaty with the British Government. In 1828, the Bheem Singh died, and his only son, Jowan Singh, succeeded him, who also died in 1838, without issue, and was succeeded by Surdan Singh (chief of Bangalore), who, dying in 1842, the present Rana Maharand Surroop Singh, ascended the throne, whose army revolted during the rebellion of 1857-58-59, but was disarmed by the British troops.

Proceed to § *Amloda*, 2; § *Damunee*, 1½ mile. Thence pass on to § *Bowasta*, 1½; § *Pamoree*, 2½; § *Rutana* (Rutanjoora), 10½ miles; the country on the left is heavy and jungly. Proceed along a rough road; pass § *Thirran*, 2; § *Kojulle*, 1½; § *Burree*, 1½; § *Kurruur*, 3½; and 3 miles beyond stands the town of § *JEERUN*.—Territory, Meywar (Gwalior). Civil Authority, Political Agent at Neemuch. Military Authority, Officer commanding at Neemuch. Bazaar.

This town, the capital of

### THE JEERUN DISTRICT,

Which belongs to the Scindia family, stands at an elevation of 1,590 feet above the sea, with hills to the left. Thence pass § *Burkaira*, 2; § *Bheema-Kaira*, 2; § *Lauch*, 1½; § *Luchmee*, 1; § *Peeplee*, 1½; and 4½ miles farther brings us to the *Cantonments of Neemuch* (Route 10).

## ROUTE 24.

Proceeding N.E. by E.

BARODA TO NEEMUCH, VIA GODRA, JHALLODE, BANSWARRA, AND PURTABGURH.

DISTANCE, ABOUT 261½ MILES.

ROUTES.	Distance of Stages.	
	Miles.	Fur.
Baroda to Sallia, <i>via</i> Route 10.....	61	7½
Puttunagree .....	8	2
Singwar .....	9	0½
Jhalla .....	8	4
Limree .....	2	3½
Jhallode (Jhellode) .....	6	4½
Zambasara .....	15	0
Kunjra (Kullinjra) .....	17	0
Burrodea .....	8	0
Banswarra .....	10	0
Neemuch, <i>via</i> Route 23 .....	151	4½
	261	2½

Leave *Baroda* (Route 3), and proceed *via* Route 10 to *Sallia*, Route 10; thence along a narrow but good

road, with hills right and left; pass § *Maturin*, 1½; § *Worodea*, ½; thence between hills, § *Nowagayum*, 2½; cross the *Kolearee* river to § *Puttunagree*, 1½; § *Limodur*, 1½; § *Wamulla*; then cross the *Hurru* river, ½ (the descent easy and shelving, the ascent steep and rocky, 40 yds. broad), to § *Champerwad*, ½; § *Peepulja*, 1½; § *Arodo*, ½; § *Singwar*, 2½ miles, which stands on the *Boivira* river; Tanna of eight sepoy; here the country becomes very jungly. The road for 400 yds. leads through the rough stony bed of the *Bumrajee* river; thence it becomes narrow and stony, but occasionally good; pass § *Padla*, ½; then cross five nullahs to *Kurroodee*, 3½; ascend the small ghat (½ mile long, easy ascent, and free from stones), 1½ mile, which forms the boundary of the *Baria District* (see Route 10). The hills and jungle now give place to an open country; pass § *Kallia*, ½ mile; bazaar, mosque, small temple, large beautiful tank, situated in lat. 23° 7', long. 74° 9'; and then enter the

### PERGUNNAH OF JHALLODE,

Formerly of considerable importance. It contains 17 towns; pass § *Thalla*, 2½; § *Peepulja*, 1½; cross the *Parasag* river, ½, to § *Dongree*, 1½; § *Karapanee*, ½; cross the *Mahasin* river, through deep cuttings, over an easy road; pass § *Kussonar*, 1½; thence for 2½ miles to the town of

§ *LIMREE*.—Territory, Jhallode (Guzerat). Civil Authority, Political Agent at Rewa Kanta, and resident at Baroda. Bazaar. Houses, 400. Ruined fort. Population, 4,500. Thence along a good, hard, broad road, through an open and cultivated country; pass § *Sandree*, ½ mile; cross *Mahasin* river, 60 yds. broad, and north bank steep; then over an easy road, along deep cuttings, pass § *Wurrode*, 1½; § *Sampooee*; § *Munsullar*, 1½; and 2½ miles farther brings us to the town of

§ *JHALLODE*.—Civil Authority, Resident at Baroda, and Political Agent at Rewa Kanta. Bazaar. Dhurmsalla. Tank. Mosques. Small Temples. Houses, two-storied, well built of brick, with tiled roofs. Small fort. Thence along thin jungle, cross *Anas* river; then through an open country to § *Doongra*, 15 miles; pass over a stony road for 6 miles, thence it becomes good through thin jungle to § *Tambasara*, 11; § *Kunjra* (Kullinjra), 6 miles; thence through an open country, over a good road, to § *Burrodea*, 8; pass § *Banswarra*, 10 miles, and proceed, *via* Route 23, to the *Cantonments of Neemuch* (Route 10).

## ROUTE 25.

Proceeding S. by W.

BARODA TO TUNKARIA BUNDER.

DISTANCE, 46½ MILES.

ROUTES.	Distances of Stages.	
	Miles.	Fur.
Baroda to Padra (S. Gate) .....	10	4
Goasud .....	10	7
Jumbosoor .....	13	0
Tankaria (Tunkaria) Bunder .....	12	0
	46	3

This route will soon be performed per railway, as the line is fast progressing.

Leave **Baroda** (Route 3), proceed along a good broad cart, but rather heavy and sandy road, across an open country, interspersed with mango trees, pass \**Wasma*, 4; \**Bheel*, 1½; \**Nowagawm*, 1½; *Sangma*, 1½ mile, to the town of

**PADRA**, 2 miles.—Territory, Gulcowar (Guzerat). Civil Authority, Resident at Baroda. Military Authority, Officer commanding at Baroda. Encamping ground on the S.W. Bazaar. Telegraph Station at Baroda, 4 miles. Dhurmsalla (dilapidated) on the bank of the tank.

Pass §*Lutteepora*, 1½; §*Runnoo*, 2½; *Bhoj*, 1½; §*Mhowla* (Mohul), 3½; §*Gosaid*, 1½ mile; encamping ground on the E. side, near the travellers' bungalow on the S.E.; §*Kooral*, 2 miles. small dhurmsalla; §*Kunjur* (Kunjut), 3½; §*Ochud*, 1½ mile. small dhurmsalla; cross creek, 4½ miles, to §*Bawan Kairee*, ½ mile, encamping ground; and 1 mile beyond we enter

### THE PERGUNNAH OF JUMBOOSER,

and proceed to the town of

§**JUMBOOSER**.—(Route 6.)

Here are several large Tanks, but owing to the malignant and deadly malaria which prevails throughout the greater part of the year, on account of the rapid vegetation, it is considered extremely unhealthy. Pass \**Kuluk*, 3½; *Doria*, 3½; and 2½ miles leads us to

### = §**TUNKARIA** (Tuncaria).

Territory, Broach (Guicowar's). Civil Authority, Collector at Broach, Resident at Baroda. Military Authority, Officer commanding at Baroda. Travellers' bungalow (custom-house bungalow for European travellers). Bazaar Large dhurmsalla at the Bunder, 2½ miles. Railway to Baroda nearly finished. Bullock hackeries can be hired Custom-house at the Bunder, 2½ miles. Productions—Cotton, coarse cloths, grain, produce of the Mowa (*Bassia Latifolia*).

This seaport stands on the N. side of the estuary of the Dadur, a small river which falls into the Gulf of Cambay.

Thence proceed to the Bunder, 2½ miles (landing place or port), formed by a creek from the Dadur river, and exceedingly well calculated for the embarkation and disembarkation of troops in native boats, as they lie in the mud without being injured. The tide here rises and falls so rapidly that, it is dangerous to anchor off the river.

## ROUTE 26.

Proceeding S.E. in the months of Sept. and Oct. **BARODA TO TULLUKWARRA, VIA DUBHOE.**  
DISTANCE, 44½ MILES.

ROUTES.	Distances of Stages.	
	Miles.	fur.
Baroda to Dubhoe, via Route 13.....	21	6
Ludhpora.....	15	1
Tullukwarra.....	7	4
	44	3

Leaving **Baroda**, proceed *via* Route 13 to **Dubhoe** (Route 9), then over a rough road, very difficult for carts, almost impassable, when the ground has been well moistened with rain, along an uncultivated brushwood country (the *dy-paths* of which are easier traversed in the monsoon than the main route), pass

### §**SIDHPOOR**,

2 miles.

Territory. Guzerat. Civil Authority, Political Agent for Rewa Kanta, at Baroda. Military Authority, Officer commanding at Baroda. Bazaar.

This town stands on the Saraswati river, which the Brahmans and Gossains consider as a holy stream, hence many wealthy individuals of both these castes reside here. It contains a sacred college (*Madh*), where pupils are instructed in their religious precepts, and travellers of those creeds are here most hospitably entertained.

The Bohrahs (*Merchant* tribe), who are natives of Guzerat, formerly resided in the town and vicinity of Ahmadabad, where they were converted to *Istani* by Mulla 'Ali, whose tomb is to be seen at Khambayat (Cambay), in the 14th or 15th century. It has been *erroneously* stated by that celebrated orientalist, H. T. Colebrooke, Esq., that they are distinct from the *Isma'iliyahs* (so named from Ismail, the son and successor of Imam Jafar Sadik), as they recognise the legality of the last half-dozen Imams, but later researches show that they belong to that sect, as they reverence 'Agha Khan Muhulati (Saiyad Muhammad Husain), the lineal descendant of Hasas Sabah, Prince of the Assassins (*Old Man of the Mountains*), who, even at the present time, possesses considerable influence both in India and Persia. They are an industrious, pushing, mercantile class, who send one-fifth of their profits to Madinah. (Medina), and also alms for the poor, to the head of their learned men. Weaving is also extensively pursued.

Thence pass along a wooded and partially cultivated country to \**Chundwarra*, 1½ mile, on the left; cross the *Ore* river, here 300 yds. wide, with steep, high banks, and 3 feet deep in September, and which joins the Nerbudda (Route 3) at Chandrode; thence the road becomes rough; pass \**Lampoor*, 4½ miles, bad encamping ground in a ravine close by; the whole country is well cultivated, and so intersected with ravines and nullahs that it is very difficult to find any spot whereon even a small body of troops can encamp; \**Nargawm*, 2 miles; cross the Mair river, here 35 yds. broad, a shallow stream, and flowing between two steep hills, the jungle around which is infested with tigers, to *Sooriar*, ½ mile, beautifully situated amidst fine lofty trees thence over a stony but firm road, to the town of

### §**TULLUKWARRA**.

Territory, Guzerat. Civil Authority, Political Agent for Rewa Kanta at Baroda. Encamping ground small, but spacious when the harvest is

gathered in. Ferry boats obtainable, which will hold 40 men.

This place stands on the north bank of the Nerbudda river (Route 3), here navigable to the sea, 99 miles distant, and also 11 miles above this town. The Ferry here is broad, deep, and rapid; there is also another 1 mile lower down, and the adjoining country level and well cultivated.

## ROUTE 27.

Proceeding N. by E.

BARODA TO NUSSEERABAD, VIA SALOOMBUR AND MAIRTA, near OODEYPORE.

DISTANCE, 367 MILES.

ROUTES.	Distances of Stages.	
	Miles.	Fur.
Baroda to Peit, via Route 23 .....	103	0
Gata-ka-Gaum .....	13	0
Bogwarra .....	10	0
Nipanees .....	16	0
Aspoor .....	13	6
Saloombur .....	14	0
Gaigla .....	12	6
Kurrabur (Koorabur) .....	13	2
Kyroda .....	13	7
Mairta .....	14	1
Kaimlee .....	8	2
Deepoor .....	15	0
Kunkrowlee .....	12	0
Khawaree (Kawaree) .....	9	0
Gungapur (Gungapoor) .....	16	0
Bagore .....	12	0
Bhugwanpoor .....	12	0
Kaleewass .....	10	0
Roopahallee .....	12	0
Seekranee .....	12	0
Banderwarra .....	12	0
Nusserabad .....	13	0
	367	0

Leave Baroda, proceed via Route 23, to Peit (Route 23), thence over a good, but in some parts, high and stony road through a jungly country, cross the beds of two small streams to \* Gauch (Gata-ka-Gaum), 13 miles; thence the road winds among low detached hills, and is very bad for carts; pass through a thickly-wooded country, with hills covered with teak and *dak* trees, open and destitute of brushwood, cross a small river, thence through jungle to § Komanpoor, 4; § Sagwarra, 4 miles; then through a low, hilly, level, wooded valley, pass § Baroda, 10; § Nipanees, 6 miles; thence through a cultivated but treeless country, with low hills and plains, to § Janga, 1; § Jurriana, 2; § Gootaira, 4; § Aspoor, 6½ miles; bazaar, standing on the large

SONE (SONA, SOAME) RIVER, which rises in Gondwana (Nagpore), on the table-land of Ummurkuntuk, at an elevation of 3,000 feet, 5 miles E. of the source of the Nerbudda. After flowing 30 miles, it traverses the districts of Saugor and Nerbudda, serpentine, N.W. for 50 miles, and then forms the boundary of that Province and Rewa, crosses that territory for 30 miles, and is joined on the left by the *Johila*. Then flowing N. for 40 miles, the Ma-

hanuddee falls into it W., then bends N.E., pursues its course along the S.E. base of the Kymore Range for 125 miles, and passes into the Mirzapoor district to Burdhee, where it is joined by the Goput; then flowing E. for 35 miles, during which it receives on the right the Rehund, near Agoree, and 12 miles further the *Kumber* (*Kunher*), where it quits the Mirzapoor district, and forms the boundary of Shahabad, having a channel 600 to 1,000 yds. wide, and is for 120 miles the limits of Behar, and 15 more the boundary of Patna. Singular to state, it receives all its most important tributaries on the S.E. side, the largest of which is the *Kyul* (Koel or Koyl) which unites with it at the celebrated Fort of Rohlas (captured in the rebellion of 1857-58-59, by Col. Mitchell), and here its channel is from 600 to 2,000 yds. wide, and available for craft of 10 tons burden, but with an intricate passage. It falls into the Ganges on the S. side, 10 miles above Dinapore, after a course of 465 miles. It is crossed on the Route from Huzareebagh to Benares, at which spot its bed is 2 miles wide, which is fill'd during the rains, but in spring it forms two streams, one flowing on the left, and the other on the right. It is ferried over, but a causeway was being constructed prior to the rebellion of 1857-58-59. This river is not navigable higher up than *Daudnagar*, 60 miles from its confluence with the Ganges. Fossilized Ammonites (considered by the Brahmans as *sacred*) are found in the upper part of its course. It is thought, and with great probability, that it was formerly united with the Ganges by some other channel than that now stated, as there are remains of such at *Bankipoor*, below *Dinapore*, and *Patna*, and in the 17th century it flowed near *Munir*, where its bed was 1½ mile wide, full of quicksands, with a stream 100 yds. broad and about 3 feet deep. Then cross the above stream, which is here the boundary between the STATES OF BAGUR AND MEYWAR (Route 23), which latter we enter, pass § Janga, 1; § Jurriana, 2; § Gootaira, 4; § Jytana, 2½; § Bheempore, 5½; § Deogaum, 2½ miles; and proceed to the S. side of the walled town of

§ SALOOMBUR, 3½ miles.—Territory, Meywar. Civil Authority, the Governor General's Agent in Rajpootana at Ajmeer, and Political Agent at Neemuch. Bazaar. Tank, on the S. side of which it stands. Thence along a steep rugged road, pass high ridges, wend round large knolls, over which carts can travel, pass § Airwa, 1½; § Gamree, 3½; § Dholpogra, 1½; § Mukkursam, 1½ mile; hence the hills are near, and the jungle becomes thick; § Siraree, 3; to the left stands *Deybur*, and 1½ mile farther brings us to the town of

§ GAINGLA.—Bazaar. Then proceeding for some distance along a rugged steep road which soon becomes rocky, pass along the bed of a winding stream, thence over a better cultivated district, which, however, becomes hilly and thorn-jungly at the seventh mile, pass § Godat, 3½; § Kulloree, 1; § Avunna, 2; § Dhoreekatra, 2½; § Kujooria, 1½ miles; we then enter a narrow valley between hills, and proceeding for 2½ miles, arrive at the town of § KOORABUR.—Territory, Meywar. Bazaar.

This town stands at an elevation of 1,273 feet above the sea, and is surrounded with fields, having

a river flowing through the verdant valley. Thence proceed along a very rough, hilly road, interspersed with a constant succession of hills and ravines; pass *Anchooda*, 74; *Chota Bachra*, 2½; *Khyroda*, 3½; *bazar*; now the country becomes wild, hilly, and covered with jun. *Sla*, then along a rough winding road, pass *Kh. gran*, 2½ miles; thence through dense jungle cross the Bailock river and several *nulaka*, to *Soruk*, *oorta-Surat*, 4½, quite in ruins; *Dabok*, 6½; *Mcirta*, ½ (which place was formerly the Oodeepoor Residency). Then along a tolerably good road, through a rocky, undulating, but low open country, pass the Entrance to Oodeepoor Valley on the left, which is completely shut in by ranges of hills extending S.E. and N.W., and in which there are three *Passes*; that via the *Debarree Ghaut* is the only cart road into the valley, from which Oodeepoor is situated 8 miles W.; then pass over a good road, through a low, hilly, undulating, thorn-jungly country, to *Kaimlee*, 8; *Sangra*, 2; *Pullana-Waze*, 6; *Pullana*, 5; *Deepoor*, 2 miles, standing among low hills, close to jungle, in a barren country; thence pass *Mundiana*, 2; cross a river, to *Kumkroulee*, 5 miles, situated on a low hill, on the border of a fine lake, formed by a bund 1½ mile in extent, erected across the valley, 12 miles in circumference, at the extremity of which the ground is well cultivated and swampy; thence over a good road, which is rocky, stony, and undulating in some parts; pass a low, hilly range, amidst much cultivation, but with few trees, and *dak-jungle*, to *Tharwarree*, 9, standing at the foot of a hill, the Fort on which is discernible at a considerable distance; then along a good road, pass numerous tanks; *Roopra*, 2½; *Garra Gwa*, 2; *Kambela*, 1½; *Dillea*, 1; *Chara*, 7; *Gungapoor*, 1 mile, standing on high ground; thence along a good road, winding through low hills, pass *Amdee*, 6; *Morea*, 3, to the town of

*BAGORE*, 3 miles.—Bazar.

This place stands on the W. of the *Bunnass* river (which rises in the Aravulli Range, on the confines of the territories of Oodeepoor and *Godhar* in Joudpoor), 40 miles N.W. of Oodeepoor, flows S.W. for about 180 miles, and is lost in the Runn of Cutch (Route 15), by several intricate and small channels; thence along a good road, through a well cultivated country, level, marshy, long grassy, and jungly in parts, pass *Lenva*, 3; *Lohura*, 5; *Bhugvanpoor*, 4 miles, standing on low ground, amidst much cultivation; good Encamping ground, 1 mile distant, near a *tank*, on rising ground covered with grass; thence down a gentle descent, pass *Mindaira*, 3; *Kuldaira*, 3; then along open jungle to *Kaleenass*, 4; Encamping ground, situated in a fine spot; then through a dry, barren, undulating, long grassy district, pass *Ambait*, 2; *Rairee*, 3½; *Sonoree*, 2; *Kolanur*, 1½; cross a river, 2½, to *Roopahalee*, ½; *Boldia*, 2½ miles; cross a heavy, sandy-bedded river, and enter

### THE DISTRICT OF AJMEER.

Which is bounded on the E. by Kishengurh and Jeypore, S. by the territory of Meywar, W. and N.W. by Mairwara and Joudpore. It is 80 miles long from S.E. to N.W., and 50 broad, has an area of

2,029 square miles, elevation of 3,000 feet. Population, 224,891, no longer consisting of the *indigenous castes*, Mhairs, Bheels, Neenas, who are now supplanted by their conquerors the Chonhans, Rhatores, and Kachwahals, all Rajpoots, as well as Brahmans (who are numerous and opulent), Jains (rich capitalists), Jats (cultivators), and Mussulmans. The S.E. part is level and sandy, with slight irregular ranges of moderate height. The N.N.W. and W. contain several hills, forming part of the Aravulli Range. Their formation is schistose. The Taragurh Mountain rises N.E. of the town of Ajmeer to about 1,000 feet, and is in many parts inaccessible. On the pinnacle of its summit stands the Fort with its lofty embattlements on the brow of the rock, encircling the table-land. It is an irregular outline, of greater length than breadth, with a long, narrow, salient angle to the S., 2 miles, in circumference; is approached by long inclined, roughly paved, parapeted, angled planes, up which both artillery and cavalry ascended when such was in a *thorough* state of repair, which ascent is well covered by the fort, outworks, and hill to the W. The Fort contains two *tanks*, and has another outside. When it was used as a military post, the *tank* water was not allowed to be touched, but water carriers (*bhesties*) were obliged to carry all water from the outside *tank*, up the long, steep, and tedious ascent. The fort was dismantled when Lord Wm. Bentinck was Governor General, which greatly annoyed the natives, who emphatically exclaimed (as they generally do when such *acts* are ordered) "*The nose of India is cut off.*" It contains the shrine of Kwajah Moyen-ud-deen (a Mussulman saint), from which a most beautiful and extensive view of the surrounding country is obtained. The body lies in a plain white marble tomb, to inspect which no persons are permitted, unless they enter the precincts *bare-footed*, consequently but few Europeans visit it, although Hindus and Muslims flock there in crowds, and journey on foot from Agra (200 miles). The most celebrated of the pilgrims was the Emperor Akbar, who, when 29 years of age, was unhappy at not having any issue. He then visited the Sheikh Sileem, a celebrated Dervish, and vowed before him, that if Heaven granted his prayer for an heir, he would travel to this shrine on foot from Agra. On the 29th Aug., 1569, one of his Begums was delivered of a son, who was called Sultan Sileem (afterwards the Emperor Jehangir), on which occasion public rejoicings took place in the Empire, presents were bestowed, money distributed, all prisoners set free, and five months afterwards, the Emperor set out on this pilgrimage, which took him seventeen days to perform, and the Prince was placed under the care of Sheikh Sileem. The crowds of worshippers generally occupy the avenues and environs of the building, and are supported by the revenue derived from grants of land, and the alms of rich pilgrims. Here an annual fair is held in October, in honour of the saint, and votaries flock to it from all parts; *miracles* are pretended to be worked, and the most ridiculous impostures take place in the large tent, which is erected here on those occasions. Offerings are then made both by Hindus and Mussulmans in their turbans or *Kummerbunds*, and they believe

that their requests will be granted, which almost invariably happens, as the Khadims manage to learn their wishes, and contrive to put into the Turbans or *Kummerbunds* the article coveted. At the foot of the hill stands another shrine of Kwalah, and also a Durgah over the remains of a *minor* saint, to whom Hindús and Muslims render honour. At the lower part of the mountain are the ruins of an ancient Jain temple. Here is a large tank, into which the drainage water from the lead mines is discharged "through a block of white marble, fashioned into the shape of a Nagor bull's head." On the W. side of "the Digue" (tank) there are a range of structures extending along the whole length; at the basement a *dhurmsalla* has been erected for poor native travellers, while the upper part is the European travellers' bungalow. The E. side is also enclosed in a similar manner, by a very handsome edifice, the basement of which contains shops, and the upper part a separate suite of rooms over the gateway, which leads to the tank. The S. is similarly enclosed, but the N. is left open, and contains means of access, as the inhabitants of *Ameer* and *Gao-mookh* ("Cow's Mouth") flock there in crowds. Ramparts are constructed which include these buildings within them, and protect the place from night marauders. It was held by the Sepoys during the rebellion of 1857-58-59, but is now re-occupied by the British. Lodes of carbonate of lead have been worked in this range by the natives, both in ancient and modern times, but as that commodity is not much used, scarcely any profit is realised thereby. It also contains copper and iron ore, and produces metals of good quality. The soil is impregnated with carbonate of soda, which prevents the water of the only river (the *Koree*) in the district, from being drank, except during the monsoon, when, owing to its then becoming a wide stream, such is available for that as well as alimentary purposes. It rises in Meywar, flows E. along the S. boundary for about 30 miles; thence for 50 more, and then unites with the *Bunass* on the E. frontier. All the others are but rain torrents, full and rapid in the monsoon, but dry in the hot season. The *Loni* falls into the Gulf of Cutch, and rises in the artificial lake (*Tank Ana Sagur*). The Sagur Mutti flows to the *Besla Tulao* (artificial tank or lake), and at Govindghur unites with the *Sarasvati* (from *Poshkur* another artificial lake), and from thence is known as the *Loni*. The lakes in this district are all artificial. Owing to its elevated position the nights of December, January, and February, are frosty, and so severe as to injure both crops and trees. The climate is dry, soil sandy, and rocks shivery and porous, so that the heavy rains soon dry up. Hot winds prevail at the close of spring and the beginning of summer. The thermometer rises in the shade to 110°. The rains begin in the middle of June, terminate at the close of September, and frequently fall, when not only distress but famine ensues. Strong breezes prevail all the year round, which render the heat supportable, the rains are agreeable, and the cool season delightful and refreshing, consequently the climate is healthy. Small pox, however, is not only a prevailing but a fatal disease. Vaccination has been introduced but with-

out satisfactory results. Scurvy often appears as an epidemic; guinea worm, acute and chronic rheumatism, catarrhs, pulmonary complaints, ophthalmia, dysentery, diarrhoea (in the monsoon), bilious and spasmodic cholera all prevail. Very little timber is found in this district. The exports are moth, bajra, mung maize, til, tobacco, cotton, all of which are autumnal crops; wheat, barley, rice, and sugar cane are the summer ones, sheep's wool, (which is manufactured into blankets and felts, which form the clothing of the poor and labouring class), but British calicoes, cloth and chintzes are preferred by the more opulent. The principal towns are Ajmeer, Kekri, Nusseerabad, Pesangun, Poshkur, Shahpoora and Sawur. The villages are *Khalisa* ("the revenue in which is collected by government officers without intermediate agency"), and also partly *Istumcarra* or *Talookdarree*, "where the revenue is collected by parties standing between the government and the cultivators," and the remainder are held in *Jazhire*. Upwards of £40,000 was expended in this district in six years on works of irrigation.

Then cross the sandy bed of a river to § *Hulda*, 4½; pass § *Seekralee*, 5 miles; encamping ground at the foot of a conical hill, on the summit of which stands a fort amidst cultivated land; thence along a hard road, across a level plain, pass § *Kurenkee*, 7½; § *Bundercarra*, 4½; § *Koonassa*, 6 miles; here the water is brackish; we then enter

### THE NORTH WESTERN PROVINCES,

Which include a large tract of country, governed by a Lieut.-Governor, under the Governor General in Council, and situated between lat. 23° 51' and 30° 26'; long. 75° 20' and 84° 4½'; but including the Non-Regulation Districts from lat. 21° 17' and 3° 6', and long. 73° 2' and 84° 26'. The N.W. provinces are bounded on the N. by Sirhind, the Deyra Dhoon, Kumaon, and Nepal, the E. by Nepal, Oude, and Rewali, the S.W. by Bundelcund and Scindia's Territory, and Rajpootana. They are now (1859) subdivided into six divisions, containing 36 districts, viz.:-

1. Agra, containing Agra, Etawah, Furruckabad, Muttra Mynpoorie.
2. Allahabad, containing Allahabad, Banda, Cawnpore, Calpee, Futtehpoore, and Hangepoore.
3. Benares, containing Azlinghur, Benares, Goruckpoore, Ghazepoore, Jounpoore, Mirzapore.
4. Delhi, 1st division, Delhi, Goorgaon, Paneeput; 2nd division, Hissar, Jhujhur, Rohtuck, and Sirsa.
5. Meerut, containing Allygurh, Boolundshahur, Meerut, Mozuffurnuggur.
6. Rohilcund, containing Budaon, Bareilly, Bijnour, Moradabad, and Pillibheet.

The Non-Regulated Provinces are Ajmeer, Bawur, Butty, Deyrah Doon, Gurhwal, Jannsar, Kote Kasim, Kumaon, Nemaure, Nerbudda, Sangor, and Wuttoo. They have an area of 71,972 miles, population, 23,199,668; land revenue, £4,052,992. Its physical characteristics differ much, and will, together with all other information, be found described under the name of each respective territory as we pass through it, *en route*, across India. The land is held under *Putteedarree* arrangement.

In this system the estate is divided into allotments. The shareholder cultivates his separate portion. The Government revenue of each allotment is paid separately by its holder to the *Lumberdar* or headman of the village. The proprietary body is responsible to the Government for every individual defaulter. The recovery of the Government revenue is in the first instance sought from the individual shareholder, and in case of *non-recovery*, against the whole proprietary body. The revenue is fixed at two-thirds of the net rent. The leases are granted for 30 years. The *marketable* value of the land is good. The land holder is to a certain extent a capitalist. The Government assessment has been fixed upon the basis of two-thirds of the net rents. Many of the old towns are populous and thriving. Educational establishments are numerous, and a comprehensive scheme of education has been framed and is now in operation. In each *Tehsildarree* the masters are paid by Government, and receive *head money* for each scholar. The course of instruction comprises reading and writing in the *vernacular* (Hindū and Oordoo), accounts, mensuration of land according to the *native* system; history, geography, geometry, and useful knowledge. It is under the supervision of Government Educational Inspectors at Agra, the seat of Government.

#### HISTORICAL REMINISCENCES:—

The lamented and exemplary Messrs. Thomson and Bird revised the settlement of these Provinces; over all of which, in

1857-58-59, the Sepoy rebellion spread most rapidly, raged furiously, and was only kept from contaminating the entire population through the untiring exertions of Sir John Lawrence, Bart., the brother of the late Sir Henry Lawrence, of Lucknow celebrity, who, previous to his return to England in 1859, reorganised this government in a most able and statesman-like manner. He is now a member of the Indian Council.

1857. In May, the Bengal Native troops, consisting of 7th Artillery and 15th and 30th Native Infantry, revolted, and were twice repulsed by the heroic and faithful Bombay Lancers, who were eventually obliged to retreat, and the mutineers fled precipitately towards Delhi, in the siege of which they took an active part.

Thence proceeding 7 miles, we enter the town of

#### ! NUSSEERABAD.

Territory, Ajmeer (Non-Regulated Province). Civil Authority, Superintendent at Beawur. Military Station. Encamping ground on a fine plain near a village. Cantonments, open, large, and extensive, in wide streets. Travellers' Bungalow. Bazaar. Post Office. Tank. Well.

DAWKs.—See Table of Distances, Bombay Presidency

This town, which derives its name from *Nasir* (defender), and *Abad* (dwelling town), so called in honour of its gallant founder, Sir David Ochterlony, who was created a *Nasir* by Shah Alum, for his not to defence of Delhi against Holkar in 1804; stands

at an elevation of 1,486 feet, on a large sandy plain of primitive rock (bounded on the N.W. by the Ajmeer Hills), on an open salubrious site, with the most spacious cantonments in India. Vegetables thrive although fruit trees will not. The water is brackish; timber extremely scarce, and all European commodities very dear, owing to its remoteness from the sea. Here was, until the rebellion of 1857, 1858 a theatre, ball-room, racket court, &c.

#### HISTORICAL REMINISCENCES:—

1857. The Native troops mutinied, massacred all the Europeans, and devastated the place.

1859. Brigadier Stuart re-captured it, and now it is being restored to its former appearance

### ROUTE 28.

Proceeding W. by N.

BARODA TO JOORIA BUNDER, VIA LIMREE.

DISTANCE, 208 MILES.

ROUTES.	Distances of Stages.	
	Miles	Fur.
Baroda to Limree, via Route 15 .....	99	3
Wurrode .....	13	0
Saেলা .....	12	0
Chorveera .....	9	6
Tanhu .....	9	0
Sudaurka .....	11	0
Waukaneeer (Waukaneeer) .....	6	6
Hurmutea .....	11	7
Meikpoor .....	10	7
Bhisdr .....	13	1
Jooria .....	11	2
	208	0

Leaving Baroda proceed (via Route 15) to Limree (Route 15); thence along an excellent road, pass \*Wurrode, 13 miles, situated on the *Bhogava* river, with encamping ground on the bank; proceed to the walled town of

SAELA, 12 miles.—Territory, Kattywar. Civil Authority, Political Agent at Rajkote. Military Authority, Officer commanding at Rajkote. Bazaar. Pass \*Chorveera, 9½ miles, confined encamping ground; then through a waste and hilly country to \*Tanhu, 9 miles, encamping ground, shops, having a ruined wall around it; then through a jungly, stony, and partially cultivated country, cross nullah, with rocky bed to \*Morturra, 6 miles; cross the *Moha* river to *Mashau*, large tank; thence the road becomes rocky; cross nullah to \*Sudaurka, 3½; cross the *Muchoo* river, 5½ miles, with 1½ feet of water in the dry season, stony bed and banks, to the town of

WANKANEER, 1½ mile.—Bazaar. This large walled town stands just above the confluence of the *Muchoo* and *Potalee* rivers, at the foot of some high hills, which extend to the S. and W.; thence pass across stony heavy hills, then over a low rocky range, passable for carts, to \*Sujumpoor, 8 miles, situated on the right; tank to the N.W.; small fort, cross the *Abchee* river, with rocky bed and water in the pools to \*Hurmutea, 3½ miles; cross *Dumnye* river to

### •†TUNKARIA (Tunkeria), 4½ miles.

**Territory, Kattywar (Guzerat).** Bazaar. Thence through a well-cultivated country; pass *\*Burra Kireea*, 2½ miles on the right; cross 2 nullahs to *\*Meigpoor*, 3½ miles, road very heavy in the monsoon; *\*Rassook*, 5 miles; *\*Peelur*, 1½ mile. on the *Ajee* river, very rapid stream, often impassable in the rains; it rises in lat. 22° 10', long. 70° 5', flows N.W., and after a course of 60 miles falls into the Gulf of Cutch; cross the river, with its difficult banks and dark, gravelly bottom; then cross 1 nullah to *Bhisdur*, 6½ miles, encamping ground on an elevated ridge; cross a stony ridge 4 miles, and also 4 nullahs to *\*Hudil-tootle*; we then enter

### THE NOWANUGGER TERRITORY,

Which contains 540 villages, population 207,680, pays an annual tribute to the British Government, £4,725 18s., and to the Gulcowar £7,754 14s. It is held by a chief, who bears the title of Jain of Nowanuggur, and also possesses the greater portion of the Hallar District in Jaghira. Its capital, Nowanuggur, is a large sea-port town, 4 miles in circuit, washed by the *Nagne* river, and standing on a creek on the S. shore of the Gulf of Cutch. It carries on a considerable trade, and has extensive manufactures of fine cloth, the dyes of which are greatly admired, and produced by the excellency of the river water. The Arabian and African markets consume the piece goods. There are some beds of pearl oysters, but which, although formerly of much value, have deteriorated considerably owing to neglect. And in 7½ miles reach the town of

**§JOORIA.**—Territory, Kattywar (Nowanuggur Territory). Civil Authority, Political Agent at Rajkote. Military Authority, Officer commanding at Rajkote. Bazaar.

**COMMERCE.**—A considerable trade is carried on here.

This large walled sea-port belongs to the chief of Nowanuggur, and stands on the S.E. of the Gulf of Cutch, to which coast, about 200 years ago, there was, according to native report, a footpath at low water. Sand banks are opposite, but it is too shoaly for vessels of burthen to approach near to it.

## ROUTE 29 (A).

Proceeding S.W. by W.

BARODA TO JOONAGURH, VIA PALLIAD (Paliad).

DISTANCE, ABOUT 216 MILES ½ FURLONG.

ROUTES.	Distances of Stages.	
	Miles.	Fur.
Baroda to Jaitpoor, via Route 19 .....	195	0½
Koralloo .....	13	0
Joonagurh .....	8	0
	216	0½

Leaving Baroda, proceed via Route 19, to *§Jaitpoor* (Route 19); thence along a good hard road, hilly in some parts, through an open, level, slightly cultivated country, to *§Koralloo*, 13 miles; then enter

### THE JOONAGURH TERRITORY (Joonagurh),

Which consists of 506 villages; population, 284,300; pays annual tribute of £3,065 to the British Government, and £3,700 to the Gulcowar. It is governed by a Mussulman, an independent chief, styled the Nawab of Joonagurh, who also jointly holds 89 villages, besides those of this district; and 8 miles beyond stands the large town of

### §JOONAGURH.

**Territory, Kattywar (Sorath District, Route 19).** Civil Authority, Political Agent at Rajkote. Bazaar. Population, 23,000.

This large place, which is badly built, contains narrow dirty streets, and having not more than half its enclosed space (within the walls) inhabited. The Palace of the Nawab is a very unsightly edifice, and stands close to one of the bazaars. The town is surrounded by a rampart 5 miles in circumference, having heavy square towers and crenelated parapet (strengthened outside by a wide, deep ditch, hewn in the solid rock), placed on a sandstone ridge.

**ATTRACTIONS.**—Within it, and in the N.E. of the area, are the citadel, of an irregular trapezium form, containing a large mosque, built from the ruins of ancient temples. It is 140 feet long and 100 broad; 200 granite pillars and pilasters support the roof; a beautiful sculptured *pulpit*, made out of a solid block of variegated marble, a *reservoir*, 120 feet deep, cut in the solid rock, of an elliptical form, with a diameter of 75 feet. An immense piece of brass *ordnance* (22 feet long, 2½ feet in diameter the breech, 19 inches at the muzzle, and 10½ inches calibre, with two inscriptions stating that it was cast in Turkey) on one of the W. bastions. This large fortress, which is called *Upur Kot* (from *Upuri*, "Upper," and *Kot*, "Fort,"), is overgrown with jungle, amidst which the *Sureefa* (wild custard apple) predominates, and guarded externally. Permission to view it is only granted as a *special* favour. The approach to this place from the S.W. is very beautiful and picturesque, as the road passes for miles amidst magnificent groves of rich mango, tamarind, and other trees, and close to the walls are some well-cultivated gardens.

## ROUTE 29 (B).

DISTANCE, 215 MILES ¾ FURLONGS.

ROUTES.	Distances of Stages.	
	Miles.	Fur.
Baroda to Jaitpoor, via Route 19 .....	195	0½
Wuddawul (Buddawul) .....	13	0
Joonagurh .....	6	6
	215	¾



Leaving *Baroda*, we proceed *via* Route 19, to § *Jaitpoor* (Route 19), thence along a good hard road, through an open, level, but occasionally highly and slightly cultivated district, cross *nullah*, and pass § *Juttalsir*, 4½; § *Sanklee*, 1½ mile; cross *nullah* to § *Chokee*, 2½ miles, standing on the *Oobain* river, ½ mile; then cross three *nullahs* to § *Buddawul* (Wuddawul), 4½; cross *Sool* river to § *Soodpoor*, 3½ miles; cross *nullah*, and proceed to the town of § *Joonagurh* (Route 29 A).

## ROUTE 30.

Proceeding N. by W.

BARODA TO HURSOLE, VIA DAKORE.

DISTANCE, 82½ MILES.

ROUTES.	Distances of Stages.	
	Miles.	Fur.
Baroda to Dakore, <i>via</i> Route 22 .....	31	2
<i>Myra</i> .....	9	0
<i>Kuppurwunj</i> .....	12	4
<i>Burra Jeheer</i> .....	11	1
<i>Akroond</i> .....	8	3
<i>Hursole</i> (Cantonment) .....	10	4
	82	6

Leaving *Baroda*, proceed *via* Route 22, to § *Dakore* (Route 20); thence along a good, but heavy sandy road to § *Meat* (Syat), 5½; cross a river to § *Myra*, 3½; § *Farseeda*, 3½; § *Tanna* (Danna); § *Somesir* (Somasa), 2½ miles; thence the road is much confined by jungle for 2½ miles; then enter the town of

## § KUPPURWUNJ.

Territory, Guzerat. Civil Authority, Collector at *Kaira*. Encamping ground on the left bank of the *Moovur* river, ¼ of a mile S.W. of the town, on which it stands. Bazaar. Pass on to § *Ullooda*, 4½; § *Wama*, 1½; § *Abbas*, 3½ miles; then enter that portion of Guzerat which is under the administration of the Collector at *Ahmadabad*, and the Political Agent at *Sadra*, and proceed past \* *Chota Jesheer*, 1; \* *Burra Jeheer*, ¼ mile; jungly encamping ground; \* *Najepoor* (Nusseerpoor), 1½; \* *Rummasa*, 3½; \* *Ullena*, ½; \* *Akroond*, 3½ miles; thence through a jungly country, pass \* *Killoodia*, 2½; \* *Sakpoor*, 2½; \* *Puddosun* (Puttosun), 2½ miles; and 1½ mile farther brings us to the town of

## § HURSOLE.

Territory, Guzerat (*Kaira*, or *Kheda* Collectorate). Civil Authority, Collector at *Ahmadabad*, and Political Agent at *Sadra*. Military Station. Bazaar. Post Office. Telegraph station at *Ahmadabad*, 38 miles.

DAWNA.—See Table of Distances, Bombay Presidency.

## ROUTE 31.

Proceeding S.E.

BARODA TO DHOOLIA, VIA BROACH AND THE KONDABAREE DISTRICT.

DISTANCE ABOUT 224½ MILES.

ROUTES.	Distances of Stages.	
	Miles.	Fur.
Baroda to Etolah (Ittola) .....	16	0
Meahgong (Meagaum) .....	10	0
Tunkaria (Tunkaira) .....	12	1
Oomruz .....	13	3½
Oomuralla .....	4	6½
Kuttodra (Kim Chokee) .....	12	1½
Sewaun .....	7	1
Kurrodra .....	14	3
Dhoolia, <i>via</i> Route 7 .....	130	6
	224	6½

Leave *Baroda*, proceed to the *Cantonments*, 1½ mile; thence along a good road, through a well wooded, watered, jungly, and partially cultivated country, enclosed with hedgerows on both sides for a considerable distance. Pass \* *Jumbooa*, 8 miles; encamping ground on the N.; *nullah*; well; tank; thence proceed to § *Ittola* (Etolah), 6½ miles; dhurm-salla; travellers' bungalow; encamping ground on the bank of the *Dadur* river, on the N. bank of which it stands, and which is here a narrow stream, with steep banks on both sides. Pass \* *Seral*, \* *Kaira* on the right; the road now winds to \* *Aniston*, 5 miles, where there is limited encamping ground; § *Meagaum* (Meahgong), 5 miles; travellers' bungalow; encamping ground on the N.W.; thence along a good road to § *Eechur*, 7½ miles, a large Borah village; encamping ground on the N.W.; then proceed through fields, pass § *Musral* on the right, and § *Chandia*; § *Kombalee*, 3 miles; and *Pukaria* on the left; § *Tunkaria*, 5; § *Sitapoor* (Sitpam), 3 miles on the right; encamping ground on the S.; thence pass § *Ingalla*; § *Kowaldar* on the right; § *Altar*; § *Sawud* on the left; then pass § *Kasood*, and *Oomruz* on the right; thence proceed through the town of § *Broach*, 10½ miles (Route 8); then along a good road, almost impassable in the monsoon, cross the *Nerbudda* river (Route 3) to \* *Oktasir*, 4 miles; S. of which there is rising ground, with small ravines on each side for ½ mile; thence pass \* *Oomurwalli*, 4½ miles; provisions procurable from the neighbouring villages only; § *Panowiee*, 4 miles; encamping ground; tank; well; proceed to *Kim Chokee* (Kuttodra), 8½ miles; well; tank; travellers' bungalow, which is a large edifice, formerly used for cavalry, in which 200 men can be accommodated; encamping ground about 1 mile distant, on the bank of the *Kim* river, often unfordable in the monsoon, and here no boats are procurable. Pass \* *Kareellee*, 4½ miles; tank; well; thence proceed through a fertile, cultivated district to \* *Sewaun*, 8 miles; encamping ground near the well; pass \* *Burra Bracha*, 7½ miles; cross the *Tapti* (Tapttee) river (Route 3), here fordable at low water, but crossed at other periods in boats. Proceed, pass \* *Chota Bracha*, situated on the S.

bank, then across a country covered with babool, to § *Kurrodra*, 6½ miles (Route 7); and thence proceed, via Route 7, to § *Dhoolka* (Route 5).

## ROUTE 32.

Proceeding N. by E.

AHMADABAD, VIA BEESULNUGGUR AND PALHAMPOOR TO MOUNT ABOO (ABU) DIRECT.

DISTANCE, 134 MILES AND 7½ FURLONGS.

ROUTES.	Distances of Stages.	
	Miles.	Fur.
Ahmadabad to Adaulij .....	9	0½
Koopal .....	11	2½
Maunsa .....	9	0½
Kookurwarra .....	9	7½
Beesulnuggur .....	11	5½
Janska .....	8	5½
Peeloosa .....	11	1½
Burgaum .....	8	6½
Palhampoor (Meera Gate) .....	6	4½
Chutrasnee .....	7	3½
Surotra .....	11	4½
Girwar (Girwar) .....	10	1½
Anadra .....	14	4
Nukee Tullow (Nakhi Talao) .....	4	7½
	134	7½

Leaving *Ahmadabad* (Route 4), proceed along a good cart road from the Delhi Gate, cross the *Sabur-muttlee* (Saburmati) river (Route 4), here ½ mile broad, with sandy bed, and easy banks, and having a ferry boat which will contain 50 men, plying in all seasons, pass a *Well*, 1½ miles; proceed through a grassy country, pass § *Chand Kaira*, 2½; § *Adaulij*, 2½ miles.

### OOMWARSUD, 3½ miles.

Civil Authority, Collector at Ahmadabad. Military Authority, Officer commanding at Ahmadabad, 12½ miles. § *Adareji*, 3½ miles; thence the country becomes partially cultivated and jungly, pass § *Koopal*, 4½. Encamping ground; § *Chand-Suma*, 2½; § *Aumja*, ½; § *Nandree*, ½; § *Ella* (on the right), 1½; § *Sudulpoor*, 1½; § *Dhola Kooa*, ½; § *Maunsa*, 2½, encamping ground; § *Dumeyra*, 2½; *Charada*, 2 miles. Civil Authority, Political Agent at Myhee Kanta, in which province a disarmament of all Native troops took place during the rebellion of 1857-58-59. Thence through a jungly and partly cultivated country to a \**Well*, 1½; \**Kookurwarra*, 5½; Civil Authority, Resident at Baroda; Encamping ground; thence through thin jungle, pass \**Wurrasun*, 2½; \**Duggawaree*, 1½; a \**Garden and Temple*, ½; \**Kurra*, 1½ mile; then close to a \**Well and Bourree*, 1½ mile, brings us direct to the large town of § *BEESULNUGGUR* (Bisanagar). Territory, Guzerat. Civil Authority, Resident at Baroda. Military Authority, Officer commanding at Baroda. Bazaar. Population, 18,000, many of whom are *Borahs*. **COMMERCE.**—A very extensive and lucrative trade is carried on in the transit of iron and heavy goods to Malwar. Thence along a good road, pass

a \**Well*, 1½; § *Paubree*, 1½; § *Hasulpoor*, 1; a \**Well*, ½; cross *Roepa* river, ½ (which rises in lat. 23° 31', long. 72° 2', flows W. for 42 miles, and falls into the *Runn of Cutch* (Route 15), in lat. 23° 28', long. 71° 28'), is here dry, 100 yds. broad, with easy banks, to § *Oomta*, ½ mile; cross nullah, which has pits dug in its bed, pass § *Jauska*, 2½; Encamping ground; cross nullah, to § *Chanchia*, 2½; § *Motee Heervanee*, 1½; § *Chotee Heravnee*, ½; § *Paunsa*, 2 miles; thence the road proceeds through a thin jungly district to the \**Surruncuttee* river (Saraswati), ½ mile, on which stands § *Peloosa*, 4½ miles; Civil Authority, Political agent at Pahlampoor; Encamping ground; and we then enter

## THE PAHLUMPORE STATE.

Which contains the district of Dhandar, Deesa (Disa), and Dhuneira, lies between lat. 23° 57' and 24° 41', long. 71° 51' and 72° 45', is bounded on the N. by Serohee, S. by Puttan district, E. by Keyralla Daunta, and W. by Thurriadi. It has 300 villages, population, 130,000, the majority of whom are *males*, and for which no particular reason can be assigned, as *female infanticide* is not practised, ½ of whom are Mussulman, and the rest Hindis; pays £5,000 annual tribute to the Guicowar, and the expenses of the British Political Agent (£600 per annum), out of a revenue of £30,000, which leaves the Chief a net income of £5,000 per annum. The military force consists of 10 artillery, 116 cavalry, and 429 infantry, besides a subsidy of 150 Guicowar cavalry and 100 infantry, commanded by Foreign Jemadars, under the charge of the Political Superintendent. The country is undulating, with a succession of sandy hillocks and small valleys. To the N. and W. it is level jungle; a mountain range extends from N. to E. from the town of Pahlumpore, and divides Guzerat from Marwar (Joudpore). The products, which in the N. and W. yield only one crop annually, and in the S. and E. three, are wheat, rice, bajree, sugar cane (but no sugar), which is converted into *goor*, or sold in the stick, cotton, in small quantities. On the N. and W. jungles there is good pasturage, but scarcely any timber. Here the year is divided into four seasons, viz.:—

1. *The Hot Windy.*—April, May, and June, when heated winds blow most violently, accompanied by sandstorms, and the thermometer averages from 90° to 120°.

2. *The Rainy.*—July and August, during which the rain is incessant, although it is not heavy.

3. *The Hot Unhealthy.*—September and October, during which period both Natives and Europeans suffer from sickness.

4. *The Cold.*—November to March inclusive, which period is peculiarly cool and delightful.

The streams which water and flow through it are—the *Bunass* (Route 27), *Surruswuttee* (Route 38), and *Nunrodakee*, all of which rise in the S. E. range, and fall near the *Runn* (Route 15). There is only one great road through this province, but which is of very great importance, as over it all the commerce to and from the *Cutch*, *Kattywar*, and *Guzerat* Bunders pass. In 1844 a criminal court was established here. An engagement exists between this

**State and the Rajpoot district of Daunta, to protect the latter from the depredations and incursions of the Coolies and Bheels, for which that district pays a tribute of half its revenue. It is governed by a Nawab or Dewan, who belongs to a Mussulman family from Afghanistan, from whence they migrated to Behar, then to Malwa, where their chief was acknowledged by Akbar as Foujdar of Jhalore, but after the death of Aurungzib, they removed to Pahlunpore.**

#### HISTORICAL REMINISCENCES:—

A.D.

1682. Futteh Khan (Dewan of Shalore, in Marwar) received as a gift the Deesa, Pahlunpore, and Sachore districts from the Emperor of Delhi.
1688. He died, and his son Peer Khan succeeded, but was superseded by Kumaul Khan (his uncle).
1698. Kumaul Khan resigns the Shalore and Sachore districts to Marwar.
1704. Peeroze Khan succeeds.  
Peer Khan applied to Delhi, and obtained a *sumnud* of investiture for his patrimonial right.  
The name of Peeroze was substituted therein in lieu of Peer, which deprived him of all claim.  
10 villages granted him for his support; he dies in
1735. Futteh Khan succeeds, and leaves 3 sons.
1721. Peeroze Khan died.  
Kurren Khan succeeds.  
Peer Khan administers the government, and dies.
- Bhadur Khan, brother to Kurren, and son of Peeroze (his uncle), succeeds.
1781. Sulleen Khan, his son, succeeds.
1784. Sheer Khan, his son, administers the government, and dies without issue.
1791. Moobariz Khan, his nephew, succeeds.
1793. Shamshee Khan, his uncle, supersedes him.
1794. Peeroze Khan, son of Futteh Khan, installed as Dewan.
1812. He was murdered, his uncle, and Shumshere Khan, who was not implicated in his death, tied to Deesa.  
Held by the Scindee Jemadars, who murder the above prince, and a ize  
Futteh Khan (his son), who was offered and refused the Nawabship.  
The British Government petitioned to protect him against the murderers.  
The Jemadars place Shumshere Khan, chief of Deesa, whom Peeroze Khan, 18 years ago, superseded in his Nawabship, on the throne.  
The British Government send a force under General Holmes against the Jemadars, who flee to the hills, carry off Futteh Khan, whom they surrendered, upon being threatened that Pahlunpore would be assaulted, and Shumshere Khan gave himself up.  
The British take possession of Pahlunpore.
1813. Futteh Khan ascends the throne, Shumshere adopts him as his heir, and promises him his daughter in marriage.

1816. The revenues of the State misappropriated by Shumshere, investigation takes place at *Sid-pore* (18 miles from Pahlunpore), that chief ordered not to interfere in the administration, but he carries Futteh Khan away from the British Residency at Baroda, with the promise that he will bestow his daughter on him.

1817. The British send a large force to Pahlunpore, which was attacked by Shumshere Khan, who was defeated, and retreated to the mountain fastnesses of Neenuj.

Futteh Khan delivers himself up to the British, marries his uncle's daughter, and a British officer superintends the administration of the government.

1819. Shumshere Khan surrendered himself, and £2,500 per annum was allowed him as a maintenance.

1834. Shumshere Khan dies, and a pension of £1,200 per annum is granted for his widow and servants.

Thence cross the *Surruswutte* river, here 600 yds. broad, and bankless; pass *\$Meyjal*,  $\frac{1}{2}$ ; *Roopul*,  $\frac{3}{4}$ ; \* *two Kutcha Wells*; *\$Leyboot*,  $\frac{1}{2}$ ; \* *Kutcha Well*; *\$Burgaum*,  $\frac{1}{2}$ ; *\$Khurodeya*,  $\frac{1}{2}$ ; cross *nallah* to *\$Futtehpoora*; *\$Wukka*,  $\frac{1}{2}$ ; cross the *Ummerdesee* river, sandy bed, easy bank, and  $\frac{1}{2}$  mile broad; pass *\$Lullawara*  $\frac{1}{2}$  mile; pass the *Bunglow* of the Political Agent, near which there is good encamping ground. Thence proceed direct for  $2\frac{1}{2}$  miles to the Meera gate of the town of

**\$PAHLANPOOR** (Pahlunpore, Pahlunpur).—Territory, Pahlunpore (Dhandar district). Civil Authority, Political Agent,  $\frac{1}{2}$  miles. Encamping ground near the Political Agent's bungalow. Travellers' bungalow. Bazaar. Tank. Tappal Station. Population, 30,000. Commerce.—It carries on an extensive trade. Manufactures.—Several. Then leave it by the *Futtehpoor* gate  $\frac{1}{2}$  mile; pass along a good cart-road, through a cultivated district, to *\$Suddurpoor*,  $\frac{1}{2}$  mile; cross the *Lurbee* river, here 40 yards broad, with easy bank; pass *\$Kanjoree*,  $\frac{1}{2}$  mile; a *Well*; then pass through dense jungle to *Tuspoorea*,  $\frac{3}{4}$ ; *\$Chitrane*,  $\frac{1}{2}$ ; encamping ground; cross the *Mahadeo* river to *\$Rajpoor*,  $\frac{1}{2}$ ; *\$Jatte*,  $\frac{1}{2}$ ; cross two *nallahs* to *\$Surotra*, 7 miles, standing  $\frac{1}{2}$  mile distant from the *Bunnas* river, lying to the W.; *\$Keerootur*,  $\frac{1}{2}$  mile; cross the *Mallasoree nallah*,  $\frac{1}{2}$  mile, here 30 yards broad, easy bank, and stony bed. Also re-cross the *Bunnas* river,  $\frac{1}{2}$  mile, here  $\frac{1}{2}$  mile broad, sandy, stony bed, and easy bank; pass *\$Dhabeyla*,  $\frac{1}{2}$  mile; cross dry *nallah*,  $\frac{1}{2}$  mile, stony bed and easy bank. Also the *Goomtee* river,  $\frac{1}{2}$  miles, (thus designated by various authors, Gumti, Gumte, Gomatis, Gumti, Vasishti, Joupur, Gul, Gomat, Goomty) and so named from the Sanscrit *Gomati*, "wind-ing" indicative of its course, which is here 15 yards broad. It rises in Shahjehanpoore between the *Gurrah* (Deohah) and *Ghogra* rivers. Fuljur Tal, its source, is a small tank or morass, 19 miles E. of Pilleebheet (town), at an elevation of 520 feet. It flows simultaneously to the S.E. for 42 miles, crosses the Oude territory at 94 miles from its source, and is joined on the left side by a stream flowing from the N. for

about 40 miles; then for 80 miles to Lucknow, during which the *Suraru* falls into it. Here it is navigable, and has a brick bridge across it. In 1820 a small steamer of eight horse power and seven miles speed was launched upon it for the king of Oude. In the monsoon a yellow clayey putrid scum floats on its surface all along its banks at this place, which is produced by the dead bodies cast into it during the mortality prevalent at that season of the year, which renders its waters very unwholesome. It swarms with fish, and one-fifth of the neighbouring population of Lucknow subsist thereon. It is 140 yards broad and 4 feet deep in the dry season; its windings answer the purpose of canal locks, and diminish its slope and rapidity. Kunkur (calcareous conglomerate) ridges, two or three yards wide, intersect it at every four or six miles, which it is to be hoped the British government will remove, which can easily be effected, and then boats which convey supplies to Lucknow will be able to return laden in lieu of empty, as in former times. In the monsoon, boats of 40 tons burthen can ascend to Lucknow, from whence it flows S.E. and 70 miles below it the Kullani (which flows N.W. for 80 miles) unites with it on the left; from thence the right bank becomes high and the left low and sandy. It then flows on for 80 miles S.E. of Lucknow, and at Sultanpore is 100 yards wide in the dry season, and 4 feet deep, with a 2 mile current. At 52 miles lower down it flows by *Jounpore*, thence for 30 miles to *Jounpore* (town), at which spot a 16-arched bridge crosses it; 18 miles below, on the right, it is joined by the *Sai*; 32 miles lower down it receives the *Nind*, and 5 miles below it falls into the Ganges on the left, after a serpentine course of 482 miles (the direct distance from the source to the mouth is only 290 miles); and just above its mouth it is crossed by a bridge of boats from October to June and ferried over during the monsoon.

**HISTORICAL REMINISCENCES.**—The Sepoys in the rebellion of 1857-58-59, crossed and re-crossed it frequently. In 1859 Major Hasard erected a bridge over it (40 yards broad) at Lucknow. We soon afterwards enter

### THE SEROHEE STATE (Sirahi),

Which is bounded on the N.W. by Joudpore, N.E. by Godwar, E. by Meywar, and S.E. by the Gulcowar's Territory. It lies between lat. 24°, 23°, and 25°, 16'; long. 72°, 10', and 73°, 12'; has an area of 3,024 square miles. Military force, 800 strong, exclusive of the predatory tribes of *Ninras*, *Grasias*, and *Bheels*, all of whom are armed in case of emergency, and were exceedingly troublesome during the rebellion of 1857-58-59. Population, 240,000, and revenue of £7,000. The S. and S.E. parts are hilly, and intersected by small streams flowing through them in a northerly direction to the Loni river, and thence into the Gulf of Cutch. The S. and S.E. is mountainous, rugged, and contains the lofty *Mount Aboo* (Abu), 5,000 feet high, with its numerous ridges, on which stand some superb ruins, as also at *Chandravati*. This district has risen into considerable importance, owing to its being one of the principal routes by which produce from *Guzerat* is conveyed to *Palee*. The Rao of Serohee belongs to

the Deora Chanan tribe of Rajpoots, and his territory forms a portion of that part of Western India called

### RAJPOOTANA.

So named from its population, who are called Rajpoots (*Raj*, a "king," and *Put*, a "descendant"). It is bounded on the N.E. by Butteana, Kurreeana, and Jhughur (whose rajah was executed for rebellion in 1858); E. by Goorgaon, Bhurtpore, Dholpore, and Gwalior; S. by Omutwara, Scindia, Holkar, and the Gulcowar's dominions, Jabbooa and Bombay; W. by Scinde; and N.W. by Bhawalpore and Butteana. It is 420 miles long from E. to W., and 400 broad; has an area of 114,391 square miles. Population, 11,000,000, who are more or less confirmed opium-eaters. The Rajpoots are descendants from *Kshetriyas*, one of the great castes of the Hindüs, and supposed to have come from Movat Aboo. These were the soldier caste of the Hindüs. They are powerful, muscular, active men, practising all kinds of athletic exercises, but *indolent* in the extreme, when not under the influence of excitement; good swordsmen and excellent riders, but lack cool courage, the *sine qua non* of all good soldiers. The stajns in their character were the practices of *Suttee* and *female infanticide*, both of which are now abolished. Their constant use of opium produces a madness, termed by them *johar*, and when under its destructive influence they rush headlong, neither giving or receiving quarter. They have, however, rendered themselves formidable to many of the greatest Indian military heroes, by their determined and dauntless bravery. One instance is particularly worthy of record. Kunbha, a Rajpoot chief, with 10,000 men, nearly defeated Sher Shah, the Afghan chief, at the head of 80,000 men. The Marathas, a notoriously brave race, desolated their country with impunity.

**HISTORICAL REMINISCENCES.**—In the 12th century their power was at its zenith, when their princes ruled over Ajmeer, Delhi, and Guzerat, but, being defeated by the Muslims in 1191-93-94, their territory was restricted to the present limits. The late Marquis of Wellesley, 18th century, brought them into connection with the British government, since which period they have remained under British protection, which is administered by the Governor-General's agent for the Rajpootana States, which consist of 15 districts, viz., Alwur, Bhoondee, Bickaneer (whose Rajah protected the English during the Sepoy Rebellion of 1857-58-59), Banswarra, Doongerpore, Jeypore (over-run and held by the rebel Sepoys in 1857-58-59), Jhallawar, Jessulmeh, Joudpore, Kerowlee (in the fastnesses of which *Tantia Topse* concealed himself in the rebellion in 1859), Kishengurh (held by the rebels in 1857), Kotah (whose Rajah joined the rebels in 1857), Oodeypore (over-run by the rebels in 1857), Pertabgurh (held by the rebels in 1857), and Serohee; and we soon reach the town of

### § GIRWAR, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile.

Civil Authority, Political Agent at Pahlunpore. Bazaar. *Excursions* to the ruins of Chandravati, 10 miles distant; thence over a good cart-road, and we enter

**THE MARWAR (Joudpore) Territory** (Route 8); cross nullah 30 yards broad, easy banks, stony bed, and passable for carts; pass § *Toda Gate*, 4½ miles; Wells. On the right stand hills. § *Dhowlee*, 3 miles; then cross nullah to § *Thul*, 1½; cross the Dewagun river, 30 yards broad, easy banks and sandy bed; pass § *Dumanee*, 2½ miles; water brackish, after the Goomtee river is crossed; thence pass a dry tank, ½ mile, to

§ *Anadra* (Anadára), 1½ mile. There are twelve different paths up the mountain, those by Kacholi and Nitori being the most difficult; that by Anadra is the most frequented. Hence to the foot of

### MOUNT ABOO, 2 miles;

Thence, by a steep road six feet broad, to the summit of the mount, 2½ miles. This summit—one of several irregular granite peaks, and called *Gura Sikra*—is estimated by Colonel Tod (who claims to have first “discovered” this remarkable region) to be 5,000 feet high; while the circuit of the base is about 45 miles. From this peak it is half-a-mile of very rugged road to the beautiful tank, or

§ **LAKH OF NUKI TALAO** (Nakhi Talá, or Nukee Tallow), around which the Sanitarium for Deesa, the Lawrence Asylum, and the houses of residents are placed. Territory, Serohce, or Sirohi; Civil Authority, political agent at Pahlunpore; Military Authority, Officer commanding at Ahmedabad. Bazaar, post-office, barracks. English church service at 11 and 6.

*Dilwara*, the magnificent place of pilgrimage of the Jains (according to Tod the most superb of all the temples of India, rivalled only by the Taj Mahal), is half-way up Mount Aboo, five miles S.W. of the peak. It is a group of four temples.

The following description is condensed from Col. Tod's *Western India* :—

*Vrisabdeva* stands in the centre of a quadrangular court, 180 feet long from E. to W., and 100 feet broad. At the entrance is the equestrian statue of the founder, Bimal Sah, a Jain merchant of Anhulwara. Ranges of uniform cells are erected along its internal faces, viz., 19 on the larger and 10 on the smaller side. A double row of colonnaded piazzas, on a terrace, stand on steps above the court (in the centre of which stands the colossal figure of the deified coryphæus, fabricated from an alloy of various metals, then placed under a beautiful pagoda), which passes all round the front of the cells (of which there are no less than 58), each containing a chaste and simple altar, ornamented with an image of one of the 24 Jineshwars, and every one erected separately by wealthy Jains of various cities and countries, with inscriptions carved on the inner lintel of every window, each of which has a vestibule (and statue) formed by architraves passing from each pair of columns, and resting on pilasters, every compartment between the columns having a vaulted or flat roof. The entire edifice, with its columns, domes, and altars, all of which vary in delicacy of execution, form, and richness of decoration, is constructed of pure marble. Descending to the beautiful tessellated marble pavement in the area, cross it to *Sowá-mandap* (the

Hindú architectural term “*mandap*” belongs to the Sivite style, and may be either circular or square, with vaulted or pyramidal roof; supported by open columns), in which the devotees make their toilette and prepare their offerings. It has a hemispherical vault, 24 feet in diameter, supported by columns ranged in quadrangles, with heavy architraves thrown across it, and the dome rising from an octagonal base; thus it appears from the interior, but externally it seems like a radiated ovate spheroid, each column of which is connected by an elegantly formed, elaborately ornamented “*toran*” (triumphal arch). Intervening columns on the E., N., and S. sides unite it to the piazza, and conjointly form an entire side of the area. The roofs are peculiarly handsome and striking. The sculptured incidents, foliage, flowers, and fruit are equal in execution to any chiselled work in Europe; but the animal figures are defective. It cost £18,560,000, and took 14 years to construct. Pass through a court, then ascend a flight of steps to the

*Parshwanath* Temple, the 23rd and most popular of the Jineshwars, which was erected by Tej and Besant Pal, the Jain merchants of Chandravati, in the reigns of Dharaburz and Bhim Deo, and is equally as fine as the preceding. The span of the dome is 26 feet in diameter. The bassi reliev are extremely rich and elegant. The pendant cylindrical ornament from the larger vault is most exquisitely finished. It is 3 feet long, and forms a cluster of half disclosed *lotus*, with their transparent cups, most artistically finished. The sculptured carvons of the dome, the devices, bacchanalian groups, high-relief festoons, flowers, fruits, birds, warrior figures in various attitudes, are all most exquisitely and skilfully executed. The *toran*, with its two marine monsters, and the entire vault, are admirably finished. Ascend the steps and enter the vestibule, having on each side a projecting niche (each of which cost no less than £12,000). The base is formed like an altar, over which small chaste columns support a handsome canopy, and the whole is most artistically executed. The sanctum contains the statue of *Parshwa*, whose symbol is the serpent. The most remarkable object (see *Ferguson's Hand-Book of Architecture*) in both the above temples is the cell containing a cross-legged seated figure of the saint to whom the temple is dedicated. It terminates upwards by a pyramidal spire-like roof, similar to those of the Brahmanan Temples at Java. A portico is attached of considerable extent, surmounted by a dome resting on 8 pillars. The porch of Vinal Sah's Temple consists of 48 pillars, enclosed in an oblong court-yard, 140 feet by 90 feet, surrounded by a double colonnade of smaller pillars, which form porticos to the range of 55 cells, which enclose it like a Buddhist villara. The exterior of the temple is extremely plain, with the exception of the spire. On the bracket capital of the great pillars stands an upper attic, surmounted by architraves, which support the dome, and a curious angular truss of white marble springs, as it were, from the lower capital, and supports the centre of the beam. The inscriptions on them, which are of Saiva, date from A.D. 671 to 1821, and Jain from 1189 to 1752 (the 18th and 19th ones are on the Tejpal Temple, and bear date

Vikram, 1287—A.D. 1231). The original mountain worship was Lingam (*Achaleshwara*, the "Immovable Lord"), on which the Jain religion was engrafted in A.D. 1032, the date of the erection of the Temple of Adinath.

The Shrine of *Achaleswar*, one of the most renowned in the fabulous annals of Hinduis, should next be visited. "The *Man-agni-coonda*," says Col. Tod in his *Western India*, "is about 900 feet long by 240 in breadth, excavated in the solid rock, and lined with solid masonry of immensely hard bricks. An insulated mass of rock has been left in the centre of the *coond*, on which are the ruins of a shrine to Mata, the universal mother. On the crest of the northern face of the *coond* is a group of small temples dedicated to the Pandu brothers, but, like the former, a mass of ruins. On the western side is the shrine of *The Temple of Achaleswar*, the tutelary deity of Aboo. There is nothing striking as to magnitude, and still less as to decoration, in this; but it possesses a massive simplicity, which guarantees its antiquity. It occupies the centre of a quadrangle, surrounded by smaller fane, alike primitive in form, and built of blocks of blue slate. But it is the object of worship which confers celebrity, being nothing less than the *great toe* of the devil, for so we must translate *padal-eswar*, the LORD OF HEELS;" though at first sight the statue of Mera, his wife, seems to be the object of adoration. "In front of the temple is a brass bull of colossal size, bearing the marks of violence on his flanks, the hammer of the barbarian having penetrated them in search of treasure." To Mahmood Begarra, Sultan of Ahmedabad, is attributed this act of sacrilege; and the legend says that he was suitably punished for it. "On the outside of one of the smaller shrines which surround the chief temple lies a statue (Narayana), floating on Sches-nag, the thousand-headed hydra, on the waters of chaos. There was no inscription on the temple of Achileswar."

On the same side as this temple, and close to the Agni-coonda, is the mausoleum of *Rao Maun of Sarohi*, who was poisoned in one of the Jain temples. It is a simple cupola on columns. The effigies of his five queens, who were burnt with his body, are carved on a small altar in the centre. "On the east side of the fire-fountain the remains of a temple, sacred to the founder of his race, the first of the Pramara, strewed the ground. The statue, however, of *Adipala* is firm on its pedestal and intact, and was to me an object of far greater interest than anything I had previously viewed. It is of white marble, about five feet in height, and, with the exception of the sculptured figures on the column of Barolli, is the finest piece of sculpture I met with in India. He is in the act of slaying with an arrow the Hindu Bucentaur (Bhynsasura), a buffalo-headed monster, who used to drink during the night the sacred waters of the fountain, to guard which the Pramara was created."

*Achilgurh* is a little above the lake, near a village of the same name. "I entered this once regal abode through the Hanuman portal, composed of two noble towers built with huge blocks of granite, black with the gusts of some thousand winters. The towers are connected at the top by a guard-room, and

the gate served as the entrance to the lower fort, whose dilapidated walls were discoverable up the irregular ascent. Another portal called the Champa-pol, from a champa tree growing by it, conducted to the inner fortress. The first object that strikes the view on passing this latter gate is the Jain temple to Purawanat'h, erected by a banker of Mandoo, and at this time under repair. The upper fortress is attributed to Rana Koombho, when driven from the 'eighty-four castles' of Mewar; but he merely restored this, the donjon of Achilgurh, which, with the interior works, is of the most remote antiquity." There are remains of a granary. On the left is the mahl or palace of Oka Rance, his queen, with a small pond in the keep. On an elevated point to the east is a ruined watch-tower, commanding a view of Dailwarra, W. by S. six miles, and of the temple of Arbudha Mata, one mile from it; Gura Sikra, N. by E. four miles; with many other pinnacles.

*Nuti-Talao Lake* is about 400 yards long. "Those who have seen the lake three miles above Andernach, on the Rhine, have beheld its counterpart. It is surrounded by rocks, wooded to the margin. Its waters are said to be fathomless; but I observed no traces of volcanic scoriae." Many devotees inhabit the caves round this tank, and pilgrims assemble to bathe in it in August, to wash away their sins.

The Lawrence Military Orphan Asylum, was founded by the late lamented Sir Henry Lawrence, Bart. for training and educating the children of European soldiers. He endowed it with £500, and an annual subscription of £200. Since his demise it has been sufficiently endowed to receive 20 children, and to erect a handsome edifice, on which £5,000 was expended, which was opened in 1857. It possesses a revenue of £3,000, and the boys are, when sufficiently proficient, placed in the Survey and Telegraph Department.

The general appearance of the country in this vicinity (as described in Forbes's *Ras Mala*, and by Col. Tod), when approached from the Amba Bhaswan Shrine, is extremely romantic, lonely, wild, and grand. The sky is cloudless, the air resounds with the notes of the cuckoo and woodpeckers, the crowing of junglefowl and the rustling of grey partridges and ring doves nestling in the dense foliage of variegated trees. Fruits and flowers of all kinds grow here almost spontaneously, and luxuriantly; bees swarm around and sip the delicious fragrance from the white and yellow jasmine, the purple and white lilac, and the willow (*vicinus*), &c. The lonely solitude of this charmingly-secluded spot is occasionally broken by the sound of the hoofs of an aristocratic Rajpoot's house, who armed cap-a-pied, wends his path amidst a long narrow gorge, or else a number of grain carriers passing along a defile. The hills slope away in the distance into a level village, interspersed with fertile spots dotted with hamlets, and intersected by small streams flowing from the gigantic mountains standing both in front and rear. Soon the mountain monarch, Aboo (Abu), with its precipitous face and dark recesses densely shrouded with forests and underwood, and streaked with rippling streams, becomes visible, with its arms clad in variegated dark hues, and, if seen when the sun rises towards his meridian, with

gorgeous tints of brilliant gold, it is a lovely sight. Far across one of the spurs is seen the path which winds along the mountain's side from the village of Girwar (Route 32), as it rises, sinks, and leads through a thick dense forest to a level spot beneath a perpendicular scarp, close to which stands, amidst a complete bow of luxuriant and beautiful foliage, the Shrine of Vasishth Muni, in a lovely garden, the air of which is impregnated with the delicious but yet powerful perfumes of the flowering indigenous exotics, but especially that of the *Kewara* (yellow), and the solitude broken by the melodious rippling of the pearly stream flowing through the sculptured cow's mouth in the rock into an artificial basin beneath. Here the traveller should rest a while and reconnoitre this lovely haunt of beauteous nature. The Temple of Muni, though small, contains the black marble figure of the Sage, "who called from the Fire Fountain of Achalshwar the ancestors of the Rajput Tribes;" close at hand stands the five brass figures of A'bugah, "The Terror of Danu," and Dhārwarah, the Farmer. Thence ascend a long flight of steps cut in the rock to the Level of the Plains of A'bu (Abo), which table-land is walled on all sides, by abrupt lofty cliffs, contains a complete area of hamlets, ornamented by a lake, several rivulets, mountain peaks, the highest of which is called the Saint's Pinnacle, and the whole is crowned with the renowned unshaken fortress of Achalgarh. The district between Dahliwār and the Shrine of Vasishth is well-cultivated, densely populated, redolent with luxuriant foliage, intersected by numerous streams, and interspersed with *hundreds* of artificial and natural wonders. The entire country is covered with verdant fields, bounded with prickly cactus, intermingled with the white dog-rose and *acacia*, and abundantly irrigated by means of *Areets* (Egyptian wheels) studded on the margin of every brook. Here pomegranates, apricots, nectarines, grapes, mangoes, beautiful parasites called *Ambur* (from Amba, mango, with the lovely blue and white flowers like the *lobelia*), jasmims, balsama, the golden *champa*, which resembles the aloe, all flourish most luxuriantly, and in the plains, the latter, which in other countries only blossoms *once* in a century, is *usually* seen in flower, and impregnates the air with its delicious and fragrant perfume.

## ROUTE 32 (A.)

DISTANCE 123 MILES  $3\frac{1}{2}$  FURLONGS.

ROUTES.	Distances of Stages.	
	Miles.	Fur.
Ahmadabad to Girwar, via Route 33 ..	115	$3\frac{1}{2}$
Nukee Tullow (Nakhi Talao) .....	8	0
	123	$3\frac{1}{2}$

Proceed from *Ahmadabad* to *Girwar*, via *Route 32*; thence through the *Pass*, which is rather difficult, to the base of the hill, 3 miles; then along a rugged road for 5 miles to the Lake of *Nukee Tullow* (Nakhi Talao), (*Route 32*), near here *Major Rains*, during the *Sepoy* rebellion of 1857-58-59, captured a stronghold held by the mutineers.

## ROUTE 33.

Proceed S.E. by S.

AHMADABAD TO BARODA, DIRECT.

DISTANCE ABOUT 69½ MILES.

ROUTES.	Distances of Stages.	
	Miles.	Fur.
Ahmadabad to Butwa .....	6	6
Mehmoodabad .....	13	3
Neriad .....	13	7
Anundmogree .....	11	5
Fazilpoor .....	11	1
Baroda .....	12	7
	69	5

Leaving *Ahmadabad*, via the *Delhi Gate*, proceed along a good road, pass *\*Butwa*,  $6\frac{1}{2}$  miles; *Civil Authority*, *Collector* at *Ahmadabad*; cross the *Khareb*, 2 miles; *Meyawa*, and *Watruk* rivers, the latter of which joins the *Seyree S.* of *Kaira*, but here a rivulet with a rapid stream, with muddy bed and difficult passage, to

*MEHMOODABAD*,  $11\frac{1}{2}$ ; *Civil Authority*, *Collector* at *Kaira*, standing on the *Seyree* river,  $9\frac{1}{2}$  miles, a small stream with sandy bed and good ford; cross it, and proceed along a heavy road, through an open country, then over a long hollow way on the S. side; thence it narrows to *Neriad*,  $4\frac{1}{2}$  miles; travellers' bungalow; then pass on direct to *Anundmogree*; encamping ground; travellers' bungalow,  $11\frac{1}{2}$ ; *Fazilpoor*,  $11\frac{1}{2}$  miles; *Civil Authority*, *Resident* at *Baroda*, standing on the W. bank of the *Myhee* river (*Route 4*); here the ford is good, banks steep and rugged, bed sandy and pebbly, and at the springs the tide flows into the village; thence along a ravine, across the bridge over the *Meenae* river, whose banks are rugged and steep, and which falls into the *Myhee* river near *Fazilpoor*; thence along a broad heavy road through a confined district for  $12\frac{1}{2}$  miles, to the town of *Baroda* (*Route 3*).

## ROUTE 34.

Proceed W. by N.

AHMADABAD TO BHOOL, VIA DURANGDRA, HULWUD, AND MALLIA FORD.

DISTANCE ABOUT 200½ MILES.

ROUTES.	Distances of Stages.	
	Miles.	Fur.
Ahmadabad to Sanund .....	13	$0\frac{1}{2}$
Dundooks .....	13	6
Shapoor .....	11	2
Bhoof, via <i>Route 16</i> .....	162	3
	200	$2\frac{1}{2}$

Leave *Ahmadabad* (*Route 4*), and proceed along a very heavy, sandy, but good cart-road, pass *\*Sautree*,  $1\frac{1}{2}$ ; *Futehpoor*,  $1\frac{1}{2}$ ; *\*Wazama*,  $1\frac{1}{2}$ ; *Mut-doompoora*,  $1\frac{1}{2}$ ; *\*Sirketj*,  $2\frac{1}{2}$  miles; here are some beautiful *Mahomedan* tombs; thence the road becomes firmer. Pass *\*Tehace*,  $4\frac{1}{2}$ ; *\*Samund*,  $2\frac{1}{2}$  miles; encamping ground, and we then enter

**THE DHOLKA TERRITORY.**—Thence proceed along a good road, pass § *Boruj*, 3½; § *Kowar*, 2½; § *Herrapoor*, 1; § *Muchow*, 2; § *Mehlasna*, 1½; § *Dundooka*, 3½ miles; thence over a good road through an open cultivated country; pass § *Jetapoor*, 3½; § *Ahulgaon* (Ussulgaon), 2½; § *Shapoor*, 5½ miles, situated on the N.E. of the Null Bowlee or Kun; encamping ground; here water is obtainable from pits dug in the bed of the tank, that from the wells being brackish. The country about this place frequently becomes so flooded in November that it is necessary to proceed further north from the Head of the Little Runn, via the villages of Muchyow and Jeyra; thence proceed, via Route 16, to § *Bhoaj* (Route 15).

## ROUTE 35.

Proceed N. by E. ½ E.

### AHMADABAD TO BEEJAPPOOR.

DISTANCE ABOUT 40½ MILES.

ROUTES.	Distances of Stages.	
	Miles.	Fur.
Ahmadabad to Maunsa, via Route 33 ..	29	4
Beejapoor in Guzerat .....	11	3
	40	7

Leaving *Ahmadabad*, via the Delhi Gate, proceed via Route 33, to § *Maunsa*, 29½ miles; thence along a good road, pass § *Vetole*, § *Wajole*, § *Veera*; then through a dense jungle to § *Katree*, and soon after we enter

### THE CHOWAUL DISTRICT OF GUZERAT.

And reach the town of

BEEJAPPOOR (Bejapoor) 11½ miles.

Territory, The Chowaul District of Guzerat. Civil Authority, Resident at Baroda. Encamping ground. Bazaar.

## ROUTE 36.

Proceed S. E. by E.

### AHMADABAD TO CHAMPANEER, VIA MEHMOODABAD, MOONDA, DAKORE, AND HULLOLE.

DISTANCE 84½ MILES.

ROUTES.	Distance of Stages.	
	Miles.	Fur.
Ahmadabad, via the Astoria Gate to		
<i>Ramolee</i> .....	8	5½
<i>Riza</i> (½ mile to the left) .....	5	0½
<i>Mehmoodabad</i> .....	10	1
<i>Moonda</i> .....	12	4
<i>Allena</i> .....	7	4½
<i>Deysur</i> .....	10	1
<i>Aunklia</i> .....	9	5
<i>Hullole</i> .....	12	0
<i>Champaneer</i> (The Godra Gate) .....	5	3
	84	2

Leaving *Ahmadabad* (Route 4), we proceed through Astoria Gate, pass along a good cart road across

a cultivated district, to § *Kokree-Mehmoodabad*, 2½; § *Ramolee*, 2½; pass a dry tank to § *Yatch*, 3½; cross the *Kharee* river, ¼ mile, here 30 yards broad, with easy banks, to § *Heerapoor*; pass a tank, 1; proceed to § *Raskah*, 1½; cross the *Meyyawa* river, ¼ mile, here 116 yards broad, with easy bank, but no boat plying; pass near § *Rosa*, ½, which stands ¼ mile to the left, then enter

**THE COLLECTORATE OF KAIRA** (Route 4). Pass § *Perrwara*; a well, ½; a tank, 1½; thence through thin jungle to § *Sunsole*, 1½; cross the *Watrak* river, ¼ mile, here 205 yards broad, sandy bed, easy bank, and no boat plying, to § *Mehmoodabad*; pass two dry tanks, ½; § *Khatriz*, ½; also a tank, ½; § *Arraree*, ½; § *Wataalee*, 1½; then a small tank, ½; § *Kasra*, 1½; proceed, another tank, ½, to *Soonj*, 1 mile; also two tanks to § *Bhoonuz*, 1½; pass another tank, 1½ to § *Moonda*, 1½; thence proceed to § *Khurrel* (small) 2½; § *Khurrel* (large), ½; cross the *Mosur* river, ¼ mile, here 132 yards broad, with easy bank, no boat plying, and proceed to § *Sajdapoor*, ½; thence pass two tanks, ½ and ½, to *Allena*; also three tanks, ½, ½, and ½, to § *Bordee*, ½ mile; then proceed along thin jungle to another tank, ½, to § *Soor*, 2½ miles; here water falls for two months in the year; pass a tank, 1 mile, to the

§ **DAKORE**, 2 miles.—Territory, Guzerat. Civil Authority, Collector at Kaira. Bazaar.

Then cross the *Sharee* river, ¼, to § *Reykayal*, ½; pass a tank, ½; § *Margakooee*, 2½; thence the road is raving on both sides; pass one at 1½; and proceed to § *Deempoora*, ½; § *Oomboo*, ½; then cross the *Myheer* river, ¼ mile, here 650 yards broad, with stony, sandy, gravelly bed, easy banks, unfordable in the monsoon, and no boat plying; thence through deep ravines, pass § *Itand*, ½; standing ½ mile to the right; thence through a cultivated country to § *Deysur*, 2; pass two tanks ½ and ½; cross the § *Kharwa* Nullah, ½; to § *Kuddasia*, 1½ mile, situated on the *Meysee* river, 1 mile; here there is water for six months, after which pits must be dug in the bed, which is stony, gravelly, and 220 yards broad, with easy banks; cross it to § *Wankineer*, ½; pass a tank, ½, to § *Rajoopoora*, 2; standing on the § *Keoch* river, ½ mile, here 65 yards broad, muddy bed, and easy banks; cross it to § *Durain*, ½; pass § *Pandoo*, situated ½ mile to the left; thence along a good road across a cultivated district, pass a tank, ½; § *Pandoo Moora*, ½ mile.

**JUNTRAL**, 1½ mile, standing on the *Goma* river, here 102 yards broad, with sandy bed and easy bank. Civil Authority, Resident at Gwalior; cross it to *Aunklia* 1½ mile. Civil Authority, Resident at Baroda; pass on to

§ **GOKULPOORA**, ½ mile.—Civil Authority, Resident at Gwalior. Pass a tank, ½, to § *Ruttumpoora*, 1½ mile, situated on the *Kud* river, which contains water for six months, and after that pits must be dug in its bed, here 88 yards broad, with N. bank high and S. easy; cross it 1 to § *Necoria*, ½ mile, standing ½ mile to the right, thence proceed to

§ **KAKRIA**, 3½ miles.—Civil Authority, Resident at Baroda; thence through a flat and jungly country, pass

§ **KUNJERKE**, 3, situated ½ mile to the right. Civil Authority, Resident at Gwalior; and 2½ miles further brings us to the town of

## § HULLOLE.

Territory, Guzerat (the Gaikad's Dominions). Civil Authority, Resident at Baroda. Bazaar.



Near this place is a large tank, with a handsome mausoleum, consisting of two large domes and four smaller ones, under which are the marble tombs of the Moslem founders; the carved work on all is in excellent style. Hullule stands on the N.W. side of Powangurh mountain. Thence proceed for 5½ miles and we enter the Godra gate of the decayed town of

### CHAMPANEER (Champaner, Champanir).

250 miles from Bombay.

Territory, Guzerat. Civil Authority, Resident at Gwalior. Population, 2,000. Bazaar.

Champaneer, formerly the Hindoo capital of Guzerat or Gujerat, and a seat of Chohan race of Rajpoots, was taken in 1484 by Sultan Mahmood of Ahmedabad, after a twelve months' siege, and was thenceforth called Mahmoodabad. From the capture of the two fortresses of Girnar and Champaneer, this Sultan derived, it is said, his surname of Begurra. It is 1½ mile round the extent of the walls, and contains a great number of remains of houses, temples, mosques, tanks, and other buildings, now overrun by jungle, and haunted by tigers and wild animals.

From this old town there is an ascent of about four miles up the slope of

Powangurh or Powaghurh, as Forbes calls it; a stupendous work, standing by itself on the eastern plain of Guzerat, above which it rises to the height of more than 2,000 feet, forming a conspicuous object over a vast extent of country. In some directions it presents nothing but perpendicular cliffs to the observer. It is, or was, fortified at convenient places, along the ascent, up to the top. Here, what appears to be an artificial fortification is found to be a vast natural fortress, about three quarters of a mile long by three eighths of a mile broad, strengthened by a scarped rock to a formidable depth. Within this area are two forts, an upper and lower one. The upper fort contains a temple of the goddess Kali; and there are other Hindoo temples in this and the lower fort; besides a mausoleum to the memory of a Mohammedan saint.

It was at one time proposed to place a Sanitarium on this elevated rock, which has a climate about 20° cooler than the plain below; but another more convenient spot was chosen.

#### HISTORICAL REMINISCENCES:—

A.D.

1472. Mahmood, King of Guzerat, besieged it, and in 1484, Captured it, the Rajpoot Rajah having only 60,000 men.

Mahmood also took Fort Joonagurh of Bigarra (so called from Bi "two" and Garra "Forts.")

1534. Humayon, Emperor of Delhi, ascended the rock himself by means of spiked irons, opened the gate, stormed and took it.

1700. The Mahrattas captured it. Scindia held and neglected it.

1832. Col. Woodington took it, and in

1803, it was restored to Scindia by the treaty of Serjee Angenjam.

## ROUTE 33.

Proceeding N. by W. during September.

AHMADABAD TO DEESA (DISA), VIA  
LANGRAJ AND SIDPOOR.

DISTANCE 97½ MILES.

ROUTES.	Distances of Stages.	
	Miles.	Fur.
Ahmadabad to Adaulij .....	9	5
Paashar .....	12	2
Langraj (Langnaji) .....	9	3½
Mysana (Meysana, Maisana) .....	12	6½
Oonja (Unja) .....	14	0
Sidpoor (Sidhpur) .....	7	4
Meyta (Meta) .....	9	2
Gud (Gad) .....	8	0
The Camp, near Deesa (Disa) .....	11	2
Town of Deesa (Disa) .....	3	0
	97	1

Leave Ahmadabad (Route 4), and proceed along a road cut up with cart ruts, over a sandy, flat, open, and cultivated country; cross the Saburmuttee river, by a ford, at which in the noonson, a ferry boat plies. Pass § Gamree (small), § Toondul (small), 2½ miles; thence to § Adaulij, 2½. Good encamping ground close to the Bowree, and 200 yds. N. hackeries are procurable.

ATTRACTIONS.—The magnificent well, similar to that of Dadd Harir's, erected by Rani Radhabai, consort of Rájá Virsani, one of the nobles belonging to Mahmud Shah's court.

SPORTING.—Excellent water-fowl shooting, with which the whole route abounds.

Thence along a good cart road, through a flat and partially cultivated district; pass § Seerta (small), 3½ miles; § Syee (small), 2½; § Kallote, (large), 2½; travellers' bungalow; § Gla (small), 1½; § Eesund (small), 1½, situated ½ mile to the left; § Panshar, 1½. Encamping ground ½ mile N.W., and under a large tree E.; and we then enter

### THE KURREE DISTRICT,

And proceed along an undulating, enclosed country, interspersed with thin jungle; pass § Wurroo, 3 miles; § Kurreesun, 1½; § Warsma, 1½; § Langnaji (Langraj), 2½ miles. Encamping ground through the village, under a large tree, N.W., and for troops, ½ mile farther, near the tank; § Akhuj, 3½; § Sungunpoor, 2; § Kairwa, 2½; § Kurreesun, 1; § Rampoor, ½; § Kookus, 1; and 3½ miles beyond, we then enter the town of

### § MEYSANA (Maisana, Mysana).

Territory, Guzerat (Kurree District). Civil Authority, Resident at Baroda. Encamping ground for travellers, near the Meera Gate, and for troops, ½ mile N. Travellers' bungalow. Bazaar, well supplied. Houses, 2,000. Population, 25,000, chiefly Borahs and Banians.

Thence pass on to § Turranteet, 1½ mile; § Dow, 3½; § Jalaladisa, 3½; § Utohr (Attohr), 1½; then cross the Koopai (Rupen) nullah, here narrow and shallow, and enter

## THE PUTTANWARRA DISTRICT.

and we soon reach the small town of

## § OONJA (Unja)—3½ Miles.

**Territory.** Puttannwarra District (Guzerat). Encamping ground among trees. N.E., and close to the tank. Bazaar. Houses, 1,000. Population, 20,000.

Then cross the *Suraswatee* (Suraswati) river, which is a tributary of the Banas, a large stream of Rajpootana, rising in the W. of Mewar, at the summit of a cluster of the Aravalli Range, about 5 miles from Saimur encamping ground. It is so called from the Sanscrit word Banas, "Hope of the Forest," an appellation bestowed upon a native shepherdess, who, whilst bathing, beheld a *Peeping Tom* of *Covenent* feasting his eyes upon her natural charms. The native legend states "that she prayed to the God of the place for assistance, who immediately changed her into this stream." It leaves the Aravalli Range at Nathdwara, where it is as clear as crystal, deep, with low verdant banks, skirted with wood, amidst most enchanting scenery, and the native legend further adds "that previous to the infidel Tartar desecrating these beautiful vallies, the genius of the river often appeared upon its waters with outstretched arms, to receive *cocoa nuts* offered by his votaries, but an unhallowed hand cast a stone at the extended palm, when it was withdrawn, and has never been seen since." It then flows E. through the Mewar territory for 120 miles, where it is joined by the *Beris* (Berach) on the right, a stream of equal magnitude, which rises in the lake of Oodeypoor, 2,046 feet above the sea. A few miles beyond, the *Botascri* falls into it on the left; thence it flows N.E. and receives the *Ajmeer* on its left, as also several mountain torrents in the moonson from the Jeypore Territory. At the town of Touk, after a course of 235 miles, where its bed is 1 mile wide and very sandy, the stream narrows in the dry season; and here it was that Gen. Munson crossed with his army on the 22nd August, 1804, when retreating before Holkar, although the river was then so swollen from the flood as to detain the troops two days ere such could be effected; thence it flows S. E., passes the stronghold of *Rintambur*, and falls into the *Chumbul* (Route 9) on the right, in lat. 25° 54', long. 76° 50', after a course of 320 miles, here narrow and shallow on the S.; pass § *Kamlee*, 3½; § *Bheelia*, 2½; and 1½ miles beyond reaches the town of

## § SIDPOOR (Sidhr, Sidhpur, Sidipur).

**Territory.** Puttannwarra (Guzerat). Civil Authority, Resident at Baroda. Encamping ground 1 mile N. W. on rising ground, left of the road. Dhurmsalla to the S. Population, 40,000, chiefly employed in weaving and commerce, of which the *Borahs* hold the principal traffic. Houses, 3,500.

**Attractions.**—The river considered as a sacred stream. Residences of the rich Brahmans and Goswams. Sacred College (*Muth*), where disciples are instructed, and hospitality afforded to travellers of the Brahman caste.

Thence along a good road through an undulating country pass § *Sujanpoor*, 2½ miles, and we then

The PAHLUNPORE (PAHLANPUR) STATE.—(Route 32), and proceed to § *Doongree Wasna*, 3½ miles; then cross the *Ummirdessee* river, situated S. of *Meyla*, with a shallow stream, sandy bed, sloping banks, but always fordable; § *Meyla*, 1½ miles. Civil Authority, Political Agent at Pahlunpora. § *Bussao*, 1½; § *Pattosun*, 3½ miles. Encamping ground on both sides of the river. § *Gud* (Gad), 3 miles. Encamping ground, N. or S. Travellers' Bungalow. Thence through a flat country for 4 miles: after which, across dense jungle, pass § *Sander*, 3½; § *Dhooa*, 3½ miles; enter

THE DESAWAL DISTRICT OF GUZERAT.—And 4½ miles brings us to the Cantonment of *Deesa* (Disa); and 3 miles farther we enter the town of

## § DEESA (Disa).

**Territory.** Desawal District (Guzerat). Civil Authority, Political Superintendent at Pahlunpora. Military Authority, Officer in command. Military Station. Bazaar, well supplied. Post-office. Cantonments, 3 miles N.E. on the left bank of the Banas river.

**Dawes**, see Table of Distances, Bombay Presidency.

**Sanatorium**, Mount Abu (Abou), Nakhi Talso, 50 miles.

**Attractions.**—The Palace of the Nawab of Deesa (Disa), a Mussulman prince and Chief of Pahlunpora. Tiger and leopard shooting along the river's edge and thickets.

## HISTORICAL REMINISCENCES:—

1857-58-59. The Sepoys rebelled here, but were soon put down.

This large town stands on the W. bank of the *Bunnas* River (which rises in the Aravalli Mountains, on the confines of Oodeypoor and Gidwar in the Joudpore, 40 miles N.W. of the town of Oodeypoor. It flows S.W. for 180 miles and is lost in *Rann of Cutch*), and though extremely hot, is a pleasant station.

## ROUTE 39.

AHMADABAD TO DHOLERA (KHOON BANDAR), VIA DHOLKA, KOTE AND AMLEE.

DISTANCE 78½ MILES.

ROUTES.	Distances of Stages.	
	Miles.	Fur.
Ahmadabad Cantonments to Kymore.....	10	7
Surora .....	8	2½
Dholka .....	8	0
Kote .....	11	2½
Huddalla .....	15	0
Puchum .....	8	2
Dholera .....	12	4
Khoon .....	2	0
The Bandar .....	2	3
	78	5

Leave Ahmadabad Cantonments (Route 4), proceed along a good cart-road through a cultivated

country, pass  $\S$  *Syndpoor*, 8 $\frac{1}{2}$  miles; Tank with water for four months after the rains; cross a nullah (near the *Saburmuttee* river (Route 38), to  $\S$  *Kumore*, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$  miles; good encamping ground, but confined early in the season on account of the crops; pass  $\S$  *Paulree*, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ ;  $\S$  *Nowapoor*, 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; cross the *Saburmuttee* river,  $\frac{1}{2}$  mile; to  $\S$  *Surora*, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; then pass *Wells*, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$  and  $\frac{1}{2}$ ; *Dry Tank*, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; also *Wells*,  $\frac{1}{2}$  and 1; to *Muffteypoor*,  $\frac{1}{2}$ ; and 1 $\frac{1}{2}$  mile beyond stands the town of

#### $\S$ *DHOLKA* (Route 16).

This journey should not be attempted farther on, unless the season is advanced; thence pass *Wells*, 2 and 1; a *small Tank*, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; *Wells*, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$  and  $\frac{1}{2}$ ; to  $\S$  *Kote*, 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; good encamping ground;  $\S$  *Urnej*, 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ ;  $\S$  *Goondee*, 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; then cross the *Gogawa* river, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; also the *Oneer*, 3 $\frac{1}{2}$  miles; soon after which we enter the *Bhal District*; then pass on to

$\S$  *HUDDALLA*, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$  mile.—Civil Authority, Political Agent in Kattywar.

$\S$  *PHEDRA*, 4 miles.—Civil Authority, Collector at Ahmadabad.

$\S$  *RUTTUNPOOR*, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$  miles.—Civil Authority, Political Agent in Kattywar.  $\S$  *Puchun*, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$  miles; encamping ground; thence the country becomes flat and partially cultivated, pass  $\S$  *Bhaleeda*, 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ ;  $\S$  *Amlee*, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$  miles, situated  $\frac{1}{2}$  mile to the left; then cross the *Bhadur* river 2 $\frac{1}{2}$  miles to *Limra*. Water brackish all the way from Dholka to this place; pass a *Tank* 1 mile, and 2 $\frac{1}{2}$  miles brings us to

#### — $\S$ *DHOLERA*.

Territory, Kattywar. Civil Authority, Collector at Ahmadabad, nearly 75 miles. Good encamping ground. Bazaar, well supplied. Tram road to the Bandar, 4 $\frac{1}{2}$  miles, constructed by a native company, and a most profitable concern.

This town is badly situated on a swamp, part of which borders the W. side of the Gulf of Cambay (Kambayat); thence pass on to  $\S$  *Khoon*, 2 miles. Good encamping ground, tank, wells, and the *Suga Tullow*, a fine tank  $\frac{1}{2}$  mile N.E.; all the water on this portion of the route is brackish; then cross the *Bhader Creek*, and 2 $\frac{1}{2}$  miles brings us to the *Bandar*; or, if the traveller prefer it, he can proceed via the Tram-road from Dholera.

### ROUTE 40.

Proceed N.E. by N.  $\frac{1}{2}$  N. during November.

**AHMADABAD TO EEDUR, VIA SADRA AND AHMEDNUGGUR.**

DISTANCE, 68 $\frac{1}{2}$  MILES.

ROUTES.	Distances of Stages.	
	Miles.	Fur.
Ahmadabad (Delhi Gate) to Waland ..	10	2 $\frac{1}{2}$
Sadra .....	15	1
Purantij .....	10	5 $\frac{1}{2}$
Ahmednuggur .....	14	0 $\frac{1}{2}$
Dhurmlee .....	11	4 $\frac{1}{2}$
Ahmednuggur Gate .....	18	1
	68	3

Leave *Ahmadabad* (Route 4), proceeding along a good cart-road, the latter part of which is intersected by deep ravines, pass *Waland* (Waland) 10 $\frac{1}{2}$  miles, situated on the left bank of the *Saburmuttee* river (Route 38).

$\S$  *SADRA*, 15 $\frac{1}{2}$  miles.—Civil Authority, Head Quarters of the Political Agent of the Myhee Kaunta District. Good encamping ground, N. Bazaar, well supplied. Thence along an open cultivated country pass  $\S$  *Bhogra* (Bhogra), 3 $\frac{1}{2}$  miles; then cross *Hauthmuttee* river,  $\frac{1}{2}$  miles, with sandy bed, 100 yds. broad, with excellent water, to  $\S$  *Harrutia*, 3 $\frac{1}{2}$  miles, and we enter

THE PURANTIJ PURGUNNA, and 3 $\frac{1}{2}$  miles further brings us to the town of

#### $\S$ *PURANTIJ*.

Civil Authority, Resident Assistant Collector. Collector at Ahmadabad. Large encamping ground in a plain. Small Fort stands in the centre. Bangla of the Assistant Collector. Travellers' Bungalow. Bazaar, well supplied. Houses, 4,000. Pop. 25,000.

Pass on to  $\S$  *Russolpoora*, 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ ;  $\S$  *Dulpoor*, 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ ;  $\S$  *Ajee*, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ ;  $\S$  *Peepree*, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$  mile, and we enter

### THE AHMEDNUGGUR DISTRICT.

Which is connected with the Bombay Presidency, has a revenue of £7,000 per annum, pays £-95 tribute to the Guicowar of Guzerat, but collected by the British authorities.

#### HISTORICAL REMINISCENCES:—

1790. The Chief of Edur founded it, and placed his son, Sugram Sing, on the throne, who died in  
1835. When a *Suttee* took place, the British troops were fired upon, and Lieut. Lewis was killed.  
The Rajah of Joudpore governed it, and died in  
1841. When Tukht Sing was elected Rajah, but the Rajah of Edur claimed all that prince's possessions in Myhee Caunta, hence this district was united to that of Edur.

And 2 $\frac{1}{2}$  miles farther brings us to the large walled but dilapidated town of

#### † $\S$ *AHMEDNUGGUR*.

Territory, Ahmednuggur District. Civil Authority, Political Agent at Ahmadabad. Assistant Collector at Purantij (Parantij). Military Authority. Military Station. Encamping Ground on the S. Bazaar, well supplied. Tappal Station. Citadel, small. Population, 9,000.

DAWKES.—See Table of Distances, Bombay Presidency.

This place stands on the banks of the *Hauthmuttee* river, which flows from E.N.E. to W.S.W., is  $\frac{1}{2}$  mile wide, with pebbly bed, narrow stream two feet deep, with S. bank ten feet high, and N. three feet, which cross at 3 miles, and proceed along a good cart-road through a jungly country, with bear

bushes; pass the *coolie* hamlets of \*Beerpoora, situated  $\frac{1}{2}$  mile to the left; then cross two dry nullahs, 1 mile; proceed through dense jungle, interspersed with large blocks of stone and masses of rock; pass *Hasilpoor*  $\frac{1}{2}$  mile, and we are on afterwards enter

### THE EDUR (Eedur) DISTRICT.

The principal state of Myhee Caunta, in Guzerat, which has a revenue of £23,434, pays a tribute of £3,295, and the cost of government, leaving the Rajah a net income of £15,000 per annum, and maintains a military force of 921 men employed as police.

#### HISTORICAL REMINISCENCE:—

1724. Founded by Amund and Racee Sing, the sons of Ajeet Sing, Rajah of Joudpore.

Then cross a dry nullah, 1 mile, situated to the S. Pass through jungle to *Waktapoor*,  $\frac{1}{2}$ ; cross a dry nullah to *Lolasun*,  $\frac{1}{2}$ ; pass on to *Hingley*, 2, a Bhat village; thence through an open country cross a narrow nullah, 1; to *Dhurumlee*,  $\frac{1}{2}$ , situated  $\frac{1}{2}$  from the road; then cross a nullah,  $\frac{1}{2}$  mile; pass through thin jungle, interspersed with cultivation, to *Neturumlee*,  $\frac{1}{2}$ ; *Happa*,  $\frac{1}{2}$  miles, situated  $\frac{1}{2}$  mile from the road; pass a *Welh*, 1; and  $\frac{1}{2}$  mile farther brings us to the Ahmednugur Gate of the town of

### EDUR (Eedur, Idar).

Territory, Edur Warra. Civil Authority, Political Commissioner of Guzerat, at Ahmadabad. Military Authority. Bazaar, well supplied. Population, 10,000. Houses, 1,200. Tappal Station.

This flourishing town, the capital of the district, stands close on a ravine, which encloses it on almost every side, and is commanded by a small fort, 400 feet high, with four gateways erected on the highest part of the three hills by which it is encircled on the N., and is reached by a steep, stony, circuitous path. It also contains a few Jain temples and the ruins of a palace, erected by the former Rajah, which stands under the hill. The country, to the W. and S., is level, but rugged and wild on the N. and E.

## ROUTE 41.

Proceed S. by W.

### AHMADABAD TO GOGO, VIA BHOW- NUGGUR.

DISTANCE 137 MILES.

ROUTES.	Distances of Stages.	
	Miles.	Fur.
Ahmadabad to Kote, via Route 39....	38	4
Huddala, via Route 39.....	15	0
Dundooka.....	13	1
Rojed.....	14	7 $\frac{1}{2}$
Mool Durrye.....	12	1 $\frac{1}{2}$
Wulla.....	9	2
Bhownuggur (Wurtaj Gate).....	13	2 $\frac{1}{2}$
Gogo.....	11	3 $\frac{1}{2}$
	137	0

Leave Ahmadabad, (Route 4); proceed via Route 39 to *Huddala*, (Route 39); thence along a good road, pass

*SDHOLEE*, 6 miles.—Civil Authority, Political Agent in Kattywar; *Raeka*,  $\frac{3}{4}$  miles; and  $\frac{3}{4}$  miles brings us to the town of

### DUNDOOKA.

Encamping ground on the banks of the *Bhadur* river, under trees. Travellers' bungalow.

This large town stands on the right bank of the *Bhadur* river, which rises in the Kattywar Peninsula, flows S.E. for 135 miles, and falls into the Indian Ocean, near Poorbunder; thence pass *Tugree*,  $\frac{6}{7}$ ; *Bheemnaut*,  $\frac{3}{4}$ ; *Polapoor*,  $\frac{1}{2}$ ; *Rojed*,  $\frac{3}{4}$  miles. Encamping ground near wells in a tamarind grove, and  $\frac{2}{3}$  miles brings us to the town of

### BURWALA (Burwalla).

Civil Authority, Collector at Ahmadabad. Military Authority, Officer in command at Ahmadabad. Bazaar, well supplied.

This place stands on the left bank of the *Ootowles* river; thence pass *Panneerne*,  $\frac{5}{8}$ ; *Patna*, 1; *Mool Durrye*,  $\frac{2}{3}$  miles; situated on the left bank of the *Parleea* river; encamping ground, S.E., near a *pukka* well. Civil Authority, Political Agent in Kattywar. Then proceed along a good road, rather heavy in the rains, pass *Kaumpoor*,  $\frac{2}{3}$ ; *Walla*,  $\frac{6}{7}$ ; *Ganglee*,  $\frac{9}{10}$ ; *Kumlej*,  $\frac{7}{8}$ ; and  $\frac{6}{7}$  miles farther brings us to the town of

### BHOWNAGGUR.

Civil Authority, Collector at Ahmadabad. Bazaar, well supplied. Harbour good and safe for shipping of moderate tonnage.

This place stands near the W. coast of the Gulf of Cambay, on a small stream, which at a short distance from it falls into the gulf, and, as the tide comes close to the town, the harbour is excellent. The Rana of Gohilwar, also styled the Thakoor of Bhow-naggur, resides here; thence pass the *Roopoor Gate*,  $\frac{1}{2}$ ; *Akora*,  $\frac{3}{4}$ ; and  $\frac{6}{7}$  miles farther brings us to the town of

### GOGO.

Two travellers' banglas. Bazaar, well supplied. Firewood scarce. Boats ply for hire. Ship yard. Vessels from 50 to 300 tons are built here.

DAWKAS.—See Table of Distances, Bombay Presidency.

This large town is situated on the Peninsula of Kattywar, on the W. coast of the Gulf of Cambay, and almost surrounded by a creek, which admits large boats at high water. There is good anchorage  $\frac{1}{2}$  mile from it, sheltered by the Island of Perim, which stands to the E. It is a very safe place for vessels during the S.W. monsoon, but especially for ships to run into should they lose their anchors in the Surat Roads. It has a bed of mud  $\frac{1}{2}$  mile from the shore, with smooth water, and, as the land is low, it is inundated at low water, consequently fresh water has to be brought from a distance of four or five miles inland. The traveller can, if he prefer it, after leaving *Mool Durrye*, proceed along a good road via *Dharroka*,  $\frac{16}{17}$  miles; *Wurtaj*,  $\frac{15}{16}$  miles; encamping ground; and thence  $\frac{15}{16}$  miles to Gogo.

## ROUTE 42.

Proceed N.E. by E. in January.

**AHMADABAD TO HURSOLE, VIA DEHGAUM.**  
DISTANCE, 38½ MILES.

ROUTES.	Distances of Stages.	
	Miles.	Fur.
Ahmadabad to Dehgaum .....	17	2
Boria .....	10	6
Hursole .....	10	5
	38	5

Leave *Ahmadabad*, (Route 4); proceed through the *Kolapoor Gate*, thence along a good road across a cultivated country, pass *Syndpoor*, 3½; encamping ground; *Nurwura*, 1½; *Unnasun*, 3½; *Raeepoor*, 1½ mile; encamping ground beyond the *Kharee* river, on which it stands

§ *SOUHAURA*, 2½ miles. Civil Authority, Political Agent at *Sadra* (*Sudra*). § *Gulundum*, ½ mile; and 4½ miles farther bring us to the town of

§ *DEHGAUM*.—Encamping ground near a large tank. Bazaar, well supplied. Population, 8,000. Shops, 50. Thence pass § *Paulea*, 1; § *Jaulea*, 4½ miles; then the road leads through low jungle; proceed to § *Parkgall*, 3½; § *Boria*, 1½ mile; Civil Authority, Collector at *Ahmadabad*. The country in this vicinity is cultivated. Pass § *Oajirra*, 2½ miles; then some *ravines* to § *Nawapoor*, ½; § *See-hole*, ½ mile; thence across a cultivated district to § *Sullatpoor*, 1½ mile; Civil Authority, Political Agent at *Sadra*; § *Rampoor*, 1½ mile; Civil Authority, Collector at *Ahmadabad*, and 3 miles further brings us to the town of

§ *HURSOLE* (Route 29 B).

## ROUTE 43.

Proceeding W. by S.

**AHMADABAD TO JORIA BANDAR, VIA CHOORVEERA.**

DISTANCE, 159½ MILES.

ROUTES.	Distances of Stages.	
	Miles.	Fur.
Ahmadabad to Shapoor, via Route 34 ..	38	0½
Tulsana .....	9	1
Wudwan (Wadwan) .....	16	1
Moolee (Muli) .....	13	3
Chorvedda (Choorveera, Chorvira) ..	9	3
Tauhn .....	9	0
Sudaurka .....	10	6
Jooria Bandar (Bunder) via Route 28	63	2
	159	2½

Leave *Ahmadabad* (Route 4), proceed, via *Route 34*, to § *Shapoor*, 38 miles; thence over a good road to the *Ruma*, 2 miles, (Route 15); which here extends 2 miles, and across which no carts can pass between June and December, without making a great circuit; pass § *Kuddelee*, ½; Civil Authority, Political Agent at *Rajkote*; § *Osachund*, 2½; § *Tulsana*, 3½; § *Wursura*, 6½; § *Jophodun*, 2½; and 7½ miles brings us to the town of *Wudwan*, (Wadwan, Route 15); thence

proceed to § *Kheraloo*, 5 miles; § *Limblee*, 1½; § *Jaspoor*, 4; and 3 miles beyond stands the town of

MOOLEE (Muli).—Territory, Kattywar. Civil Authority, Political Agent at *Rajkote*. Military Officer, Commanding at *Rajkote*. Encamping ground opposite the town. Bazaar, well supplied. Thence pass on to § *Gurrah*, 2½; § *Dedham*, 1; § *Omrad* (Umrad, Amorda), 3; § *Chorvedda* (Choorveera, Chorvira), 3 miles; confined encamping ground; then proceed along a good road, through an open cultivated country, for 9 miles, to the town of

§ *TAUHN*.—Described Route 18.

Then pass § *Mortuna*, 5; § *Sudaurka*, 5½ miles; and thence proceed, via *Route 28*, to § *Jooria Bandar* (Bunder) 53½ miles (Route 28).

## ROUTE 44.

Proceeding E. by N. &amp; E.

**AHMADABAD TO LOONAWARRA, VIA VEERPOOR, AND KUPPERWUNJ.**

DISTANCE, 75 MILES.

ROUTES.	Distances of Stages.	
	Miles.	Fur.
Ahmadabad to Kooa .....	13	2½
Kurrolee .....	10	0½
Kupperwunj .....	8	5½
Doomaree .....	14	3½
Satumba .....	10	0
Veerpoo (Beerpoor) .....	10	5½
Loonawarra .....	7	6½
	75	0

Leave *Ahmadabad* (Route 4), proceed along an open and slightly cultivated country; pass § *Rajpoor*, 1; § *Gomteepoor*, 1-16th; § *Kumbao*, 7½; § *Koojaaur*, 1; cross the *Meysna* river to § *Bhuddapoor*, 5½; § *Chasda*, 2½; cross the *Watrut* river's sandy bed to § *Kurrolee*, 2½; § *Antroly*, 4½; then cross the *Mohar* river to § *Jallasir*, 4½ miles; and 4½ miles farther brings us to the town of

## KUPPERWUNJ.

Described Route No. 30. Encamping ground, S.W. and S.E. Bazaar, well supplied. Manufactories of coarse cloth. Population, 13,000.

This large, well fortified town, stands on the *Mohar* river, a tributary of the *Saburmuttee* river, and carries on a most lucrative trade; thence proceed over a good road, through dense jungle, interspersed with cultivation; pass § *Wuddovlee*, 5½; § *Davintole*, 1½; § *Khawud*, 2½; § *Kooet*, 2; *Doomaree*, 2½; encamping ground, S.W.; § *Burdeea*, 2½; § *Sovia*, 3½; § *Satumba*, 4½; large encamping ground; § *Wansia* (Wausia), 5½; *Undee*, 2½ miles; a *Bhat* village; and 3 miles farther brings us to the town of

## § VEERPOOR (Beerpoor):

Encamping ground, S.E. Bazaar, well supplied. This place belongs to the Nawab of *Balasinore*, a descendant of *Osman Khan*, to whom it was given by *Shahjehan*, Padshah of *Delhi*; thence proceed to § *Surddea*, 2½; § *Powapoor*, 2½; and 2½ miles brings us to the large fortified town of

**!LOONAWARRA.**

Good Encamping ground, N.E. Bazaar, well supplied.

This place is situated on the river *Pannau*.

**ROUTE 45.**

Proceeding E. by S.

**AHMADABAD TO MHOW, VIA GODRA, DOHUL, AND BHOPAWUR.**

DISTANCE, 241½ MILES.

ROUTE.	Distances of Stages.	
	Miles.	Fur.
Ahmadabad to Hunniow .....	11	4
Wunsoloe .....	13	6
Ulleena .....	10	2
Tausara .....	11	1
Falee .....	9	5
Kahunpoor .....	8	4
Godra .....	9	2
Oodwara .....	10	5
Peepode .....	11	7
Baloondae .....	13	7
Dohud .....	11	2
Gallea .....	14	0
Jabooa .....	12	0
Mhow .....	93	7
	241	4

Leave *Ahmadabad* (Route 4), proceed along a good road; pass § *Hunniow*, 11½; § *Wunsoloe*, 13½; § *Moonda*, 2½; encamping ground; § *Ulleena*, 7½ miles; then cross the *Goona* river to § *Tausara*, 11½; water brackish; pass § *Falee*, 9½ miles, situated on the right bank of the *Myhee* river (Route 4), which cross to § *Kahunpoor*, 8½; and 9½ miles brings us to the large town of § *Godra* (Route 1), and thence proceed, *via* Route 21, to *Mhow* (Route 8).

**ROUTE 46.**

Proceed N.W. by W.

**AHMADABAD TO NUGGER PARKUR, VIA ADAULIJ.**

DISTANCE 166 MILES, 6½ FURLONGS.

ROUTES.	Distances of Stages.	
	Miles.	Fur.
Ahmadabad to Adaulij (Adalij) .....	9	0½
Sye (Syij) .....	7	6
Kurree .....	11	4
Roduttul .....	15	4
Bychera .....	10	6
Moonjpoor .....	13	4
Summee .....	8	6
Radhunpoor (Radhanpoor) .....	15	6
Dysir .....	9	4
Moorwarra .....	9	3
Socegaum .....	9	3
Nurra-Bate .....	13	1½
Burrana .....	17	6½
Nugger Parkur .....	15	0
	166	6½

Leave *Ahmadabad* (Route 4), proceed *via* Route 38) to § *Adauw*, 9 miles, (Route 38); thence along a road full of deep cart ruts, through an open, flat, uncultivated country: pass § *Seeria* (Sirta), 7½; § *Sye* (Syij); § *Kulole* (Kalol); good encamping ground, N.E.; travellers' bangle; § *Chattrul*; § *Andra*; § *Boodur* (Boodur); thence over an overgrown bush country, along a road narrowed by thick hedges, to the town of

**§KURREE.**

Territory, Guzerat. Civil Authority, Resident at the Guicowar's Court (Baroda). Encamping ground, S. Bazaar, well supplied. Population 25,000, chiefly good artisans. The handsome Palace of the Guicowar (Gaikad).

This fortified place is most picturesquely situated in a well-wooded district of Guzerat; thence proceed along a good hard road, pass § *Anoondae*; § *Nugrasum*; § *Chabiera*; § *Dundulpoor*; § *Dangagaum*; § *Fulapoor*; § *Roduttul*, 15½ miles; encamping ground, W.; then pass § *Rahboor*; § *Kutojee*; § *Gondalla*; § *Arko* to § *Burriapoor* 4½; *Dutree*, 1½; and 4½ miles brings us to the town of

BYCHERA.—Encamping ground, S. Bazaar, well supplied. Fort, well walled, and constructed of bricks, having towers; thence pass § *Pencherree*, 2 miles; cross the *Roopen River* (Rupen, Roopyn), 4 miles, with shallow pools in its bed, and which rises in lat. 23° 31', long. 72° 2', flows 42 miles, and then falls into the *Runn of Cutch* (Route 15), in lat. 23° 28', long. 71° 28', pass on to § *Tohur*, 2 miles; we enter the *Moonjpoor Pergunnah*; and 5½ miles brings us to the town of

§ **MOONJPOOR.**—Territory, Guzerat (Moonjpoor District). Encamping ground, E., and near a dry tank. Bazaar, well supplied; thence pass § *Latee*; § *Khatee*; we then enter the *SUMMER PERGUNNAH*, and soon reach the large fortified town of

**§ SUMMER, 8½ miles.**

Territory, Guzerat (Summer Pergunnah). Encamping ground, W. Bazaar, well supplied.

This place is situated on the left bank of *Saraswati River* (Route 38), and governed by a Mussulman chief, belonging to the Babi family, who holds it from the Guicowar, by virtue of presenting that prince annually with a horse and clothes. He also rules Radunpoor, and bears the title of Nawab of both places; his net income is about £15,000 per annum—then cross a § *shallow nullah*, 2½; pass § *Wurrana*, 1½; cross the *Bunnass river*, 5½ miles, here fordable, with aloping banks; proceed to § *Mussallee*, ½ mile; pass § *Kata Kow*, situated on the right, and § *Humrpoor* on the left, 2 miles; and we then enter

**THE RADHUNPOOR STATE (Radhanpur),**

Which is situated in the N.W. of Guzerat, includes the *Moorjpoor* and *Summee Pergunnahs*, and is bounded on the N. by *Therwarra*, S. by *Mundall* and *Jurjoowarra*, E. by *Puttun*, and W. by *Warye*. It has an area of 850 square miles, is about 40 miles long, and 20 broad, well watered by the *Bunnass*, *Suruswatti* (*Saraswati*), *Roopan* (*Roopen*, *Roopyn*, *Rupen*) rivers. The great road from *Hindustan* and *Falee*, to the *Mundavie Bandar* in

Cutch, passes through this state. It has a population of 45,000, chiefly Hindus; military force of 20 artillery, 285 cavalry, and 197 infantry, and a revenue of £16,500. The soil, which is saline, black, and sandy, produces cotton, wheat, and the usual Indian grains. Salt is manufactured, and the Pans of *Unserpoora* are rented by the Indian government from the Nawab, for £1,104 per annum. The hot season is from April to July. August and September are the most agreeable, when it rains. October and November are very hot, but from December to April the climate is delightful.

#### HISTORICAL REMINISCENCES:—

- A.D.  
 1663. Sheer Khan Babee (Thamadar of Chowal) became the first Nawab.  
 1715. Mahomed Khan Jehan, his grandson, succeeded him.  
     Kumaboodun, his eldest son, appointed ruler of Summee and Moorpoor, by Moobarigal Moolk, Soubadah of Guzerat, and named Mahomed Unwar; his youngest son, Foujdar of this state.  
 1765. Kumaboodun died, and his son, Gnzeooddeen, governed those Pergunnahs, and his second son ruled this state, and died without issue, in  
 1787. When Guzeooddeen governed all three districts.  
 1813. Sheer Khan, his son, governed this state, and Kumalooddeen (his second son) the Pergunnahs.  
     The British government assisted to expel the Kosas and plunderers from it. After his death,  
 1814. Sheer Khan governed them all.  
 1819. The British expelled the plunderers from this state by force.  
 1825. Sheer Khan died, and was succeeded by the present Nawab Zoorawar Khan, during whose minority the Sirdar Bebee, his father's second wife, administered the government, and in  
 1837. The Nawab became of age, and took upon himself the government.

We next enter the large fortified town of

#### § RADHUNPOOR (Radhanpoor), 4½ miles.

Territory, Radhunpoor State, Guzerat. Civil Authority, Resident at Baroda. Encamping ground, Bazaar, well supplied. Population, 15,000, chiefly engaged in commerce and manufactures. Exports, coarse cotton cloths (the staple commodity), grain, hides, &c.

The palace of the Nawab, who resides here, is a plain edifice—thence pass through the W. gate to the Ruins of *Futigurh*, 1½; *Beelotee*, 3½; *Mamsira*, 1½ mile; then pass a Tank to *Dysir*, 1½ mile; and we enter

#### THE PARKUR TERRITORY.

Civil Authority. Political Assistant at Pahlunpoor. Thence cross a shallow nullah, 2½ miles, to *Loodurra*, ½ mile; *Moorwarra*, 6 miles; *Limbones*, 5½; and 2½ miles farther brings us to

#### THE SOORGAUM DISTRICT.

Which is situated on the N.W. of Guzerat, and bounded on the W. by the Runn of Cutch; E. by Banbeer (Baubeir), N. by Mow (Mhow), and S. by Churchat. It is 10 miles long, and 10 broad; has an area of 64 square miles; population of 4,500. The country is level, open, with sandy and saline soil, which only produces four crops of the most common grain. Immense quantities of salt is procured. Water is not only brackish but very scarce. The monsoon begins in July, and ends in September. The cold season from November to February; the hot from April to June. This territory is governed by five of the Chooan Rajpoot caste, who pay no tribute to the British government, which has ever since 1819 taken it under its protection, and we soon reach the town of

#### § SOOEAGAUM (Soorgaum).

Territory, Pakur. Civil Authority, Political Superintendent at Pahlunpoor. Encamping ground near the *Runn*. Bazaar, well supplied.

Thence along a good sandy road to the *Runn*, 6½ miles, which is here hard and dry; pass *\*Kijora Bate*, 3½ miles, a small grass island; thence proceed to *Nurra Bate*, 2 miles, a large uninhabited island covered with grass, with the surface nearly level, interspersed with a few bushes; pass the *Water Pits of Dhora Keera* (Veera), ¼ mile, the best on Bate Island, to the encamping ground, on the W., close to the *Rajoo Veera* (water pits). If the travellers are numerous, or troops are marching along this Route, care should be taken to carry as much water as possible from the town of *Soeegaum*, and a party should be dispatched over night to clear and draw some water from the *Pits*; but all is brackish. Caution is necessary that the grass be not fired; we soon reach *\*Nurra Bate*, ¼ mile; re-enter *The Runn*, 5 miles; pass *\*Boordia Bate*, 3½ miles, situated on the left. In the beginning of November the last 3 miles of the *Runn* is muddy, but not difficult to cross; leave the *Runn* and enter *Parkur*, 4½ miles; thence the country becomes low, slightly undulating, and covered with grass, interspersed with a few bushes; pass *\*Burkooa*, 2½ miles; here is a good tank, containing a supply of water longer than other in this vicinity, also a well, and good halting ground; pass *Ramsirra Tank*, near *Burrana*, 2½ miles; then proceed along a good hard road, and we enter

#### THE PROVINCE OF SINDE (Sindh),

So named from the Sanskrit word *Sindha*, "ocean, or an immense body of water;" or, according to Native tradition, from *Sindh* (the brother of *Hindh*, a son of Noah's, whose descendants appear to have governed this country); or else from the river *Indus* (called by the natives, *Sinde*, *Sindhah*, or *Daryá*). It is bounded on the N. by Beloochistan, Afghanistan, and Bhawalpoor; E. by Jessulmair and Marwar; S. by Cutch and the Indian Ocean, and W. by Beloochistan. It is 380 miles long from N. to S., 300 broad from E. to W.; has an area of 60,000 square miles; revenue of £70,000, derived from the custom duties. Population of 1,047,762 (chiefly composed of *Juts*, the aboriginal *Sindians*, adepts at every

kind of commercial deception and tergiversation; *Belooches*, (Biluchis) who settled here, are dauntless, brave, bold, fine-looking people, but boastful and self-conceited; *Hindus*, of dark complexion, muscular, short and stout; their females are strikingly beautiful both in face and figure. Their characteristics are avarice, cruelty, deceit, abominable lying, treachery, gross ignorance, bigoted, acute, deceitful, and over-reaching in commercial transactions. They are sub-divided into *Bhattias* and *Lohannas*, with their priests, *Pokarna* and *Sursat*; *Brahmans*, *Muslims*, principally converted *Hinduis*, who are the agriculturists of the province; *Afghans*, *Muslims* of the Sunnis creed, who acknowledge the succession of the three 1st Khalifa, and also of the *Saiyids*, who, being the descendants of Mahomet, are the richest class, owing to grants of land having been given them by the *Ameers* on that account. There are not any *Gipsies* in this district, although both modern and ancient authors affirm that those wanderers were the *aborigines* of this country, and were driven out of India by the cruel Tamerlane. It possesses a sea coast of 150 miles N.W. from *Koree*, the largest, but now deserted mouth of the *Indus*, the whole of which is so low that as it is approached it is scarcely discernible 7 miles off, except that portion between *Kurrachee* (Karachi) and Cape *Munze* (15 miles), which is principally sandhills thrown up from the sea beach, and even that is so shallow that vessels of 1,000 tons cannot approach the *Sindian* coast without danger, which arises from the immense quantity of mud there deposited by the *Indus*. There are two banks, one of which stretches from *Kurachi* to *Cutch*, and the other called the *Great Munjah*. The tides, although irregular, are felt 75 miles from the ocean, and 25 from *Tatta* (Thatta). Navigation is very dangerous along this coast after February, when the S.W. monsoon prevails; but in November, December, and January it is perfectly safe and easy. The climate is extremely sultry and arid. The N.W. monsoon begins in February and ends in June. It waters the country to the west, and does not extend beyond *Kurrachee* (Karachi), where its fall seldom exceeds 8 inches, which almost impedes all navigation, and produces every disease prevalent in this province. The S.W. monsoon only extends to *Lucpul Bandar*. In the summer the temperature, during the day, in the six hottest months, averages 98° 5' in the shade at *Hydrabad* (Haidarabad). The water of the *Indus* at that period averages 93°. At *Khyerpoor*, in N. *Sinde*, it is 96° in the beginning of April. Frost is unknown, but ice has been seen in February. In January the difference between day and night is frequently 40°. In Lower *Sinde* the temperature is so high that winter is unknown; but the climate is very insalubrious. The intense heat in the summer produces pestilential diseases, and the winds drive up clouds of dust in which such quantities of salt and nitre are mixed that the lungs and eyes of Europeans are much injured by them. It is absolutely necessary that all individuals should wear their beards and moustache; shaving must be abandoned, as they afford great protection to the face. The bad quality of the water produces diseases of the bowels, liver, bladder, violent catarrh, fevers, and ague, the

latter of which is very prevalent at *Tatta*. Autumn is the most unhealthy season. The climate of *Kurrachee* is the finest. The soil is too dry for agriculture, except where it is irrigated by the *Indus*, and then it is so rich that it produces two and often three crops annually without being manured, and contains such quantities of saltpetre that such forms an article of considerable exportation. The general aspect is that of an *alluvial plain*, shut in by the *Hala Hills* on the W., and by *Deserts* on the E., consequently it resembles *Egypt*, hence its Anglicised *soubriquet*, New *Egypt*. The fall of rain annually is 6 inches at *Kurrachee*, 2½ at *Haidarabad*, and at *Larkhana* in the N. it only falls at intervals of three years. The highest range of hills is the *Lutkee*, 2,000 feet above the level of the sea. The mangrove, tamarisk (Lye), the fuel, carpentry, boat building, mat and basket-wood, babool, jal, neem, pepul, bir, Jerusalem thorn of the West Indies, jowassi, talloe (the most valuable), kurrell, kundrees, date, wild palms, wild rue, saltwort (from the ashes of which soda is extracted), and toolse trees. Egg plant, *cana* (a grass) stands from 12 to 20 feet high, resembling the *capine* of the *Brazils*, from which mats, baskets, thatch, and ropes are manufactured, flourishes here luxuriantly. The camels, or dromedary of the one-humped variety, beasts of burden, whose milk and flesh is good for use, wild ass, tigers, hyenas, wolves, jackals, badgers, foxes, otters, wild hogs, deer, hog-deer, porcupines, hares, porpoises (*Bolan*) in the *Indus*, gurgul (pointed-snout alligators), and common alligators in the pit-pools near *Kurrachee* are abundant. Snakes, scorpions, centipedes, leeches, water-fowls, flamingoes, pelicans, bustards, partridges, quails, jungle fowls, parrots, paroquets, bee-eaters (*Merops*), vultures and falcons abound. The *Shikargahs* (hunting grounds) made by the *Ameers*, who depopulated whole villages to form them, are occasionally to be met with. There are two harvest seasons, viz.:—In spring (*Rubbee*) reaped from seed sown in autumn; in autumn, from seed sown in spring. The crops consist of wheat, barley, oil seeds, millet, bajree, opium, hemp, tobacco, rice (the staple commodity), sugar cane, cotton, indigo, maize, pulse, pumpkins, cucumbers, melons, vegetables, dates, mangoes, plantain, pomegranates, limes, citrons, figs, apricots, apples, plums, tamarinds, mulberries, pistachio nuts, melons, grapes (small and acid), date palms (from the fruit of which a strong intoxicating liquor is distilled), &c.

Camels, hides, sheep and goats abound in Upper *Sinde* (whose wool is manufactured into bags, ropes, and strong coarse cloth); horses (small, but hardy, and able to endure much fatigue); mules (quick, large, handsome and strong) are also abundant. The manufactures consist of coarse cloths, felt, mats, swords, spears, fire-arms, (most exquisitely finished at *Haidarabad*), weaving, gold embroidery, paper (at *Roree*, *Shikarpoor*, and *Larkhana*); tanning, shoes, sword belts, leather water bags (*Larkhana*); pottery (*Halala*) which are strong, well-shaped and coloured; *Belooches'* caps (in cotton, silk and wool); woollens, gunpowder, silks (*Tatta*, *Roree*, *Khyerpoor* and *Shikarpoor*), loonges, narrow cloths of silk and cotton, intermixed with gold thread and embroidered, also coarse ones at *Raneepoor* and *Khyer-*



*poor*; coarse cottons (*Tatta, Khyerpoor, Multaree, Larkhana*, and *Shikarpoor*, dyeing by means of indigo, madder, and *Lakur Kirmiz* (a crimson colour). The exports are, rice, grain, ghee, hides, fish, wood, *salted rats* (to China), saltpetre, oil, oilseed, nuts, bark for tanning, vegetables, alkalis, firewood, gum, drugs, dyes, stuffs, sulphur, camels, horses, cotton, silk, opium, tobacco, sugar (inferior in quality), &c. The imports consist of cotton, silk and woollen piece goods, raw silk, drugs, madder, groceries, hardware, metals, turquoises, precious stones, glass, China ware, leathern shields, timber, cordage, bamboos, dried fruits, and almost every article of British manufacture. The transit trade develops itself through *Kurrachee, Schwan, Larkhana, Shikarpoor*, the *Bolan Pass*, and *Derajet*, and should the Indian and Euphrates Valley Railway be carried out, *Kurrachee* will become the port, and this province the great transit between all Europe; the greatest barrier, however, is the *bar* at the mouth of that place, which must be removed ere it can supplant Bombay as a harbour. The submarine telegraph to Aden and Jubai Island is still in progress.

The languages are:—

The *Scindian* belonging to the Sanscrit or Indo-Germanic, and differing but slightly from the *pure Hindl*.

*Beloochee* of the same class, and spoken in the hilly districts.

*Persian*, the dialect of the Princes and higher ranks of the *Sindians*.

#### HISTORICAL REMINISCENCES:—

According to native writers, *Scind*, or *Sinde*, was so-called from *Sindh*, the brother of *Hindh*, the son of Noah, whose descendants reigned here for many generations.

B.C.

326. It was visited by the Greeks, under Alexander, who descended the Indus to its mouth, constructed a fleet there, and coasted along the country on the westward, as far as the Euphrates, in the Persian Gulf.

A.D.

640. Invaded by the Persians, who defeated and killed the *Rajah* in a pitched battle, and carried away great booty, including many thousands of beautiful women. The country is still famous for the beauty of its females.
750. The *Rajah* attacks the troops of the Caliph, *Abdul Malik*, while carrying slave girls to *Bagdad*; is defeated, and the country is transferred to the *Mahomedans*.
1025. Becomes tributary to *Mahmood's* empire of *Ghuznee*. After various attempts at independence, it
1590. Yields to *Akbar*, the *Mogul* Emperor.
1739. Ravaged by *Nadir Shah*, but again subjected to the *Delhi* emperors.

1756. Annexed to Afghanistan, as part of the dowry of *Timur*, son of *Ahmed Khan*.
1758. Factories established by the Company at *Tatta*, &c., but abolished 1775.
1779. The *Tulpooree* tribe of *Beloochees* rise against the reigning *Nawab*, who, having fled, is reinstated by the *Afghans*.
1786. *Meer Futeh Ali*, the leader of the *Beloochee* insurgents, having expelled the *Kalora* family, places the whole country under the nine *Ameers*, or independent chiefs, allied to himself.
- 1794, 1809. The *Afghan* Sultans endeavour to extract tribute, with little success.
1809. A treaty concluded with the Company to keep the French out of *Sind*.
1831. *Sir A. Burnes* visits the country.
1832. A treaty with the Company for opening the *Indus*, &c., to commercial enterprise.
1834. *Ameers* oppose the march of *Shah Soojah* in his attempts to recover *Cabool*.
1836. *Ranjit Singh* meditates the conquest of *Sind*.
1838. A new treaty with the company, who undertake to protect the *Ameers* from *Ranjit Singh*, but support the claims of *Shah Soojah*. A resident is settled at *Hyderabad*.
1839. *Kurrachee* occupied by the English, in pursuance of the policy determined upon, with relation to *Afghanistan*.
1841. *Sind* unsettled at the news of the disasters in *Afghanistan*.
1843. *Sir C. Napier* instructed to negotiate new treaties, much to the dislike of the *Ameers*. *Hyderabad* Residency attacked. Battle of *Meane* fought, 17th Feb.—3,000 English and native troops against 22,000 *Beloochees*. *Ameers* again defeated at *Dappa*, 24th March, and *Sinde* finally annexed. Stipends are granted to the *Ameers*, and the country divided into three *Collectorates*.

"The *Scindian*," says *Captain Burton*, in his *Scinde, or the Unhappy Valley*, "is probably the descendant of the ancient *Hindoo* race that possessed the country, with a slight admixture of Arab, *Beloch*, *Brahm*, and *Afghan* blood in his veins. To this circumstance, doubtless, he owes his more muscular frame and robust general appearance. The connection with the superior sub-family has, however, possibly from local causes, failed to produce a strictly-speaking improved development. His complexion varies from a deep chocolate colour—the sign of the lower orders—to the darkest olive of Southern Europe in the higher classes. His features are not unfrequently regular and well cut; the forehead, unlike the feeble brow of *India*, is high and arched; the aspect of the head is good; and nothing can be finer than the eyes, the hair, and the beard.

"The social position of the *Scindian* in his own country has for years been exactly parallel with that

of the Saxon in England, during the age that immediately followed the Norman invasion. Hence it is that, contrary to what might be expected from his physical superiority, his *morale* has sunk even below the average of Western India. His is emphatically a conquered race. Inhabiting a valley with a hot, damp climate, the most unfavourable to manliness—exposed to the incursions of the hardy natives of the arid mountains that look down upon it—he had the bodily strength, perhaps, but he had not the strong will, and he had not the vigour of mind to resist invasion—to emancipate himself from thralldom. Now, the contempt to which he has subjected himself, by his self-conviction of inferiority, and the absence of any object which might infuse energy into his actions, have formed and fixed him a very slave."

Their principal occupations are agriculture and manual labour. Generally speaking they are miserably poor, and entirely in the power of their creditors. The peasant having paid one-third or one half of the produce as rent in kind, to his ruler, Ameer, &c., has to subsist and sow his fields out of the remainder; but he is incapable of saving for this object, and therefore borrows on mortgage, at cent. per cent., of the money lender. In due time everything he has is distrained by the creditor and sold off. Under the rule of the Ameers torture was usually resorted to, to extract the last farthing, the alternative being "pay or die."

"One great cause of their degeneracy is drunkenness, the vice of all ranks and creeds, sexes and ages, except a few religious persons. The nobles, and those who can afford to pay for luxuries, like wines and opium, especially sweet wines, as *carracha* and *noveau*. The common people must content themselves with the many preparations of the deleterious *bháng*—in England called Indian hemp (now taxed by the British Government); and so habituated have they become to it, that, like drinkers of laudanum, they can scarcely exist without it. Near all the large towns there are particular places called *daira*, where regular drunkards assemble to debauch in public. The building is one large open room, generally in a garden planted with basil and other odoriferous plants. There must be a lofty wall to exclude the gaze of passers by; but spreading trees and a bubbling stream—the scene in which the Persian loves to wrestle with *Bacchus*—are rare luxuries in this land. About sunset, when the work of the day is happily over, the *bhángis* begin to congregate, each bringing with him his hemp, his pipkin, his little club or pestle, and his other necessities. Then ensues a happy half-hour of anticipation. All employ themselves in washing out the leaves with 'three waters'; in pressing the mass between the palms—blessing it lustily all the while; in rubbing it with the pestle in the brass pot, full of water or milk; and in sweetening the nauseous draught with irrepressible glee, at the near prospect of their favourite occupation. After drinking or smoking the drug the revellers fasten on the hookahs placed on the floor, and between the puffs either eat little squares of sweetmeat, to increase the intoxication, or chew

parched corn to moderate its effects. In about half-an-hour the action of the drug commences. Each man is affected by it in a somewhat different way; but there is one remarkable peculiarity in the assembly. If a single individual happens to cough or to laugh, the rest—no matter how many—are sure to follow his example; and the effect of the continuous convulsions of the lungs and expiratory muscles upon a bye-stander (not drunk) is exceedingly curious."

Continuing our journey we enter

## THE HAJDARABAD DISTRICT.

Which has an area of 26,760 square miles, and a population of 7,32,66, composed of *Beloochees*, a mountain tribe, chiefly from the *Háid* range, who claim to be Arabs, and came to this country (Sindh) when Kasim conquered it in the eighth century. They are superior to the *Sindhis*, fairer, tall, powerfully made, hardy, vigorous, courageous (as demonstrated in their noble bearing during the rebellion of 1857-58-59, when they attached themselves to the British), temperate, and long-lived, many attaining 100 years. They ride boldly amidst the scorching rays of an Indian sun, with their heads but slightly protected. Their women are chaste, very faithful (infidelity was, until the British prohibited it, punished by *Death*, and which lenity of *condonation* they cannot understand), valiant, fighting side by side with their husbands in battle. They are by religion *Hunjah* Muslims; but those who inhabit the borders of Persia are *Shahs*. Their tribes speak various dialects, quite unintelligible to the *Sindians*, *Sindhis*, *Jats*, *Sindhis*, *Sindians* (the descendants of converted *Hindus* during the rule of the *Humayyiah* *Khalifs*), who are taller than the generality of *Indians*, but shorter than the *Beloochees*, strong, muscular, apathetic, cowardly, dishonourable, drunkards, dirty and immoral. They are chiefly of the *Hunjah* sect and a few *Shahs*, and divided into upwards of two hundred tribes, of whom the *Sanmas* and *Sumras* formerly governed this district. They speak a dialect compounded of Arabic and *Sanskrit*, and *Hindus*, who are composed of two orders of *Brahmans*, viz., the *Pokarna*, who never eat any animal food, do not intermarry with the other sect (*Sarsudh*), wear red turbans, pray little, and worship *Shiva* and *Bhawan*. The *Sarsudh* wear the white turbans, worship *Vishnu*, partake of all animal food, except that of tame fowls and the cow, and buy their meat from another sect, as *Hindus* never slay animals. *Kshatriyas* (*Wanis*, *Banyans*) are followers of *Nanak*, and only partake of animal food when it has been slain with a single blow, dealt whilst the name of *Sikh* *Guru* is pronounced. The *Vaishyas* partake of flesh, fish, fowl, and onions, pray little, worship the *Indus* as *Jenda Pir*, and drink spirituous liquors without scruple. The net revenue is £29,603, and charges of collection, £21,469.

We soon reach the town of

††**NUGGUR PARKUR.**

Territory, Parkur district of the Haidarabad Province. Civil Authority, Political Agent at Bhooj. Encamping ground. Travellers' Bangle. Bazaar, well supplied. Tappal Station.

**ROUTE 47.**Proceed N.N.W.  $\frac{1}{2}$  W.**AHMADABAD TO PUTTUM, VIA KURREE.**DISTANCE, 71 MILES  $5\frac{1}{2}$  FURLONGS.

ROUTES.	Distances of Stages.	
	Miles.	Fur.
Ahmadabad to Kurree, via Route 46 ..	28	2 $\frac{1}{2}$
Jeytana .....	12	1 $\frac{1}{2}$
Kamb (Gaumboo) .....	12	4
Chandsumma .....	8	5 $\frac{1}{2}$
Puttun .....	10	0
	71	5 $\frac{1}{2}$

Leave *Ahmadabad* (Route 4), and proceed, *via* Route 46, to  $\frac{1}{2}$  *Kurree* (Karri) (Route 46), 28 $\frac{1}{2}$  miles; thence pass along a good road through an enclosed and cultivated country. Pass  $\frac{1}{2}$  *Makasun*, 4 $\frac{1}{2}$  miles. Civil Authority, Resident at Baroda;  $\frac{1}{2}$  *Soory*, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ ;  $\frac{1}{2}$  *Jakana*, 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; encamping ground; thence through a jungly district; pass  $\frac{1}{2}$  *Jeytana*, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ ;  $\frac{1}{2}$  *Bulloo*, 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; through low jungle, to  $\frac{1}{2}$  *Palu*, 2; *Oodeyta* (Oojaul), 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ ;  $\frac{1}{2}$  *Jeytana*, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ ;  $\frac{1}{2}$  *Gaumboo* (Kamb), 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ ;  $\frac{1}{2}$  *Wud-dowlee*, 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ ;  $\frac{1}{2}$  *Kurra*, 2; and 3 miles farther brings us to the walled town of

**CHANDSUMMA.**

Territory, Guzerat. Civil Authority, Resident at Baroda. Bazaar, well supplied. Thence proceed along a good cart-road, but in some parts sandy and heavy; pass *Roopoor*, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; thence through low dense jungle to  $\frac{1}{2}$  *Woorree*, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ ;  $\frac{1}{2}$  *Subboosun*, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$  mile; and 4 miles farther brings us to the large walled town of

**PUTTUN (Patan, Anhalwar Pattan).**

The *ancient* Nehrwalla. Territory, Guzerat. Civil Authority, Resident at Baroda. Military Authority, Officer commanding at Ahmadabad. Encamping ground N. and E. Travellers' bangle S. Population, 30,000, chiefly engaged in the manufacture of pottery, spears, and swords, all of which are exquisitely finished. Weaving, both silk and cotton. Bazaar, well supplied. Dhurmsalla.

ATTRACTIONS.—The ruins of the city of Anhalwa, which stood on its site, traces of which are visible for 5 miles, with the remains of palaces, fountains, temples, &c.—The suburbs, which are extremely picturesque and romantic.

This place stands in the river *Saraswati* (Route 38), a tributary of the *Banas*, and is enclosed by a stone wall, erected from the ruins of the city of Anhalwa.

**ROUTE 48.**

Proceeding W. by N. in April.

**AHMADABAD TO PATREE, VIA SIRKEL AND VEERUMGAUM.**DISTANCE, ABOUT 53 $\frac{1}{2}$  MILES.

ROUTES.	Distances of Stages.	
	Miles.	Fur.
Ahmadabad to Sanund .....	13	0
Chor Baroda .....	11	5 $\frac{1}{2}$
Veerumgaum (Viramgaun) .....	11	6
Goria .....	8	3
Patree .....	8	5 $\frac{1}{2}$
	53	3 $\frac{1}{2}$

Leave *Ahmadabad* (Route 4); pass through the *Kaupoor Gate*, thence along a heavy, sandy road, through a cultivated district; pass  $\frac{1}{2}$  *Mukdoompoora*, 8; cross a *broad nullah*, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$  mile; and 1 $\frac{1}{2}$  mile farther brings us to the town of

**SIRKEL.**

Territory, Guzerat. Civil Authority, Collector at Ahmadabad. Bazaar, well supplied. Houses, 3,000. Population, 30,000.

ATTRACTIONS.—The ruins of Mahomedan Tombs and Temples (several of great magnificence), which lie scattered over many surrounding acres.

Thence proceed through low jungle, pass  $\frac{1}{2}$  *Jellor*, 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; and after 3 $\frac{1}{2}$  miles reach the town of

**SANUND.**

Encamping ground  $\frac{1}{2}$  mile to the W. Bazaar, well supplied. Houses, 2,000. Population, 23,000.

This place stands close to low jungle, interspersed with cultivated spots. Thence along a good road, across a cultivated country, pass a *Dheree*, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; then through low jungle to  $\frac{1}{2}$  *Wasna*, 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ ;  $\frac{1}{2}$  *Fawa*, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ ;  $\frac{1}{2}$  *Nanpoora*, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ ;  $\frac{1}{2}$  *Woodhur*, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$  mile; and 2 $\frac{1}{2}$  miles beyond stands the town of

**CHOR BARODA.**

Encamping Ground,  $\frac{1}{2}$  mile W. Bazaar, well supplied. Thence along a good road, amidst dense jungle, pass  $\frac{1}{2}$  *Suchana*, 4;  $\frac{1}{2}$  *Jukwarra*, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; *Sakulye*, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$  mile; and 3 $\frac{1}{2}$  miles farther brings us to the town of

**VEERUMGAUM (Viramgaunw).**

Territory, Guzerat. Encamping Ground,  $\frac{1}{2}$  mile S.E. Bazaar, well supplied. Dhurmsalla. Houses, 5,500. Population, 35,000.

This thriving place is situated near the S.E. angle of the *Rann* (Route 15), surrounded by a brick wall about 16 feet high, and kept in excellent repair. Thence proceed through the town from the E. to the W. gate, along a good road, pass a *Dhurmsalla*,  $\frac{1}{2}$ ;  $\frac{1}{2}$  *Devunna*, 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ ;  $\frac{1}{2}$  *Goria*, 3 $\frac{1}{2}$  miles; encamping ground, N.E.;  $\frac{1}{2}$  *Ooferunna*, 3 miles; then cross a *nullah* 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; and 4 $\frac{1}{2}$  miles farther brings us to the town of

**PATREE.**

Bazaar, well supplied. Encamping ground, S.E. Salt works (very extensive).

This once important but now dilapidated place is situated about 5 miles from the S.E. angle of the *Rann*, and surrounded by three walls, the innermost of which has a deep ditch. Here resides the Chief

(Dessaye), who has a revenue of £1,800, out of which he pays £566 tribute to the British Government.

## ROUTE 49.

Proceeding W.S.W.

AHMADABAD TO RAJKOTE (RAJKOT)

DISTANCE 128½ MILES.

ROUTES.	Distances of Stages.	
	Miles.	Fur.
Ahmadabad, via Route 43, to Tauhn....	85	2½
Myka (Mykow).....	12	5
Sunnasra (Sunnasra).....	12	0
Rajkote (Rajkot).....	9	0
	128	7½

Leave Ahmadabad (Route 4), proceed via Route 43, to \$Tauhn, 85½ miles (Route 43); thence along a good road, through an open, cultivated country, pass \$Lakamachee (Lakamachi), 3½ miles. Civil Authority, Political Agent at Rajkote; \$Sarori (Suroree), 4; \$Myka (Mykow), 5½ miles; encamping ground between it and the river *Muchyon* on which it stands; then proceed to \$Ghiawur (Ghiawar) 7; \$Wanjari (Wanjaree), 1; \$Kheirwa (Khairwa), 1; \$Sunnasra (Sunnasra), 3; and 3 miles farther brings us to the large post town of \$Rajkote (Route 17).

## ROUTE 50.

Proceeding S.

AHMADABAD TO TANKARIA BANDAR,  
VIA PITLAUD AND DEHWA.

DISTANCE ABOUT 91½ MILES.

ROUTES.	Distances of Stages.	
	Miles.	Fur.
Ahmadabad to Kaira, via Route 4....	22	3
Dehwa.....	11	2
Pitlaud.....	11	3
Dehwan.....	15	2½
Peelodra.....	8	6
Jumboosier.....	9	4½
Tankaria Bandar.....	13	0
	91	5½

Leave Ahmadabad (Route 4), thence proceed, via Route 4, to \$Kaira (Kheda), 22½ miles (Route 4); then cross the bridge over the *Seyree* river to the *Kaira Camp*, 1½ miles; thence along narrow lanes across a sandy, enclosed country, then enter

**THE CAMBAY (Khambayat) TERRITORY,** (Route 4), pass \$Ruttunpoor, 1½; \$Wunsar, ½; \$Ondera, 2; \$Alindra, 1½; \$Inalutji, 1½ mile; encamping ground when the crops are gathered in; \$Delaca, 3 miles; encamping ground S.E. in an open country; \$Mullyatur, 2½; \$Kasir, 2½; \$Peemplyor, 1½; \$Palyj, 1½; and 2½ miles brings us to the town of \$Pitlaud (Route 4); Civil Authority, Collector at Kaira; thence, along a good cart-road, pass \$Veesram, 2½; \$Sonderna, 1½; \$Gorell, 2; \$Ooneylee, 1½; \$Rass, 3½; and 5 miles farther brings us to the town of \$Dehwan (Route 6); thence the road is excellent and dry, but impassable in the wet weather; pass on to \$Karowlee, 6½ miles;

Civil Authority, Collector at Broach; \$Peelodra, 2½; \$Borji, 2½; \$Dauba, 3½; \$Banketer, 2½; and 1½ mile beyond stands the large town of \$Jumboosier (Route 88); thence proceed to \$Kulbuk, 4 miles; good encamping ground; \$Jaspoor, 3½; and 2½ miles brings us to the town of \$Tankaria (Route 25); and thence proceed, per Tram or high road, to the *Bandar*, 2½ miles (Route 25).

## ROUTE 51.

Proceeding S.

AHMADABAD TO TANKARIA BANDAR,  
VIA NERIAD AND OMETA.

DISTANCE 106 MILES, 4½ FURLONGS.

ROUTES.	Distances of Stages.	
	Miles.	Fur.
Ahmadabad to Anundmogree, via Route 11.....	45	5
Ometa.....	16	0
Padra.....	8	0
Goasud.....	10	7
Jumboosier.....	13	0
Tankaria Bandar, via Route 50.....	13	0
	106	4½

Leave Ahmadabad (Route 4), proceed, via Route 11, to \$Anundmogree, 45½ miles; thence pass \$Ometa, 16 miles (Route 11); Civil Authority, Resident at Baroda; thence along a good road pass \$Sundrode, 1½ mile, and eight miles farther brings us to the town of \$Padra (Route 4); thence along an open country, interspersed with fine trees, pass \$Luttee-poor, 1½; \$Runnoo, 2½; \$Bhoji, 1½; \$Mowla (Muhul), 3½; \$Goasud 1½ mile; encamping ground on the E. and S. E. near the travellers' bangle; \$Koorul (Kooral), 2; \$Kurjur, 2½; \$Oochud (Koehut), 1½; \$Bouree, 1½ mile; and 4½ miles farther brings us to the town of \$Jumboosier, and thence proceed, via Route 50, to \$Tankaria Bandar (Route 50).

## ROUTE 52.

Proceeding N. E. by N.

AHMADNAGAR (AHMEDNUGGUR) TO ASSEERGURH (ASSEERGHUR, ASIRGARH).

DISTANCE 212 MILES.

ROUTES.	Distances of Stages.	
	Miles.	Fur.
Ahmadnagar (Nagar) to Imampoor ....	11	3
Rustapoor.....	15	0
Toka.....	16	4
Dehgaum.....	14	0
Aurangabad (Aurangabad).....	14	0
Phodmurry (Phoolmurry).....	16	2
Palode.....	16	1
N. Gate of Ajunta (Adjunta, Ajayunttee).....	13	6
Jambool.....	9	1
Samrode.....	10	0
Bodur.....	14	2
Eduabad.....	15	1
Echapor.....	10	2
Wudawullee river.....	15	2
Asseergurh (Asseergaur, Asirgarh).....	10	7
	212	0

Leave *Ahmadnagar* (Nagar) (Route 40), proceed through the *Mungul Gate* along a good made road, with all the minor dips and nullahs bridged, leave the Cantonment a little to the left, and we then enter

### THE DEKKAN (Dakkan, Deccan),

(Route 5), and also

#### THE AHMADNAGAR COLLECTORATE,

(Route 5), pass on to a *Bouree* and *nullah*,  $2\frac{1}{2}$  miles; then cross a nullah to another *nullah*,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  mile, proceed to the *Sheendee* river,  $\frac{1}{2}$  mile, here 100 yards wide, fordable except after heavy rains; pass *Sheendee* on the right, and *Pakoodee* on the left, situated about  $\frac{1}{2}$  mile from the road; thence to a *Khind*,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  mile, proceed on to *Dungurwarree*,  $\frac{1}{2}$  mile; cross the *Seena* river,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  mile, whose banks are broken and muddy, stream impassable after heavy rains. It rises in lat.  $19^{\circ} 8'$ , long.  $74^{\circ} 57'$ , flows S. E. through this Collectorate, and also that of Sholapore, and falls into the *Beemah* river, in lat.  $17^{\circ} 22'$ , long.  $75^{\circ} 55'$ ; pass *Jeoror*,  $\frac{1}{2}$  mile, situated about  $\frac{1}{2}$  mile to the right; thence the road passes through a cultivated district; cross several nullahs to *Imampoor*,  $2\frac{1}{2}$  miles, then along an indifferent road, descend the *Jeor Ghat*,  $2\frac{1}{2}$  miles,  $\frac{1}{2}$  mile long, but easily passed over by carts, thence nullahs intersect the road to *Kospooree*; thence it becomes better, but very heavy in the rains; to *Singua*, 3; *Man-dewgaum*,  $2\frac{1}{2}$  miles, situated on the *Burboodee* river, *Chanda*,  $2\frac{1}{2}$  miles, situated on a nullah, extremely difficult to cross in the monsoon; *Rustapoor*,  $4\frac{1}{2}$  miles; travellers' bangle, *Kurdukarree*, *Kharkha*, and we soon reach the town of

#### HEWRA, 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles.

Territory, the Dakkan (Deccan). Civil Authority, Collector at Ahmadnagar. Bazaar, well supplied. Encamping ground. Market on Saturdays.

Thence proceed along a better road, and we soon afterwards enter

### THE HYDERABAD

(So named from *Haidar*, "Lion," and *Abad*, "Town,")

#### PROVINCE AND NIZAM'S DOMINIONS.

Which is situated in Southern India, forms a trapezium, with a base or S. side 420 miles from N.E. to S.E. (from Hampasagar in lat.  $15^{\circ} 10'$ , long.  $76^{\circ}$  on the extreme W.), to Mulcaulgherry (Malkalgadi), in lat.  $17^{\circ} 49'$ , long.  $81^{\circ} 30'$  on the E., its N.E. side extends 390 miles (from Malkalgadi to Mail Ghat in lat.  $21^{\circ} 40'$ , long.  $77^{\circ} 15'$ ; the N.W. side, 220 miles from Mail (Mail) Ghat to Phultamba, in lat.  $19^{\circ} 47'$ , long.  $74^{\circ} 40'$ , and its S.W. side 330 miles from Phultamba to Hampasagar. The entire territory is 475 miles long, and surrounded on all sides by British territory, viz.:—E. by Nagpur, N. by Sagar, W. by districts belonging to the Bombay Presidency, and S. by the Ceded districts, parts of Guntur and the N. Sarkars. It has an area of 95,337 square miles; revenue of £1,550,000; military force of 41,377, viz.:—British Subsidiary, 10,528 strong; Irregulars, 6,000; and miscellaneous troops, 14,754.

Is subdivided into the four large Provinces of Haidarabad, Aurangabad, Elichpur, and Bibar, and has a population of 10,666,080, composed of Telingas, who inhabit the S. part and speak the Teelooogoo language, and, although not generally civilised, are far from being barbarous, live in straggling villages, in mud houses having pyramidal roofs of Palmyra leaves, and a few brick and tiled dwellings—in some parts they reside in sheds roofed with the above leaves, also in bamboo huts plastered together with wattles. Each village has generally a detached masonry fort, 50 yards square, in which the Zamindar and his dependents reside. A great many Brahmans are located among them, who subsist on rice, wheat, vegetables, curry, cakes flavoured with garlic or assafoetida, and fried in Ghee, "butter," and although this caste generally abstain from animal food, nevertheless the Zamindars will partake of mutton, game, and poultry. Tobacco and bang (an intoxicating liquor made from hemp and opium) are much used by them. A general mixture of castes in the N.E., who speak the Gond language, *Marathas* in the W. The most numerous are Muslims, who reside in the capital (Haidarabad), and are employed in the Civil and Military Services, and the *Gonds*, who are a wild savage race, living in the hilly ranges and fastnesses, easily rendered obedient by kind treatment, adopt nature's garb, dwell in the hollows of trees and caves, and subsist upon all kinds of roots, wild game, and reptiles. As also the *Bedars* (a warlike aboriginal tribe, to which the Raja of Sorapur belongs), Pathans (*Afghan*), *Turks*, *Tatars*, *Mughuls*, Persians (numerous) Muhammadians, Mahdi, and the beautiful *Nach* girls, some of whom have attained regal rank (Aminah, the consort of Burhan Nizam Shah) at different epochs.

Its greatest elevation is from 700 to 800 feet; the aspect of the country is that of extensive table-land, interspersed with hills chiefly composed of dark-coloured granite, some of whose ranges reach an altitude of 2,500 feet. Its drainage, with the exception of the Valley of the Taptee (Tapti), which river flows W. to the Gulf of Cambay, is W. to E., or N.W. to S.E. and falling into the Bay of Bengal, with the Godavari river, bisecting the Province of Haidarabad and the Wurda (Varada) bounding it on the N.E. and separating it from the Nagpore District.

The geological formation on the N. is volcanic, trap, and basalt; S.W., granite, gneiss, syenite, and quartz; N.E., sandstone and carboniferous. It is well watered by the Godavery (Godavari), Wurda (Varada), Kristina (Krishna), Toongabudra (Tunga Bhadra) rivers. The soil is fertile, with *chilka* (a red and gritty mould), *labrumeen* (formed from the remains of broken down ant-hills, which are here abundant), between the granite hills, which renders those parts so productive that when irrigated rich crops of grain are grown, and when manured will produce any crops, regardless of the season. If, however, the land remain for a year without being cultivated, it will become covered with dense low jungle. The productions are toddy palms, cocoa-nuts, mango and tamarind trees, betel vine.

rice, jowra, b-jra, raggy oil plants, mustard, castor oil plant, melons, cucumbers, gourds, onions, garlic, carrots, radishes, potatoes, sweet potatoes, coriander seeds, turmeric, ginger, amaranth, potherbs, tobacco, cotton, indigo, sugar-cane, chay-root, valuable dyes, wool (manufactured into blauketa and coarse woollen fabrics), cotton (manufactured into coarse fabrics), silk (the produce of wild worms), hides (raw and tanned), wax, honey, lac, mucilaginous gums, resin gums (especially the *Bauellia Thaurifera*, the oilblossom of the ancients), *Decasmyli* (much used by the natives in their pharmacopoeia), suu plant (used for cordage), caschous, teak (stunted and inferior in quality), diospyros, melanoxylon and Siau. The principal trees are *Butea frondosa*, *bombax heptaphyllum*, *erythrina lutea*, *hyperanthera maringa*, *cassia fistula*, *annon reticulata*, *melia azadirachta*, *bambusa parviflora*, *capparis trifoliata*, *neus Indica*, *ficus religiosa*, *bombax gossypium*, *feronalia elephantum*, and several species of *acacia*. There are numerous artificial pools of water and large tanks, one especially at Pakhal, which is no less than 30 miles in circuit, and these are formed by throwing up an embankment over the lower end of a valley which makes a stoppage and accumulation of the water of the various streams that may flow into it. This territory is within the influence of the S.W. monsoon, which begins in June and ends in October, bringing with it very heavy rain, and the average fall is about 32 inches, at the close of which variable weather follows for a few weeks, and then the N.E. monsoon commences. The variation of temperature in the N. is great. The mornings are cold, and there is ice, but days are hot and the thermometer reaches 80° in the shade. The closing of the rains is the most unhealthy period there; fever, agues, spleen affections, cholera, occasionally ophthalmia prevails in the sandy districts. The water in the wells is very impure, and produces guinea worm, but that in the streams and tanks is good and palatable. The climate upon an average may be called good, and the hot winds are not much felt or prevalent. The annual mean temperature is 81°. Tigers, large leopards, chetas, nylgauz, antelopes, and wild buffaloes abound in all parts. The horned cattle, both for draught and burthen, are remarkably fine, large, strong, and hardy. The principal towns are Haidarabad (Hyderabad), the capital; B.underabad, Jaulna, Jaafarabad, Bedar (Midar, Beeder), Jumur (Jumir, Chinuri), Ellichpore (Ellorpur), Doulatabad (Daulatabad), Golconda (Golkonda), Nirmal (Nurnala), Nauder (Naujar), Palensha, Warangal, &c. The chief roads are generally good, especially in the granite districts. The principal routes are, viz:—

N. to S., Nagpore (Nagpur), via Hyderabad to Banavalore; S.E. to N.E., Madras and Masalupitum, via Hyderabad, Poona, and Bombay; S.E. to N.W., Hyderabad to Aurangabad.

The following is taken from the official report on the ASSIGNED DISTRICTS in the Nizam's Dominions, for 1859-60, addressed by the late Col. C. Davidson, Resident at Hyderabad, to the Governor General. These districts are, West Berar, East Berar, Dharasee, and Raichore Doab, covering a total area of 25,624 square miles, and were assigned in 1853-4 by the Nizam to the British Government, for the maintenance of the military force, called the Nizam's Contingent.

It is a subject of congratulation that the prosperity and internal improvements which have hitherto marked the administration of these districts, under the superintendence of British officers, have been fully maintained down to the date of the report. The evidences of this were found in the safety to life and property, decrease of crime, and an annually

increasing revenue, unaccompanied by excessive taxation.

*Civil Justice.*—The courts exercising original jurisdiction are under four Deputy Commissioners, whose jurisdiction is unlimited; fifteen Assistant and extra Assistant Commissioners, where the claims do not exceed Rs. 1,000; and thirty six Tehsildars, in the Small Cause Courts, for claims up to Rs. 300, in which the judges are natives. Two important measures affecting the administration of Civil Justice have been introduced by Government, for putting a check on the excessive litigiousness of the natives. Appeals are now prohibited when a Deputy Commissioner has confirmed the decision of a lower court, and an act has been passed regulating the period within which claims must be preferred, the effect of which will be to exclude from the civil courts many old and fictitious claims. At the close of the year previous to the report, 1,294 original suits were pending; and during 1859, 4,156 were filed; making a total of 5,952 for disposal: of these, 2,828 were decreed, 2,388 in favour of plaintiffs, and 540 in favour of defendants; 1,827 were settled by razeenamah, &c., were amicably adjusted—all, with the exception of two in favour of plaintiffs; 885 were withdrawn, and 445 dismissed for default. The whole number disposed of was 5,445, leaving 493 pending at the close of the year, or less than half the number on the files at the end of the preceding year.

The value of the property litigated was Rs. 485,748, and the cost Rs. 20,230, or Rs. 4 3 per cent. Average value of each suit, Rs. 73 10 6; average costs, Rs. 3 11 7. Average duration of suits, 89 days, against 99 days in 1858. Of 3,134 witnesses summoned, only 395 were detained for more than one day. During the early part of the year under report, the Assistant Commissioners in the two Berars and in the Raichore Doab, under some misapprehension of the orders issued by Government, continued to exercise appellate jurisdiction, and decided 29 cases. The suits remaining on their files were, however, transferred to the Courts of the Deputy Commissioners, who, from that time have heard all appeals from the decisions of subordinate officers. Appeals have somewhat increased in spite of the restrictive order referred to above. Had the former system remained in force, the number would have been much greater; and it is quite clear that a check on litigiousness was much required.

*Criminal Justice.*—There has been a marked decrease in the more heinous crimes during 1859. Thirty cases of murder were reported, but in several instances it was found that accidental deaths and suicides were suspected at first to have been cases of murder, and were reported as such. There was a decrease also in the number of dacoities, or highway robberies, which are the only species of organised crime existing in the country, and afford the best test of the security afforded to life and property. Two of the worst cases were attacks in broad daylight upon large towns by strong marauding bands of the Kohillas and other freebooters. Ghoolah Khan, one of the most noted of their leaders in the Dharasee District, was captured and brought to trial. East Berar is the only district in which it can be said to be still prevalent, but even there it is much on the decrease. Next to burglary and common thefts, cattle stealing is the most frequent crime in the list.

Of 3,725 cases in all the Assigned Districts in which apprehensions were made, 2,362 convictions were obtained, and of the whole number of crimes reported to have been committed, 20 per cent. were undischarged.

*Police.*—The strength of the Police Force as settled

1st January, 1859, is 2,067 policemen, and 410 superior officers, costing Rs. 163,798 a year, and 63 mounted police, costing Rs. 12,996. There are besides a company of hill rangers in the Berars, who cost Rs. 13,368. A native system of village police has long existed, so that no village is without a watchman, and the large villages have two or three each. The total number is 13,343, whose cost in rent free land and money is calculated at Rs. 206,525. In 107 towns in Berar and Raichore Doab, there was a town force of 1,017, who cost Rs. 47,421, paid from the municipal funds. The daily average of all the prisoners confined in all the gaols is 1,226, and the yearly average cost is Rs. 42,711. In the central gaol they make their own clothing, and are employed in various manufactures. Those in the district gaols are employed chiefly in road-making.

**Land Revenue.**—In 1858-59, the number of beegahs of land under cultivation was 5,161,911; in 1859-60 it amounted to 6,189,193. The size of the beegah varies in each district; but this fact is established that, during the last three years, the area of cultivated land has increased by 671,186 beegahs, a strong proof of the prosperity of the people under British rule. The land revenue in the last year was fixed at Rs. 3,965,451, being a slight increase on the preceding year. In the Raichore Doab, the land survey has proved that the assessment, though very unequal, is not, in the whole, too high; and that it is on the increase. In this respect, the Raichore may be taken as a guide for the other district; but the main source of future increase is said to be in the arable waste lands. For example, half of West Berar (which has an area of 7,360 square miles), and much more than half of East Berar (area, 7,000 square miles), are still uncultivated. The total quantity of waste land is 4,251,593 beegahs, representing an estimated addition to the revenue of 14 lacs, or £140,000 when brought under the plough. In general the crops have been tolerably good; but parts of West Berar suffered greatly from the want of rain. Here the average fall was only 25.71 inches, a very scanty supply.

Other sources of revenue come from licenses for akaree, opium, and drugs; from salt wells, saltpetre pans, mayer, stamp, and unclaimed lands in the civil courts, fines, intestate and unclaimed property, and miscellaneous items; amounting to a total of Rs. 540,152, being an increase of 25 per cent. over the past year.

**Local Funds.**—Besides the government revenue, local funds are raised and expended solely on internal improvements. Thus, of a sum which amounted to Rs. 162,732, the greater part was expended on the police, in making roads, the construction of resting houses for travellers, planting groves of trees, building boats for ferries, and improving towns generally.

**Jageers and Pensions.**—The Inam Commissioner, Mr. Campbell, has, during the year decided 291 claims to money allowances; of which, however, 245 were disallowed. The titles to 21 jageer villages have been reported on; of which eight grants are continued in perpetuity, and 9 villages for the lives of the present holders. There are 520 jageer villages in the Assigned Districts, with a revenue of Rs. 141,271; 275,481 beegahs are held as service inams, and 351,895 rent-free on other grounds; and Rs. 53,422 have been disbursed in yemias or charitable money allowances. In discharging this duty it is held as rule that even too great liberality in Inam inquiry, at the expense of the state, is preferable, than that this score should remain open between the Government and the people.

**Education.**—In this matter little advance has been made, on account of restrictions on the expenditure.

**Public Works.**—Great progress has been made in a

magnificent central gaol, at Dharaseo, which by this time is completed. The Deputy Commissioner's new cutcherries at Oomraotee and Dharaseo are now occupied by the district officers. The travellers' bungalows at Dalhin and Muldroog, on the Hyderabad and Sholapore road, are erected, completing the series on this important route, which is now finished by the Engineer department. Several repairs of tanks and canals have also been effected. Total expenditure on public works, Rs. 373,087.

The Moosey River channel, communicating with the large Hoosau Sanger Tank, near Secunderabad, constructed by the Nizam's government, was formally opened by the minister on 15th November, 1859, when water flowed through its length into the tank; but though the work had been approved of, it was discovered to be faulty in respect of its hydraulic capacity for supplying the main tank. The river, like all mountain torrents in this part of India, is liable to freshes; but this sudden supply seldom lasts for more than five days consecutively; and what with evaporation and the claim made by the villagers at the intermediate tanks along its course, most of the supply was absorbed before it could reach the great tank. To correct this, as many of these tanks were turned as was possible. Embankments of masonry were constructed to dam up the mountain streams which fed the river; and calingulabs of masonry were built to regulate the supply, by which means a continuous flow into the main tank will be obtained, and the smaller tanks will get their share.

A road is to be opened towards Kurnool, to meet the Madras Irrigation Company's Canal, near Paugntoor. Bullock transits are supplied on the Sholapore, Masulipatam, and Kurnool roads. The mail contractor proposes to run a phaeton and horses on the first, which is the route taken by officers from Hyderabad, on their way to England, via Bombay.

**Railway.**—The line opened from Bombay to Sholapore for a considerable distance skirts the western border of the Dharaseo District.

With respect to the Berars, there is the immediate prospect of their valuable cotton-fields being thrown open by the Bombay Great Indian Peninsula Railway. The line has been surveyed, and the contractors have commenced operations.

**Finance.**—The actual income of the Assigned Districts during the year, amounts to Rs. 4,559,061; and of this Rs. 3,904,195 are from land revenue.

The civil charges of all descriptions, exclusive of public works, amount to Rs. 1,235,958; being a percentage of above Rs. 27 on the total revenue.

The total receipts from the year of session 1853-54, to the close of 1859-60, is Rs. 29,681,765. The disbursements during the same period, inclusive of charges under the treaty, amount to Rs. 31,076,560, leaving a balance against the Districts of Rs. 1,344,834.

In mitigation of this, it must be observed that Company's Rs. 1,376,653 (equal to Hyderabad, Rs. 1,665,750) were paid off in the first year of our administration as arrears to the Hyderabad Contingent. Since 1854-55, transit duties, to the amount of Rs. 357,379 annually have been remitted. The expenditure of the last three years has been increased by the extraordinary and unforeseen cost for war charges, during the Central India Campaign. Commissariat and ordnance charges, batta to troops, and extra payments on various accounts; but all the while it is satisfactory to perceive that the revenues have, year by year, steadily increased. Expenditure has been diminished; there are signs of contentment and prosperity all around; while improved means of internal communication will be sure to yield the full benefits of increased trade. And as already observed,



a large development may be ultimately expected in the land revenue, as well as in the revenue from the waste land, yet to be brought into cultivation.

**Political.**—The Nizam's government has made strenuous exertions to repress commotions in the Deccan, by adopting vigorous measures against the Rohillas and other freebooters, whose excesses will be effectually checked. Offenders are now transported to the Andaman Islands. It was urged that no Mahomedan government, could, according to the laws of the Prophet, sentence a Mahomedan to transportation or imprisonment in a country where the Moslem religion was not in existence, and where there were no mosques; but this piece of legal Mahomedanism has not been deemed conclusive by the highest criminal court in Hyderabad, which has sentenced several Rohillas to transportation for life in these islands.

**Agriculture.**—Experiments have been made with the view of introducing exotic cotton, but hitherto without success. Several of the Chinese *soyhus* sure plant were distributed to all the districts, but the seed, which had been received from Madras, was bad, and did not germinate.

Measures have been taken to preserve the teak forests in the two Berars. Seedlings have been distributed in the Dharaseo and the Raichore Doab, which are without forests and very destitute of trees of any kind. Extensive nursery gardens for this object are established at the head quarters of each District, and to a smaller extent in the talooks; by which means the want of trees will be in a great measure remedied.

**Survey.**—This has been but a short time in operation, and is conducted on the Bombay system, the principle of which is simple. After measuring a holding, and examining the quality of the land, a moderate rent is fixed upon it, the payment of which secures to the tenant unmolested possession. He may sow what he pleases, and is exempt from the visits of the revenue officials. Any profits which accrue from improvements are his own. He is, in fact, rather a proprietor than a tenant, his title being subject to the one condition only of payment of his rent; which is fixed at so moderate a figure that, his farm has a marketable value. Capt. Anderson is superintendent of survey and assessment. The cost is computed at 1½ anna per acre.

We then enter the town of

### § TOKA, 10½ Miles.

**Territory, the Nizam's Dominions.** Civil Authority, Political Agent at Aurungabad. Travellers' bangle on the S. bank of the Godavary (Godavari) river, below the junction of that stream with the Paira. Bazaar, well supplied. Ferry boats ply. Ford excellent across the Godavari river. Tanks and streams contain good water, but that in all the wells on this route should not be tasted, as it produces disease.

This town stands in the Nizam's territory, on the Godavary (Godavari; so called from *Go*, "water," and *A*, "that gives") river (Route 5).

Then cross the above river to \*Kaigam, also the Sew river to \*Soleygaum, 8½ miles; pass on to \*Dehgaum (Duheegaum), 5½ miles; travellers' bangle; thence over a heavy road, proceed to \*Julgaum, 3½; \*Waloji, 3½, close to the Gunda nullah; cross a nullah, quite impassable in the rains, to \*Wulhagaum, 3 miles; pass by bridge the Gunda nullah, and 4½ miles brings us to the S. gate of the large town of

## § AURANGABAD (Aurangabad, Owrungabad.)

**Territory, Aurangabad Province** (Nizam's dominion). Civil Authority, Resident Political Agent, Military Station. Cantonment S. of the fort. Travellers' bangle, 2 miles S.W. Bazaar, well supplied. Post Office.

**DAWKES.**—See Table of Distances from Madras.

**ATTRACTIONS.**—The ruined edifices, the lofty mausoleum erected by Aurungzebe, as the burial place of his favourite daughter, which rears its lofty dome and beautiful minarets above all the other structures. It resembles the celebrated Taj Mahal of Agra, but is greatly inferior to it in every respect. The Palace, a small edifice, built by Aurungzebe, is in such a dilapidated state, that it is unsafe to pass through it.

Population, 60,000.

This town, which has a low wall round it, is surmounted with towers, derives its name from *Aurung*, "throne," and *Abad*, "town," stands on the N.W. frontier on the Doodna river, a tributary of the Godavari, and, as approached from the E., its appearance is extremely pleasing and picturesque, owing to handsome trees being interspersed among the houses. It was formerly the capital of a large province (Subah, *Soobah*). Thence along a good road, pass through the *Delhi Gate*, 1½ mile, to § Sangra, 4½, and 3½ farther brings us to the *Chowk Ghaut* with jungle on both sides; proceed to *Chowk*, 2; § Phool-murra, 5; here is a beautiful tope of fine trees. Cross the Girjole river, 5; to § Naygaum, 5½; then cross the Bowun river, to § Bowengaum, 9½; standing on the S. bank of that stream, and 2½ brings us to the town of § Shailede. Bazaar well supplied. Then pass on to § Palode, 4½; situated on the Calena river § Goleghaum, § Balapoor, and at the end of the 13th mile we enter the S. gate of the small town of

## § AJUNTA (Ajayuntee, Ajayunti, Adjunta),

55 miles from Hurungabad, 222 miles from Bombay. Good encamping ground. Bazaar, well supplied. Serai (the ruined citadel). Population, 5,000.

**DAWKES.**—See Table of Distances from Madras.

This town stands on the Wagor river, is situated on the S. declivity of a pass over the Ghats, forms the S. boundary of Khandesh (Candesh), or Tapli Valley, was originally extremely well fortified, and still has a massive gateway, defended by two ruinous towers. It is in the form of a polygon, 1 mile in circuit, surrounded by a high embattled (after the European style) stone wall, here and there ornamented with several fortified towers in the Indian manner, within which are a great number of deserted and ruinous houses, tenanted by most abject and indigent families. A dilapidated citadel, tumbling to ruins, is used as a serai, some small mosques, and near the gateway is an extremely steep tank, lined with stone, always filled with water in seasons of the greatest drought. There is also an old mosque, remarkable as having been tenanted by the *Iron Duke*, after the celebrated battle of Assaye. Three miles beyond, on the N. slope of the Pass, in a deep glen, excavated in the profoundest recesses of the mountain, are the extensive group of cavern temples, which although not so curious or as large as those at Ellora, nevertheless afford the traveller an excellent idea of the talent of the ancient Hindú sculptors. This glen terminates in a good or cascade of seven falls, about



30 feet high, close to which the ravine turns off in which the caves are found; making a bend from N. round to E. and S. E. The face of the steep cliff in which they are cut is about 300 feet high, and their entrances extend along it for about 500 yards; not at the same height above the torrent, but so as to form something like a broad irregular V of pigeon holes. The most ancient are at the bottom of the V, only 30 to 40 feet above the stream: from these the rest slant one way, towards the N., to a point 80 feet high, and another way, towards the South, 150 feet high. Beyond this point the ledge of rock, by which the caves are approached, has fallen away. In the following description, condensed from the chief authority *Fergusson's Rock-cut Temples of India*, the caves are indicated not by names, but by numbers—1 to 27—as they run in succession, from N. to S., as far as they are accessible. The first five from the N. and the last even at the south are the latest in point of date—about the eighth and ninth centuries. All the caves are flat-roofed Viharas or monasteries, except four, viz., Nos. 9, 10, 19, 26, which are Chaityas, or vaulted temples.

No. 1. A handsome Vihara (a good deal filled with mud), with a hall 64 feet square, in which are twenty richly-carved pillars three feet diameter. Verandah 98 feet long, with chapels at the ends. Some of the paintings are tolerably entire.

No. 2. A twelve-pillar cave, nearly 50 feet square, in good preservation, and in the arrangement of its parts one of the most regular caves of the whole series. It is adorned with paintings; a verandah, with two cells at each end, is in front; and it is surrounded with cells, a sanctuary, contains a statue of Buddha, and two chapels, with two figures in each.

No. 3. A fine bold cave, 91 feet square, but unfinished, and infested with bats; twenty-eight pillars in the centre, in four ranges, generally octagonal, 11 feet round; two aisles, and a verandah 12 feet wide.

No. 4. This is higher up the face of the rock, and having no path to it has not been examined.

No. 5. A square cave of no great size, choked with mud.

No. 6. The only cave of two storeys, each 53 feet square, besides the dismal and ruinous aisles. There are sixteen pillars in the lower storey, plain octagons, changing to sixteen sides; some of them have been worn down by the trickling of the water. In the upper storey, twelve pillars, octagons, changing to squares at top and bottom, with capitals sculptured with figures of Buddha. The pillars in front of the sanctuary are like those at Elephanta.

No. 7. A large verandah 63 feet by 13½, with cells at the back, and two porches in front resting on pillars similar to those at Elephanta. A chapel has two pillars at each end. To the right and left of the sanctuary are seven cross-legged and seven standing figures, with the lotus; on the step sixteen cross-legged figures of disciples; within are five figures, two having chowries.

No. 8. A natural cave, for the most part, without anything of interest, and comparatively modern, like those which precede it.

No. 9. A Chaitya, or Daghop cave, 45 feet by 23; twenty pillars round the nave, eight of which are broken; four at the entrance differ in form, and are richer in character. The façade of both this and No. 10 has fallen away. Paintings on the inner wall, tolerably entire. Two sitting figures in chairs, and three inscriptions painted in stucco, one of which is supposed to be of the second or third century.

No. 10. A Chaitya cave 94½ feet by 41, and the oldest of the series. In size and age it is next to Karli. Twenty plain octagonal pillars, without capital or base

(of which thirteen are fallen), support a belt or space ornamented with paintings. The vault was of stone, and wood ribs, but the wood has disappeared, leaving the fastenings behind. The smooth, solid Daghop has no ornament except the square tee or finial on the top, and was crowned by three umbrellas. The whole of this cave was painted on stucco with figures of Buddha and his disciples, rosettes, &c., many of which remain, though defaced by wet. An inscription in the pure Lath character is supposed to fix the earliest date at 100 or 200 B.C.

No. 11. A four-pillar cave, 38 feet by 28½, supposed to be the most ancient cave with pillars here. Window on each side of the door, divided into three lights by two small pillars on the cills. Antelopes, lions, and praying boy, are carved on the sanctuary wall in the "very best style of art." Stucco paintings, hardly to be distinguished.

No. 12. The plainest and oldest cave, 36½ feet square, having neither image, sanctuary, or pillars. The only ornaments are seven horse-shoe canopies on each side, similar to those at Cuttack. The only inscription is one on the inner wall, written early in the Christian era, but not sufficient to fix the date of construction.

No. 13. A small cave with two cells.

No. 4. A large unfinished cave below 13, like an under storey to it. The verandah pillars are square, with plain heads; but those of the interior are in a rough state, and only the first line are hewn at all.

No. 15. A plain square cave, filled with sand and rubbish nearly to the roof.

No. 16. One of the two finest Viharas of the series, and of the same date as 19, the best Chaitya cave here; these and 20 are the best four of the whole group. A long inscription on the outside, supposed to be of the fourth or fifth century. It is a nearly square cave, 67½ feet by 65; twenty octagonal, painted pillars in the centre hall, which is surrounded by eighteen cells. In the sanctuary a figure with his feet down. Some of the paintings in good condition, and the style of the architecture is the best of the whole series of caves.

No. 17. Another fine Vihara, called the Zodiac cave, 64 feet long by 73, resting on twenty octagonal pillars, like No. 16, but not so lofty nor so well shaped. Some are plain at top and bottom, but carved and ornamented in the middle, about one-third of their length; others are richly cut in the upper part, and plain at the bottom. They vary in this respect from one couple to another—the most elaborate pair being opposite the altar. The colouring, however, is better seen. A procession of elephants, with chattras, flags, and armed men, is seen near the entrance. On the back wall is a hunting scene, in which a lion, deer, dogs, and men figure. In the verandah is a circular painting, which Mr. Fergusson at first took for a representation of the Zodiac. It is divided into several compartments, and is full of small figures. Over the door are eight cross-legged figures—four black, the rest fair—one of them having a crown on. Though there are more black figures in this cave than in any other, yet generally, the men are of all shades—from black to European, and the women fair. The roof is in various patterns, not unlike that of the Baths of Titus, though inferior. On the whole, the style of painting is like the Chinese in flatness and want of shadow, but much superior to Chinese in finish, and even to European of the date when they were executed. It is doubtful whether they were frescoes, or water colours laid on a dry surface.

No. 18. A porch only, with two pillars, apparently begun as an entrance to 19.

No. 19. A Chaitya cave, the best of the class, and of

about the same are as the best Viharas, 16 and 17. It is small, only 46½ feet by 23½ feet, but remarkable for the beauty of its details, and having a ribbed stone roof. Round the nave are 17 richly ornamented pillars; and above them is band, with niched figures of Buddha cross-legged and standing, alternately. A sitting figure of Buddha fronts the dighor, which is surmounted by three stone umbrellas. The exterior is as rich as the interior, and if the rubbish were cleared away it would display, says Mr. Ferguson, "one of the most perfect specimens of Buddhist art in India;" but without drawings it is impossible to convey a correct impression of its beauties or details.

No. 20. A small Vihara of singular plan, 28 ft. by 25½ ft., with two cells on each side. The hall has no interior colonnade, but is supported by advancing the sanctuary by several feet. A verandah is in front. The paintings of fretwork and flowers are still seen on the roof, but elsewhere they are almost obliterated.

No. 21. A large Vihara, nearly square, 52½ feet by 51½ feet; and similar in plan and style to No. 2, but unfinished. On the left is a painting of a black Buddha with red hair, attended by black slaves and women of fair complexion. There are some chapels along the aisles. The verandah has fallen down. The execution of the details is inferior in style to that of older caves.

No. 22. A small cave, 17 feet square, with only two rough-hewn pillars in front of the sanctuary, in which is a sitting Buddha.

No. 23. A 12-pillar Vihara, similar to Nos. 2 and 21, but unfinished, nearly square, 51 feet by 51½ feet. No image and no paintings to be seen.

No. 24. A fine cave, though unfinished and half filled with mud, but particularly interesting, as showing the process of excavation in every stage. The soft course rock (*amygdaloid trap*) was first hollowed out with the pick-axe, which did the rough work, and then the details were finished by the sculptor. It was meant for a pillar cave, 74 feet square, with a hall 43 feet square, but only one pillar has been finished, and one side of the colonnade is a mere wall with slits in it. The style of the details is good as far as they go. The verandah on six columns is completed, but the columns are battered.

No. 25. A small Vihara, in a rough state, with a 10-pillar verandah in front.

No. 26. The most modern of the Chaityas at this end, similar to 19 but larger; 66 feet long by 36 wide. The sculpture more elaborate than any other cave, but so inferior in design as to form it to be one of the latest caves in the series. Among the numerous figures of Buddha on the walls is one 23 feet long, lying at full length, in a state of *airvana* or beatitude, with an immense host of angels waiting to carry him off to heaven. Some fat figures in judges' wigs, with four arms each, do duty as brackets. The two inscriptions on the outside are of the 9th and 10th century.

No. 27. A small square Vihara, without pillars about 40 feet wide, and unfinished.

Two caves beyond these are quite inaccessible.

Then pass through the N. Gate, 1½ mile, ascend the *Ajanta Ghat* (which is very easy, though rather difficult from the foot, with the summit commanding a most extensive and superb panorama) and we

## THE KHANDESH (Candelish) COLLECTORATE (Route 5),

Which swarms with a tribe of the Bheels (Bhils) so named from *Bhil* (to separate, or outcasts) whom the Native legend states spring from the union of the Dety Mahadeo with a handsome woman, with whom he fell in love in a forest, and one of whose offspring (exceedingly ugly and wicked) killed that God's favourite bull, and was banished to the Desert of Jodhpur. His descendants proceeded S., and located themselves in the W. boundary of Malwah, and this territory amidst the towering summits of the Vindhya and Satpura Ranges, and the wooded banks of the Mahi (Myhee), Narmada (Nerbuddah) and Tapti (Taptée) rivers. Some have settled in the plains and pursue agriculture, others (the *Bhats* "their minstrels") reside in Rajpūtānā, but visit the head rendezvous of the tribe once annually, but the greater portion are robbers and plunderers, and occupy nearly the whole territory along the Vindhya Range from Jām to the W. of Mandu; thence proceed to the deserted village of *Tanna*, ½; pass the fortified one of *Pardapur*, ½, situated on the W. or river; good encamping ground; and excellent mango plantations; proceed through dense jungle, pass *Jamboul*, ½; cross the Karak river, 1½ mile, with stony bottom, and good encamping ground on its banks; to *Singola*, 2½; cross the Wagor river to *Tullygaum*, 4½, old Seral, and good encamping ground; thence along a good road to *Samrode*, 2½ miles, situated on the Kong river, with good encamping ground; *Bryakhatra*, 4½ miles, small fort, and good encamping ground; *Deulagaum*, 1½ mile, standing on the Soor river, good encamping ground on an extensive plain; *Betawad Chota*, 2½; *Euttee*, 1½; *Bodar*, 4½ miles, old Seral, good encamping ground; *Oojenee*, 4 miles, a deserted village with good encamping ground; *Joonoono*, 2½ miles, situated on the river Bhog, with good encamping ground; *Singurkaira*, 1½ mile, a deserted place; thence through thin jungle to *Urtulla* (Hurtulla), 3½ miles, and we re-enter

## THE NIZAM'S DOMINIONS (Route 52);

Pass on to *Edulabad*, 3½ miles, with good encamping ground, on the Poorna river, 1 mile, on which it stands, and whose banks are steep, bottom sandy, and in which there is always water; then cross three nullahs, 6½, to *Echapor*, 3 miles, having good mango plantations; cross the Damnee river, 1½, whose bottom is sandy, and which is never dry; to *Shapor*, 2½ miles, encamping ground; proceed, pass *Dhapoor*, 1½, encamping ground, and fine mango plantations; *Shakapor*, 2½; then pass through the S. Gate, 4½, and cross the Tapti river, 2 (Route 3), which is here ½ mile wide, with sandy bottom, and on its right side we enter

## THE NEEMAUR (Nimawar) DISTRICT

Of Western India, and so designated after the name of a large town. It contains part of the valley of the Nerbudda, and the Vindhya, and Satpura ranges. It is 130 miles long from E. to W., 40 broad, but 70 in the centre, has an area of 2,235 square miles; population 250,000 (only 35 to the square mile, which is attributed to the deadly malaria which prevails throughout it, but it is conjectured, that if the jungle were cleared and the country drained, that the disease would decrease and the population increase), chiefly composed of Hindūs (agriculturists),

Mahomedans, Bheels (Bhils), supposed to be a remnant of the aborigines, who are a wild race, subsisting chiefly on fruit, roots, wild game, which they kill with arrows, being adepts at archery, and are generally armed with those weapons; Mongrel set of Brahmaes, who perform the rites of their religion under the shelter of trees; Barwars (a caste who pretend to be soothsayers, but who are notorious plunderers; some, however, have been trained up as policemen, but they are still to be found in great bodies amidst the fastnesses of this almost impenetrable jungle), &c. The exports are about £24,000, chiefly consisting of native manufactured cotton, inferior grain, oil, seeds, tobacco, kine, and timber. The imports are nearly £65,000, and principally consist of European cotton piece goods, Indian country cotton cloths, wheat, spices, and opium. It has a most considerable transit trade, in spite of the difficult mountain passes which have to be traversed; of Malwa opium to Bombay, silks (from Guzerat), shawls (from Northern India), salt (from Rajpootana), British commodities to the N., and Arabian horses. Its elevation in the valley of the Nerbudda is 700 feet. The greatest eminence is a peak 2,500 feet above the sea. The geological formation is basaltic; and the outlines of the mountains rugged, picturesque, broken, and very romantic in shape and form. It is watered by the Satpura range, flows N. E. for 50 miles, falls into the Nerbudda two miles E. of Mundlesir. The thermometer ranges from 60° to 94° in the shade, and at the close of the rainy season malaria prevails to an alarming extent, and the valleys and jungly tracts are then considered most unhealthy. The climate is sultry, and hot winds prevail in the spring. The extreme aridity causes the binding of books to curl up, the handles of fire-arms to shrink, and the iron-work extends, which considerably deteriorates them; paper is even hot, and the general sensation experienced by mankind is that of passing near a *red hot furnace*. The author has experienced the same sensation when riding on the sands at Back Bay, at Bombay, a few months previous to the commencement of the monsoon, when so arid was the atmosphere, that just ere the rain fell, and when the lightning was flashing, and the thunder pealing terrifically over the island of Elephanta, he was obliged to set spurs into his horse in order that, by sending him on at full speed, a current of air might be produced, which greatly relieved the *fiery furnace* feeling of the atmosphere, then heated almost to suffocation, as streams of lightning resembling liquid fire serpentine down the towering Gháts, and most vividly reminded the beholder of an eruption of Mount Vesuvius. Tigers, leopards, bears, hyenas, lynxes, porcupines, foxes, monkeys, nyctaus, jackals, snakes, boas, constrictors, and alligators are numerous. The Nerbudda swarms with fish of delicious flavour. Teak, rice, wheat, gram, joar (the staple diet among the natives), and which grows as high as 12 feet; bajra, millet, oilseeds, pulse, esculent vegetables; European ones will thrive in the cold season; oranges (excellent), limes, guavas, mangoes, cuscard apples, tamarinds, plantains, and pomegranates abound. Cotton of the finest quality, tobacco, red pepper, and several other condiments are assiduously and profitably cultivated. The breed of horned cattle, whose colour is red, with short but large head, and middle size, are much valued: buffaloes, sheep, goats, pigs, and poultry, are numerous. This district is divided among several princes, whose territories are so intermingled, that it is almost impossible to dissect

them accurately, and describe them separately within the limits of this work. The Indian Government, Scindia, Holkar, and Raja of Dhar possess portions of it, but mostly all the native governments are under the management of the Indian Government, whose Political Agent resides at Mundlesir, but is subordinate to the Resident at Indore (Indur).

We then pass on to the town of

## BOORHANPOOR.

(From Burhan, "Prince," and Pur, "town.")

Territory, Neemaaur. Civil Authority, Political Agent at Mundlaistr, and Resident at Indore. Military Authority, Officer commanding at Indur. Travellers' bangle (a mosque) is in the town, and at Lodepoora, 1 mile, N.W. Bazaar, well supplied. Manufactures—Muslins, flowered silks, and brocades. Ferry Boats ply here to cross the Taptee river. Revenue, £4,500.

This large walled town, which derives its name as above stated, and so called by Malik Naser, King of Candahar, in honour of a Muslim saint of Dowlatabad, named Sheik Burhanuddin, is situated in the territory of Scindia, on the right side of the Taptee river (Route 3), whose banks are here bold, rising 70 feet higher than the stream, which is fordable at all times, except immediately after heavy rains, when the current is strong and rapid. It is surrounded by a very heavy brick rampart, erected along the lofty banks of the river, with ruinous curtains and towers. It is semicircular in shape, with the diameter extending along the river bank. This place, when viewed from the S. bank of the river, has a very pretty appearance; but its general aspect is *wretched* in the extreme, as most of the old buildings are in a very decayed state, constructed of stone, wood, and mud, the greater portion of which are uninhabited.

ATTRACTIONS.—Between its extremities stands the Palace of Lal Kilah, "Red Fort," (so named from its colour, and being built of red bricks, a whim of the Emperor Akbar's, who erected it), placed on an eminence 75 feet higher than the river, and protected by a strong wall, down the face of which are a flight of steps leading to the Taptee. It is in a very dilapidated state, and contains a ruinous mosque, halls, beautifully ornamented with pure white marble; gardens, which seem to have been exquisitely laid out; fountains and spacious pleasure grounds, all fully demonstrating the once imperial magnificence of this regal abode. It is separated from the town by a rampart, which gives it the appearance of a fortress.

The Great Mosque, called Jamamaajit is another edifice worthy of notice. It contains a large hall divided by longitudinal rows, each containing 14 columns, with a cupola, flat-roofed, with two minarets, each 100 feet high. Its architecture is not particularly striking.

The other mosques, although numerous, are small and badly built. There are, however, a few well-built large teak houses, decorated with elaborate carvings, which belong to the opulent resident merchants, who are principally Borahs (Route 26), and descended from the Hassannees, a Mahomedan tribe (so dreaded in the times of the Crusades), about 3,000 of whom live in a separate quarter of this place, from which *locals* all strangers are excluded, and frequent a peculiar mosque.

## HISTORICAL REMINISCENCES:—

A.D.

1559. Governed by the uncle, brother, and son of the Mughul Emperor.  
It was the capital of the Candeish Kings, who then bore the title of Sultans of Boorham-poor.

Conquered by Akbar, the Mughul Emperor.

1665. An extensive export trade carried on in muslins, flowered silks and brocades, to Persia, Egypt, Russia, and Poland.

1611. Sir Thomas Roe (when en route as Ambassador to the Great Mughul) passed through it.

1635. Sumbhajee (the Mahratta leader) plundered it.

1720. Azaf-Jah (Nizam-ul-Mulk) captured it from the Mughul Empire, defeated the Padshah's army.

Maddajee Scindia subjugated it.

1803. Colonel Stevens occupied it, but by virtue of the treaty of Sirji Anjungaum, it was restored to Scindia, who still holds it.

1849. A dreadful conflict took place between the Mahomedan and Hindus here, on the celebration of one of the religious fêtes of the latter caste.

Thence proceed for  $1\frac{1}{2}$  mile to the Wudawullee river, here 80 yards wide, with sandy bed, and good encamping ground on its banks, cross it (in effecting which some delay takes place during the rains) to *Rypoor*,  $1\frac{1}{2}$ ; *Nimbla*,  $1\frac{1}{2}$ ; here stands the tomb of Colouel Fraser; *Jeer*, dharisalla and tappal station; and five miles farther, along a rocky road, practicable for carts, brings us to the town of

## § ASSEERGURH (Asirgarh).

Military Authority, Officer in Command. Military Station. Travellers' bungalow. Bazaar, well supplied. Post Office.

DAWKES.—See Table of Distances from Bombay.

Thence proceed for half a mile, cross 4 nullahs, and pass through a jungly, uneven, rocky road, which winds about for the last mile, and we soon reach

THE PETA OF ASSEERGURH.—Described Route 13.

The traveller can also proceed along another most interesting route, viz.:—Leave *Ahmadnuggar*, and pass over a good road for 8 miles to the large town of

## § DOWLATABAD (Dowlatabad, Danlatabad, Deoghur).

"City of Prosperity," so-called from *Daulat*, "prosperity," and *Abad*, "dwelling," the ancient *Tagara*.

Military Authority, Officer commanding at Sikan-darabad. Military station of the Nizam's Army. Encamping ground. Bazaar, well supplied.

This town owes its name, derived as above stated, to the Emperor Mohammed (the son of Toghluik Shah), who wished to make it the imperial capital, and endeavoured but unsuccessfully to compel the inhabitants of Delhi to remove thither. Its present appearance is very mean, and there are not any indications of its having been a prosperous city.

ATTRACTIONS.—The celebrated fortress stands on a huge conical hill of granite rock, scarped round to a perpendicular, 150 feet high from its base, at which lies the native town, isolate, 500 feet above the plain and 3,000 yards from the nearest hills. It is defended by a loop-holed bastioned wall, which on

the E. side joins its scarp: at the bottom of which is a ditch crossed only in one place by a narrow stone causeway, close to a minaret, 120 feet high, erected by the Muhammadans to commemorate the capture of the place, and just beyond a tower on which is mounted a heavy gun capable of casting a ball of 60 lbs. weight. The only ascent up the rock is along a very narrow passage, 12 feet in length and breadth (lighted with torches), hewn in the solid stone, which leads to a gallery interspersed with small apertures and having flights of steps leading to the outer ditch, gradually sloping upwards, cut out in a singular manner, and winding round the interior. At the top is an opening in the rock 19 feet square; after passing which, the road proceeds by the *Kildars*, or "Governor's" house, called *Dwarzaddah*, or "Twelve Doors," a very fine edifice, surrounded by a twelve-arched verandah—hence its name. Then the path becomes extremely steep, and the summit is studded with stunted brushwood, having on it a platform 20 feet square, on which is mounted a brass 24-pounder, set up by a European artilleryman in the service of the then reigning Mughul Emperor. There is also a flag-staff on which the Nizam's banner formerly floated, and where now the British ensign may be seen unfurled and waving in the refreshing breeze. The excavated recesses in the winding of the subterranean passage are used as store-houses, and the bend also contains a reservoir or cistern, holding no less than 40 hogheads of water. The outer wall of this formidable stronghold is 6,000 yards in circumference, 15 feet thick at its base, and 48 feet high. The space within contains nine separate fortifications, each divided from the other by strong walls overtopping each other towards the centre, so that the interior one commands the whole. The view from the top is magnificent, and the tomb of Aurangzib (at Rawzah,  $5\frac{1}{2}$  miles), forms a striking object in the panorama.

## HISTORICAL REMINISCENCES:—

A.D.

1293. Allahu'd-din, the Mughul Emperor, captured the town but not the fortress. He afterwards raised the siege upon receiving 15,000 lbs. of pure gold, 175 lbs. of pearls, 50 lbs. of diamonds, and 25,000 lbs. of silver, besides other valuables, as a ransom for the place.

1338. Muhammad Shah Tughlak attempted to remove the inhabitants of Delhi to this place, the name of which he then changed from *Deoghar* to *Daulatabad*, dug the ditch round the rock, and strengthened the fortifications. The people who had migrated from Delhi fled back to that city.

1343. Bilal Dev, Rajah of the Karnatak, attempted to take possession of it.

1347. Zafur Khan (Allahu'd-din Hasan Shah Gangu Bahmani, first Muhammadan king of the Dakkan), assumes the title of king of *Daulatabad*.

Thence proceed along the Peta Wall,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  mile, and we soon reach *Gampunchesa* (Pipalghat),  $\frac{1}{2}$  mile; the Ghât above *Daulatabad*, paved with elaborately carved stones, by one of the courtiers attached to Aurangzib's retinue, whose name is inscribed on two pillars half-way up. Reaching the summit we behold a table land densely studded with large Muhammadan tombs, extending far away to the right towards Ellora. Proceed for  $\frac{1}{2}$  mile to the Descent of the Ghât, and 1 mile further brings us to the foot—then pass on to *Kâghuzpur*,  $\frac{1}{2}$  mile; and  $2\frac{1}{2}$  mile beyond stands

**RAUZAR**, "Garden, or Paradise," the chief attraction of which is the Tomb of the Emperor Aurangzeb, enclosed in a plain sarcophagus, covered with green cloth. That monarch being a strict follower of the precepts of Islam carried them out by not having any ostentatious display made with his body, which was removed hither in conformity with his injunctions after his demise at Ahmadnagar in the 94th year of his age—The Tomb of Burhān'u'd-din, a most holy man, the reputed founder of the city of Burhānpur. The doors of the outer wall of his mausoleum are covered with plated silver, and the tomb with a green velvet pall, which shows his descent from Mahomet.

Here reside a brotherhood of holy men, who perform the religious services. Thence proceed along a wall for three-quarters of a mile, and the same distance brings us to the summit of a ghat; thence for half a mile to its foot; and  $1\frac{1}{2}$  mile beyond stands the decayed town of

### § ELLORA (Elura, Verrool, Ellore).

Territory, the Nizam's dominions. Civil Authority, Political Agent at Mundlaiser. Military Authority, Officer commanding at Aurangabad,  $17\frac{1}{2}$  miles. Travellers' bungalow at Rosa, half a mile from the caves. Bazaar, well supplied.

**DAWS.**—See Table of Distances from Madras.

This pretty rural place, which is surrounded by trees, is situated about one mile from the foot of the hill, formerly of considerable importance, was ceded by Holkar in 1818 to the Indian government, who in 1822 transferred it to the Nizam.

**ATTRACTIONS.**—The Cave Temples, situated on a crescent-shaped hill, with the concavity towards the west, and the horns towering above the approximate ridge. It has an easy slope, interspersed with stratified rock, having a perpendicular face of from 20 to 100 feet. The Jagnath Caves, about 200 yards up it, form the north horn, and the Dher Wara the most southerly cave. There are thirty caves, of which ten are Buddhist, fourteen are Brahminical, and six are half Jaina, including examples of almost every kind, except the most ancient. They are cut in a soft amygdaloid, or greenstone rock (not granite), and extend about one mile and a half along the amphitheatre of a rocky hill, like windows in a house front. It is usual to visit them going from north to south, but the true way, says Ferguson, in his *Rock-cut Temples of India*, is to begin at the south end, where the Buddhist or earliest examples are found, followed by the Brahminical, in the full splendour of the *Keylas* (or *Kylas*) and *Doomar Leyna*, round to the half Jaina group of Jaganath Subha. In the following description, condensed from Sir Charles Mallet's, in the 6th vol. of the *Asiatic Researches*, they are taken from north to south:—

**Jugnath Subha** (i. e. the Court of Jugnath or Jagnath). This cave has on the left the Adnaut Subha, and on the right some other small excavations, almost choked up, which is the case with the lower story of this cave, only the tops of the pillars being visible. The ascent to the upper story is by a flight of steps in the right corner. Its front is adorned with colossal elephants, with a row of sitting figures above, and various other figures on a level with the elephants. Opposite the front is a large figure, sitting cross-legged, of Jugnath, with his two attendants, Jay and Bidjee. On each side are two standing figures of Sudh and Budh. The interior is in good preservation; many parts of the ceiling, pillars, &c., have the coat of lime with which the marks of the chisel were concealed, and which has been

painted upon, still adhering to the stone. The whole room, except the front room, contains figures similar to those in the recess, but of smaller size. They appear to be naked, with curled hair. There is a legend that they were fabricated by Bishma (i. e. Viwa or Wisma Kurma, creator or maker of the world), the carpenter of Ramohunder, who in a night of six months' length, undertook to connect these caves with the hill of Dowlatabad, about 4 coss distant, but the cock crowing, he left his work unfinished, and took the avatar of Budh or Buddha. A niche on the left hand opens into the Adnaut Subha below. This cave consists of two oblong squares, the inner one formed by 12 pillars, four of which at each end differ from those in the centre. The ceiling has been painted in circles, many parts of which, and of the border, consisting of figures of men and women, are entire. The men are generally bare-headed, the women with only the lower parts covered. There are groups of dancers and singers, with instruments like those now in use. Some of the painted figures have highly ornamented head-dresses like tiaras. There is no inscription in the cave, but it is clear that the paintings are of a later date, as much of the sculpture and fluting of the pillars is covered with them. This cave is 57 feet long, by 47½ broad, and 12½ feet high.

**Adnaut Subha.**—On the left of Jugnath Subha. Above the entrance, which is left unfinished, are figures of Luchmee Narrain, with two attendants, much worn by the weather. At the upper end of the cave is a sitting figure of Adnaut, and from the left there is an opening to another but smaller cave, handsomely carved, but so choked up as to have only the tops of the pillars visible. Length of Adnaut, 45 feet (to the back of the recess), breadth, 23½, height, 9½ feet.

**Indur Subha** (i. e. Court of Indur or Indra).—This magnificent assemblage of caves is entered by a handsome gateway in the rock, on which are two couchant lions. You enter an area in which stands a pyramidal pagoda, with a square altar supported by figures, the whole elaborately carved. On the left hand is a handsome column, fluted and ornamented with good taste, and having on the top a group of sitting figures. On the right hand is an elephant. On both sides, behind these figures, are excavations, painted and sculptured, and more or less in a finished state. Passing this temple, you come to the lower storey of the cave, in an unfinished state, with a recessed figure at the farther end. From the lower storey, ascend to the upper by steps on the right, fronting which is a gigantic figure of Indur, with a tiara and a Brahmī string, sitting on a couchant elephant. Opposite him, his consort, Indranee, on a lion, under a mango. At the farther end, a recessed figure, as before. This room is formed into two nearly square divisions by 12 pillars, with an altar in the inner square. This fine cave is remarkable for the beauty and redundancy of its carved figures. It is 78 to 79 feet long, in both storeys, 67 feet broad in the upper, 38½ in the lower storey; height of each, 14 feet. The area at the entrance is 39 feet by 54. "The Indra Subha group, consisting of four principal caves and several smaller ones, differ in their architecture very considerably from those already described, being generally more ornate, the pillars shorter and more massive, and a species of leaf falling over a vase being here introduced, which does not occur in any of the earlier examples. Yet something of the kind is seen in the Ravana Ka-Kia and in the Larika. Indeed, the style of the last-mentioned cave so completely resembles that of the Indra Subha, that I have

no hesitation in placing them in nearly the same age, though it would be difficult to say which is the more modern. The sculptures in this group have hitherto formed a stumbling-block to antiquarians, and no fixed opinion seems to have been arrived at regarding them. Buddhist they certainly are not, or, at all events, of so degenerate a type as scarce to deserve that name; nor are they Brahminical; and though they certainly resemble Jaina sculpture more than any other, I do not think they can be correctly ascribed to that sect either at least, as we now know it. In no place in these caves do the 24 thirthankars appear; nor have the cross-legged figures the symbols which almost invariably accompany these worthies, and are the only means of distinguishing one from another.

I have little doubt that they are the last caves executed here, and I do not think that their date can be carried higher than the eleventh or twelfth century of our era. Indeed from a similarity in some of the details, I would almost feel inclined to ascribe them to Rajah Indra Dymana, who plays so important a part here, and in the building of the famous Jagannatha paroda, in Orissa. There is one singularity in these caves that I am unable to explain, which is the form of the pseudo-structural temple in the court-yard, in front of the Indra Subha. Like the Keylas it seems to have come from the south, while the details all around it belong to the northern type."—(Fergusson.)

**Pursaram Subha.**—Entered on the left hand of Indur Subha; and there is a passage from it into Jugnath Subha. It is the smallest of the three, being 36 feet long by 25½ broad. The sitting figure in the recess is 3½ feet high.

**Doomar Leyna** (or Dhumar Lena, or Nuptial Chamber).—About ½ mile W. by S. of the last-mentioned cave. The entrance to it is through a cut or lane in the solid rock, 100 feet long and 8 broad; on the left of which is a cave 66 feet long, nearly choked with earth. The cave ends in a doorway and area, 51 feet by 26, on the right of which is the entrance to the great cave, with two lions couchant. You pass a sort of verandah, having on the left a gigantic figure of Durma Rajah, with a club and string. On the right hand is Wisweyashwur Mahdew dancing, with the bull Nurdoo and other figures around. The cave widens considerably inside the verandah, and still more so, after passing the next section of pillars, as far as the centre of the fourth section. On the left of this is the door of a fine temple, about 31 feet square, having four doors, with a figure of Mun and Bowannee on one side, and Pannan and Luchme on the other. There are also groups of Chund and Luckabyre, faced by Prichund and Govinda. The same groups re-appear under other names. This temple is occupied by the altar of Mahdew. Beyond it are two sections of pillars, decreasing, as in the four sections by which it is reached. These pillars are squat, square at the bottom, circular and fluted at top. Opposite to the temple, on the right as you enter it, is a way to another temple, with groups of Mahdew (or Mahadeo) and Purwuttee, with their attendants. Veer Budder, on the left side, has eight hands, all employed. One holds the slain rajah Datz, another holds a sword striking the elephant Eravuttee, two others hold a canopy, one transfixes Dytaaseer with a spear, while another holds a basin for the blood, another holds a snake, and another, broken off, held the bottom of the spear. Luchme is sitting below him. At the further or south end of the cave is an avenue, 18½ by 55 feet, leading down by 30 steps towards a deep pool, supplied by a cascade falling

120 feet from the hill above, and which afterwards runs to the village of Ellora. A gallery, 29 feet long, overlooks the steps. A group of a standing woman and seven smaller figures, is on the right of this avenue of pillars. In the first section are the nuptials of Mahdew and Parwuttee, with a great number of figures above; Rajah Datz and Ajia, Parwuttee's father and mother, on one side, and Bihma, in a sitting posture, performing the ceremony, with Vishnu behind. In front of this group are the circles cut on the floor for the nuptial sacrifices. On the left hand are Mahdew and Parwuttee, with the bull Nurdoo. Nearly all the figures in this cave have highly decorated tiaras, and there are remains of painting on the ceilings. Total length of cave, inside the verandah, 136 feet, width from 51½ to 135 feet. No. of pillars, 44. The Doomar Lena is the largest and finest Brahminical cave here. From its plans and details there can be no doubt that it was as purely Brahminical as the Keylas. The plan exactly resembles the Chabri, or Nuptial Hall, such as those in front of the great temple at Barolli, and also the one in the fort of Kamulnair; and if I am correct in translating Chabri as nuptial hall, as Tod does, the appellation Doomar Lena here given is the correct one, and not merely a trivial name, derived from one of the sculptured groups, as usually supposed.

Though the architecture of this cave is finished, the sculpture does not seem so complete as at Elephanta, a cave which this one singularly resembles, in every respect, of size, plan, and detail. This, however, is the larger, but the details of the other are somewhat better finished, though the pillars are so much alike that it requires drawings made on the spot to detect the difference between them. The sculptures, too, seem intended to have been nearly the same; and, on the side of the entrance, we find the same figures of Buddhad, or as the people call him here, Jam Dhurm, the Dharma Rajah, which puzzles the antiquarian at Elephanta. I can only ascribe his presence to the same system of conciliation which induced the Brahmins to go out of their way to dig these graves at all. This temple, with the one as Elephanta, if I am correct in the view I stated above, must have been excavated in the 10th century of our era, a date which I do not think can possibly be far from the truth."—Fergusson.

**Junwassa** (or Janwasa, i. e. a Place of Nuptials) lies across the chasm, between it and Doomar Leyna, and is inferior to that cave, with a verandah and windows, but no figures of any note. On the right of the door are Mahdew, Vishnu, and Bribma; on the right, Bhullel, Luchme, and Narrain. Further in is the Bharru Outar, with the bear carrying Pritwa (the world) on his tooth; also Koom Kurn asleep, with a woman rubbing his stomach. Size of Verandah, 64 feet by 8 feet; of cave, 67 feet by 19½; of recess containing the temple, 22½ feet by 12. A short distance to the right is another part of Junwassa, with a front of four pillars, 13 feet high, and two pilasters. The hall contracts near the recess, at the further end, where is a Temple of Mahdew, 21 feet square, flanked by gigantic figures of Chund and Prichund. The front of the recess is formed by two pillars and two pilasters, supported by a female and child on each side, in a good style of carving. Length of hall, 111 feet by 22 broad.

**Comar Warra** (or Kumar Wara, i. e. Potter's Place) near the last cave, but choked by stones and earth. It comprises four sections, divided by four pillars, and decreasing in breadth towards an empty recess, with handsome, gigantic figures on each side. Extent, 31 feet by 67.

*Ghana* (for the Oil Shop), a group of small rooms with little worth notice, except a figure of Gunes, and a lingam of Mahdew. Near there is another angular group.

*Nelkunt Mahdew*.—At the entrance is a figure of Nundee, the bull, much worn. Thence up a few steps, between two figures, to the cave, with a recess and the Lingam of Mahdew at the end of it, approached by 15 pillars, in sections. Swammy Kartick, on one side, stands opposite Gunes, deprived of his trunk. Near the latter is a figure of Sursuttee, and figures of Luchmee flank the door of the recess. Length, 69 feet.

*Rameshwur* (or Rameshwar, i.e. Lord of Rama) is marked by a figure of Nundee and a cistern of water in front. The entrance is supported by four pillars and two pilasters of some beauty. In the recess is a temple of Mahdew. There is a profusion of figures in this cave, all wearing ornamented head-dresses, while in former caves they have curled hair. On the right of the recess is a group of skeletons said to be a miser and his family praying for food, while the thieves carry off his money. Near the recess are groups of Mahdew, playing at Chourer; of Bouannee Mjaveer; Swammy Kartick and his pacock; the Nuptials of Jennuck Rajah, &c. Many of the pillars are elaborately carved. Length, 50½ feet. There are three or four caves between this and Keylas. "The Rameswara is the most complete, and the sculpture the best, of any temple here, though much in the same style as those surrounding the Keylas."—*Ferguson*.

*Keylas* (or Kylas, i.e. Paradise).—This wonderful cave has a fine front in an area 138 feet by 88, cut through the rock, with a cistern on one side. On each side of the handsome gateway is a projection reaching to the first storey, much sculptured, and adorned with battlements. Over the gate is a balcony. The passage through the gateway is richly carved, and has Bouannee, Ustlorga, and Gunnes, on the right and left. You now enter a vast area, 247 feet by 100, cut down through the solid rock (100 feet in some parts) to make room for an immense temple of the complex pyramidal form, about 90 feet high, the style of which, and the variety, profusion, and minuteness of ornament beggar all description. This temple is connected with a gateway by a bridge cut out of the rock in the course of excavating it. Beneath this bridge, at the end opposite the entrance, is a figure of Bouannee on a lotus, with two elephants joining their trunks over her head. On each side of the passage, under the bridge, is an elephant larger than life, one having lost his head, the other his trunk. There are ranges of apartments behind them, decorated with figures. Beyond the elephants are two square obelisks, 38 feet high, tapering towards their summits. It is not easy to give a clear account of the details of this complicated building without a plan, but the following description may help the reader. Exterior of centre building below:—Passing through the gateway already mentioned, you enter the wide area which surrounds the whole, bordered by a colonnade; and, proceeding under a small bridge, pass a solid square mass, which supports the bull Nundee, stationed above, with the sides profusely sculptured with pillars and figures. You then come to a passage and another small bridge, between gigantic figures of Rajah Bhoo, and of Gutturduhu with his ten hands. At the end of this passage is the grand temple, which is ascended in the upper storey by means of flights of steps, which we pass for the present. The sides of

the temple below project here and there, and are adorned with sculptures of the battles of Ram and Rouon, with Hunomaun on the right and Kero Pando on the left; the heads of the elephants, lions, horses, &c., looking as though they supported the temple. The low is the principal weapon in these battles, but maces and straight swords appear. Its eastern extremity is composed of three distinct chapels, adorned with sculpture. Centre above, or interior:—The gateway consists of three centre rooms, and one on each side. From the centre rooms, crossing the bridge, you ascend by steps to a square room, containing Nundee, the bull. A window on each side faces the obelisk in the area below. Then cross the second bridge and ascend by steps to a handsome portico supported by two pillars and two pilasters joining it to the body of the grand temple, which you enter by four steps, between two gigantic figures. The temple, which is 103½ feet by 61, is supported by four rows of pillars, besides pilasters on each side, from which recesses project. That on the right was connected with a three storied cave, called Lunka, by a bridge which fell 150 years ago. The painted ceiling is in good preservation. At the upper end is a recess and a temple of Mahdew. The doors on each side of this recess lead to platforms giving access to the series of five chapels, at the eastern extremity, all elaborately ornamented. The right hand of the large area, or colonnade, surrounding the grand temple, offers little worthy of notice, except the Lunka cave, above-mentioned, which is now inaccessible, except by a ladder. On the left hand of the area, you ascend to an upper storey, called Pur Lunka, to a fine temple of Mahdew, with Nundee at the entrance. The whole of this is in excellent preservation, supported by massy pillars, and ornamented with well sculptured figures. The ceiling was painted, but is darkened by the smoke of fires, which they say were lit by Arungzele to efface some of the figures. Descending from Pur Lunka, you pass through a curved passage to a verandah, in open compartments, ornamented with a complete pantheon of the personages of the Hindoo mythology; including Mahdew, Goura Parwuttee, Vishnu, Luchmee, Brihma, Krishna, &c., forming a series of 43 groups, accompanied by subordinate and other symbolical figures. "After the successful attempt at a small rock-cut model of one of their own temples, it is not wonderful that the Brahmins should attempt something of the same class on a larger scale; though some powerful motive must have existed to induce them to attempt anything so splendid as the Keylas. In it there is no trace of the forms or ordinances of the caves I have just been describing (the Teen Tal, &c.). Everything is Brahminical, everything is copied from structural buildings; and had it been cut out of a rock on a plain (its proper situation), no stranger would have suspected that it was a monolith, without at least a most careful examination of its structure. If, as I suppose was the case, it was undertaken to mark the triumph of the Sivites over the Buddist faith, it was a noble idea; and whatever faults may be inherent in the design, we owe to it not only the most splendid excavation in India, but we are also fortunate in possessing a record of the architecture of its date in so imperishable a form as may hereafter help us to make important historical deductions. The greatest fault inherent in the design is the situation in which the Keylas stands—being literally, as at Dhumnar—a temple standing in a pit. From this circumstance the gateway (or *jopura*) and screen in front, entirely hide the temple

from view outside; and, when in the interior court, the space is so confined that the spectator can never get to a sufficient distance to get a good general view; and, look which way he will, he has always the perpendicular scarp of the pit higher than the temple itself.

"It would perhaps be going too far to assert that the builders of the great pagoda at Panjora were the excavators of the Keylas; and it would certainly take up more time and space than I can afford here, to attempt to prove it; but so strong is the evidence, not only from the similarity of styles, but also from history, (I should rather say, tradition), that I have no doubt in my own mind that the Chola, or at least some of the Karnataka Rajahs, were the excavators of this temple, and the restorers of Sivite worship in the Decan. My own impression is, that we must ascribe this to either Rajah Rajendra or Keri Kala Cholam; and that, consequently, the date given by Meer Ali Khan to Sir Charles Mallet is very near the truth, if applied to this excavation, at least; and that it was in the first half of the ninth century of our era. The external gateway is exactly one of the gopuras which adorn all the temples of the south, and are unknown in the north. Whether it had ever the pyramidal top with which all these are adorned it is not very easy now to determine. The colonnade which surrounds the area in which the temple stands is of course more modern than the temple itself, probably considerably so, as the style is different, and resembles more the northern style than anything in the temple. Of a still more modern date is the beautiful temple of Lanka (or Lunka) in the northern scarp of the rock. I should also mention that the Vimana itself is the only thing here of a purely southern type; its adjuncts are less so; and the caves, both on the north and south sides, have much more affinity with the northern styles than with those found on the south of the Krishna. Lanka, situated above the colonnade in the northern scarp of the Keylas, was, from its position evidently executed subsequently to the great temple, and, from its design, I should think it was not less than one or two centuries later. Its details all belong to the northern styles and are bold and good. Indeed, as a specimen of cave architecture, I consider it the finest and best designed in the whole series. The pillars, which would be clumsy and heavy in a structural building, are elegant and appropriate when viewed in conjunction with the mass of rock they support. There are very few sculptures, and these are not remarkable either for execution or design."—*Fergusson*.

*Dus Outar*, or *Dus Avatar* (i. e. Ten Incarnations), is a short distance from Keylas, and rather difficult of approach, from being blocked up with earth and falling stones. A shrine of Nundi, the bull, stands in the court-yard. The middle of the area floor is occupied by what was once a handsome square apartment, approached by a verandah, and supported by massy square pillars; but the whole is much worn by the weather. In the temple of Mahdev above are eight rows of pillars, all plain, except the front row. The walls are adorned with figures, among which the *Dus Outar*, or ten incarnations, are conspicuous. Length 96½ feet, breadth, 102 feet.

*Ten Tul* (or Three Storeys), to the southward of *Dus Outar*. It is entered through a good gate, 11 feet high, left as the rock was hewn, leading to an open area with a cistern in it. The front has eight square pillars and two pilasters, in each storey, all plain. At the end of the pillars in the lower storey is a gigantic figure of *Siva* in a raised recess. There are other

figures of *Sukur Achary*, *Adanant*, etc. Ascending some fine stairs you enter the noble verandah of the second storey, with a figure of *Jum* seated opposite the entrance, and at the extremity a large figure of *Luchmon*. The pillars are square and plain. Ascending to the third storey, the entrance of which is surrounded by niched figures of *Sey Dew*, *Luk-kool*, *Bheem*, *Arjun*, and *Dharm Rajah*, the five sons of *Pandoo*. Opposite them are *Oodo*, *Mallo*, *Penda*, and *Sudan*. Farther on are 14 sitting figures with curled hair; then a vestibule with standing and sitting figures; and then a gigantic figure of *Ram* on an altar, with his attendants. These rooms are from 110½ to 117½ feet long.

*Bhur* *Chuthergum* (or *Dookya Ghur-Dakhiya Ghari*), a cave of two storeys, with the staircase choked up, taking its name from the two brothers of *Ram-chunder*, whose figures are its principal ornaments. Length, 13 feet. The last three caves are "particularly interesting to the antiquarian as pointing out the successive steps by which the Buddhist caves merged into Brahminical."—*Fergusson*.

*Biskurma* or *Viswakurma ka Joompre*, (i. e. the Carpenter's Hovel).—According to the legend already referred to, *Biskurma*, the artificer of *Ram*, or the creator of the world, being disturbed while employed upon building these caves, cut his finger in his hurry, and then retired to this cave, where there is a figure of him holding his finger. The form of this beautiful structure is unique and elegant, with a light and elegantly carved portico of six round pillars, approached by an area cut out of the rock between arcades resting on square pillars. Above the portico is a balcony or gallery, leading to the temple within, which has an arched roof, in the style of *Kanara* in *Sasette*, and *Eklava*, at the top of the *Bhore Ghat*. This roof rests on slender pillars, and on the corbels over them are rows of sitting figures, men and women alternately. At the upper end is the figure of *Biskurma* (or *Bhudda*) with two attendants; behind whom is the daghoppa, or altar, 24 feet high. Length and breadth, 83 feet by 43½; height to centre of arch, 35 feet. Area in front 49 feet square.

"Of the Buddhist group the principal cave is the so-called *Viswakarma*, the only chaitya cave of the series. It is neither so large as those at *Krell* and *Sasette*, nor is it so rich in its details as the two chaityas at *Ajunta*. Still it has beauties of its own which render it highly interesting. Its exterior courtyard, or area, and the simple lines of the front form, to my eye, a more pleasing exterior than that of any of the others, at least at present; though it is impossible now to judge of what their effect may have been when their galleries and wooden decorations were complete. It differs from all others in having what we should call a triple, or Venetian window in the centre; which, externally, is more pleasing than the great arch in the others. Internally the design of the temple is marked with considerable elegance and simplicity. The two pillars that support the gallery over the entrance are rich and handsome; the 28 others are simple octagons, changing in one pair to 16 sides, and of great elegance."—*Fergusson*. It appears to have been erected between the 6th and 9th centuries.

*Dehr Warra* (or the Outcasts' Quarter).—The large cave of this group is a fine one. It commands a fine prospect of the tank, town, and valley of *Eilora*. Over the front a cascade rushes down in the rainy season to the plain below. Two seats of stone run parallel to each other along the floor, down the whole depth of the cave, at the end of which are recessed figures



as usual. The dimensions are 110 feet by 70, but it is very low.

Then continuing our journey we proceed for 17 miles to \$Phoolmurry, and thence per Route 51, for 124½ miles to \$Aseergurh, Route 13.

## ROUTE 53.

Proceed W. by N.

**AHMADNAGAR TO BHEWNDY, VIA JOON-EER, MALSEJ GHAT, AND CALLIAN (KALYAN).**

DISTANCE, 87½ MILES.

ROUTES.	Distances of Stages.	
	Miles.	Fur.
Ahmadnagar to Soopa .....	16	1
Wurjura .....	11	1
Ebela .....	12	7
Peempulwundee .....	9	2
Jooner .....	11	5
Mhur (Murre) .....	11	4
Kalyan (Callian, Callian) .....	8	7
Bhewndy (Bhewndee, Bhiwadi) .....	6	4
	87	7

Leave Ahmadnagar (Route 5), proceed along a made road, cross the Seena river, ½ mile, which rises in the Ahmadnagar Collectorate, flows S.E. through it, as well as that of Sholapore (Sholapur), and falls into the Beema river in lat. 71° 22', long. 93° 10', then pass on to \$Kurgaum, 1½; \$Tass, 4½ miles; thence proceed up an ascent, cross the Wullumbee river to \$Kamburgaum, 4½ miles; and also six nullahs, then down a descent to \$Soopa, 4½; \$Hunga, 2½; and 1½ farther brings us to the town of

### \$PARNAIR (Parner).

Territory, Ahmadnagar Collectorate. Civil Authority, Collector at Ahmadnagar. Encamping ground on the banks of the Purasee river, on which this place is situated. Bazaar, well supplied. Market on Sundays.

Thence proceed over an indifferent road, cross a nullah, also the Hunga river to \$Pona Warrer, 2½ miles; then descend the Gunness Khind, 2½ miles, the road across which is impassable for carts; and 1½ miles brings us to \$Wurjura; thence the country appears rugged and undulating, and the road practicable for laden cattle; pass on to \$Jooner, 3½; \$Alkoozer, 3½; \$Padlee, 1½ miles; then cross a nullah to \$Ebela, 3½ miles; proceed on to \$Jooner, 3½; cross the Krishnawantee river to \$Peempulwundee, 5½; \$Kawarree, 2½; \$Oomruz, 1½; \$Wuzur, 2½; situated on the Kookree river; then pass on to \$Tewarree, 1½; \$Seerolee (Boozoorg), ½ mile; and we then enter the

### POONAH (Poona, Punah) COLLECTORATE,

Which is bounded on the N. by Ahmadnagar Collectorate. E. by that Collectorate and Sholapore, S. and S.W. by Sattara, and W. by the Tanna Thánah Collectorate, has an area of 43,816 square miles, lies between lat. 17° 53' and 19° 26', and long. 75° 10'. Is 30½ miles long from N. to S., has a very irregular breadth, is subdivided into 8 Talooks, viz. Bhimathadi (Bhimathure), Hawel, Indapur, Khel (Kheir), Mawal, Fabal, Purander (Poorundhar), and Suwner

(Sewner), extending from N. to S., which contain 1174 villages, 900 of which belong to the British Government, has a population of 666,006, chiefly composed of Christians, Guzerattees, Hindus, Jews, Jains, Lingayats, Musims (many of the Borah tribe, chiefly agriculturists), and Mahrattas.

The great bulk of the population of this Collectorate is agricultural, a needy and unthrifty class in general; the villages being in the hands of a banyan or merchant who furnishes capital to pay the land revenue, and monopolises the products of the soil. But British rule has a tendency to break up this system by opening a direct access to government officials, and encouraging personal independence. This, with the revision of the assessment, and the exemptions allowed on behalf of irrigation, has worked beneficially to the people at large; though it will take generations to raise them from the abject condition into which they have sunk. "To understand (says Mrs. Postans, in her *Western India*) the social character and position of those who are really the Hindoo people, it is necessary to live much in the tented field, to travel in unfrequented portions of the country, and associate freely with their unsophisticated inhabitants. The sufferings of the very poorest are almost incredible; and were they not a patient and enduring and an ignorant people, they would find abundant incentive to seek the amelioration their condition so much requires. Habitual degradation has created an apathy of mind in the Hindoo which may pass for contentment; but the fact seems rather to suggest fresh reason for commiseration, when it is remembered that the same circumstances which have disabled him from taking an interest in the world he lives in, are those which have degraded him to his present state, and rendered his privations unrivalled by those of any other people of the same class, to be found probably in the world. All that he has of this world's goods is a hut covering of leaves, erected in the midst of a desert waste, a bamboo jungle, or a mountain strath. Here he raises a little grain of the coarsest kind, which in its undressed state satisfies the hunger of his craving family. He has neither clothes nor bed; and were the ground beneath his feet less sterile than it is, it would be taken from him and taxed."

There are few towns of importance in this part of India; small villages are sprinkled over the country, inhabited chiefly by husbandmen, whose earnings are very small. The implements are of the rudest sort. Field labourers receive about 3 pice, or 1½d. a day. Their usual food is a handful of grain, coarse vegetables, and a little ghee; to which a dish of milk or some curds, called dhye, may be added by those who own a few goats. The huts are built of mud, about four feet in height, before which their owners, when the day's work is over, crouch on the ground smoking the calum or small bubble-bubble, made of a cocoa-nut shell. If a house of a better description is seen it will be owned by the patele (magistrate) or thakor (head man) of the village, and perhaps to the landed proprietor. But these are uncommon. The women attend to the flocks; but there are also shepherds by profession in every village.

"Another, and a remarkable class of villagers are the Wagb-ries. These men, as mighty hunters, are considered outcasts from society. The better caste Hindoos, who live on pulse and grain, regard their flesh-devouring propensities with horror; and the Mohammandans, however poor, loath the men who track the wild boar to his den and devour his unclean carcass." Their countenances are so peculiar that they are easily distinguishable among the rest of the

population. They are generally attached, as shikaries or hunters, to the establishment of European sportsmen. "The Wagherie has a bright restless eye, and a wild and independent bearing, and his features evidence the existence of more powerful passions than is common to the general character of the Hindoos. The facility with which habit has enabled these Wagheries to trace, not only the wild boar, but cheetahs, tigers, bears, and every description, is really wonderful. The information they give is correct, and their endurance of fatigue in the pursuit of sport unrivalled. For days together, over rocky hills and steep ravines, across mountain torrents, and through almost impervious jungle, these men patiently track the footmarks of their prey; and no good shikarie will ever allow an animal to escape him, whom he has once seen in its lair, or received Rubba, or news of, from a neighbouring village." He wears nothing but a roll of coloured cloth round his head under the most scorching sun, omits to shave his hair, and is fond of liquors. The Bhels of Guzerat, and of the Nerbudda, the Rammoosee tribes of the Deccan, the Kolies, in the glens of the Concan, and the Kosseins in the deserts round Cutch, are all varieties of the Wagheries, with a strong resemblance in their lawless and unsettled habits, and their excellence as hunters of wild animals.

But indigent as the people of the villages are, there is a class still lower. "It is not uncommon to observe on a sandy and sterile plain, bounded by hills, fit covert only for the tiger and the jackal, grass huts, so small that they resemble ant hills, rather than the abode of a human family. From this shelter a few denuded creatures emerge, gazing in stupid wonder on the passing stranger. An aged man, a tottering crone, and a group of urchins, usually appear; the mother of these last, probably engaged in cultivating a plot of ground, or in bringing water, in a broken vessel, from the neighbouring pool. On this spot these children have been born; and there they will probably yield up their miserable existence. A handful of coarse red grain supplies their food, and a spring of brackish water their simple beverage. Beyond this humble state, wants, interests, and sympathies are unknown to them; and thus they vegetate like the grasses of the plain, without knowledge and without hope. Their language is a rude patois, distinct from that of the district, and quite unintelligible to the traveller; while they regard a stranger with the alarm one might be supposed to feel if undefended, and in the power of a wild and dangerous animal, and fly shrieking to their hut on his approach."—*Mrs. Postans.*

The only manufactures are coarse cotton cloths, paper, and leather (of which the boots and harness sold in Bombay are made), &c. The country is intersected by mountainous ridges from the Western Ghats, which extend S.E. gradually lessening until they disappear in the plains of the Nizami territory. It is well watered by the Moola Moota, Goor, and Yell, all of which rise near Purnah from the Bheema, into which the Neera, which rises in the Collectorate of Sattara, N. of Mahabuleswar, flows 80 miles S.E., and forms the boundary between the Collectorate of Sittara and Purnah, falls about 160 miles from the source of the Goor. The climate is remarkably healthy for Europeans, the annual fall of rain averages 18 inches in June, when the country about here has the appearance of a parched waste; then E. winds and great aridity prevail, the body becomes excessively dry, and windows, doors, &c., all shrink. The chief productions are *Cercule granales*, potatoes, cotton as

Indapore only, Mauritius sugar cane, paper, coarse cloths, leather, &c. The principal roads are viz:—

1. From Poona to Bombay, Sholapore, Ahmadnagar, Nasick, and Sattara, via the Neera Bridge.  
2. The metalled road with side drains in the Gusha Ghora of the Kheir Pergunnah, along which vast quantities of wool is brought down to the coast.

3. The road which intersects the Indapoor and Bheemthurry Pergunnahs.

The educational establishments comprise the English and Sanscrit College, at the town of Poona, several Government Schools, but the Poorbunder ones have been closed. Trees are scarce in this district, and principally consist of the Melia Azadirachta, Cactus, and Euphorbia. Railways, see Bradshaw's *Overland Guide*. Telegraphs to all parts of India and Ceylon.

At Dapoorie, are the Botanical Gardens, organised in 1829, and attached to the government premises. The Hewra District Garden was planted by Dr. Gibbon in 1857, for the purpose of raising indigenous products for the use of public departments, and the introduction of exotic articles of culture, which might be taken up by the ryots with a view to their own profit, and prove of ultimate advantage to the country generally. It is, in short, a dépôt for the supply of medical stores, and a nursery for the propagation of useful medicinal plants and trees. The following is a list of articles sold at this dépôt: Nepal pepper; there is a long yellow podded pepper produced in Guzerat and Scinde, but it has by no means the flavour of that raised in the Deccan; Mauritius sugar and imbee, Senna; Taraxacum, a very important medicine now in Indian practice; and Hyosciamus. Among the exotic trees are the Divi divi, first sent here by Dr. Wallich, and excellent for tanning, as it contains more of the tanning principle than any other tree known. Sappan wood, another tree important in the arts. Brazil wood trees, sent by Dr. Royle. Mahogany trees, raised from Calcutta seed ten years ago. Olive trees. Logwood trees, now extensively spread, and old enough to furnish plenty of colouring matter.

#### HISTORICAL REMINISCENCES:—

1604. The Sultan of Ahmadnagar granted this district as Jaghire to Mallojee (grandfather of Sevaji), the Maratha chief.  
1637. Shaljee (the father of that celebrated chief, the founder of the Mahratta kingdom, success him).  
1663. Shalsta Khan captures it for the emperor Auringzib, but is surprised at Poona, and his son and forces cut to pieces; but a reinforcement from Delhi restores him.  
1667. Auringzib restores it to Sevaji, who had succeeded his father.  
Sambajee then rules it.  
Khan Jehan (Auringzib's general captures it, and puts Sambajee to death.  
Sevajee (S'ho) governs it, a combat ensues for the succession, and Sambajee (his cousin) has Kolapoor given to him, Balajee Biswanat (a Brahmin), the 1st Peishwa, acts as his minister, adroitly manages the government, and concludes a treaty with the Mughul Emperor, by which all Sevaji's territories are secured to his master, and at his death the consummate, restless, and insatiable Bajee Rao, his son, succeeds him.  
Prithi Nihli, who concluded the compromise with Saho and Sambajee, unsuccessfully endeavours to supplant him.

- Dajee Rao obtains several valuable acquisitions of territory, nominally for Saho, but *virtually* for himself.
- Nadir Shah invades it, but soon withdraws, and then Bajee Rao pursues his course of aggrandisement.
1730. The celebrated Chief of the Ramosis, *Dhumaji*, seizes the Peishwa Bâljaji and the Chief of Purandar, the latter of whom he most cruelly tortured; they were rescued from his hands by Palaji Jâdu (afterwards Sir Naik of the Râmo-is), whose descendants reside near Sâsur, supported by a pension of £500 per annum, allowed them by the British government.
1739. Bajee Rao dispossesses the Portuguese of Bassein and Salsette.
- Saho gives that minister those acquisitions.
- The British government in India become alarmed at Bajee Rao's attempt to form a maritime force, and enter into a treaty with his brother.
- The Peishwa dies, leaves three sons, the eldest Balajee (Balaji) Rao succeeds him as minister, after a severe contest with *Priti Nidi*, who is supported by the Rajah of Berar and the Guicowar.
- Saho becomes childish, transfers his power (at the instigation of his consort, Sawatri Bai) to the Peishwa, on condition that the royal title must be retained by the descendant of Savaji, and dies in
- 1749, when Ram Rajah (the posthumous son of Sevaji 2nd) succeeds, he having been kept concealed by his grandfather, the Tara Bai.
- The Peishwa Balaji now becomes Chief of the Marathas, removes the seat of government to Poona (henceforth considered the capital), and pursues his intrigues successfully until the celebrated battle of Paneeput (fought between the Marathas and Afghans), at which he was killed in
1761. Then Madhoo Rao (a minor) succeeded him; his uncle, Ragoda, administered the government, but on his arriving at maturity, refused to give it up; a contest ensued, when Ragoda was made captive.
1772. Madhoo Rao sends for Ragoda and Narain Rao (his own brother and successor), entreats them to carry on the government in unison, and then dies.
- Narain Rao soon afterwards places Ragoda under restraint, but, being murdered, the latter prince (strongly suspected of being privy to that deed) succeeds him as Peishwa; after which
- The consort of Narain Rao is delivered of a son, asserted by Ragoda to be *spurious*. A strong party supports the infant's claim, and Ragoda applies to the Indian government, pending which negotiation the Portuguese prepare to take possession of Bassein and Salsette; but, as a precautionary measure, the Indian government seize upon those territories, which in
1773. By the treaty of Surat, are formally ceded to them in perpetuity, on condition that a military force shall join the Peishwa's army at Cambay (Kambayat), which is de-patched by the Bombay government, under the command of Colonel Keating, but which the Bengal government order to be withdrawn, and send Colonel Upton to Poona to conclude another treaty, the stipulations of which were never carried into effect.
1773. Two parties now co-operate for the administration of this district, the Morabates and Furnavases. The former desire to name Ragoda *regent*, the latter to call in *French intervention*.
- The Bengal government now order the Bombay government to support Ragoda. 5,000 troops are despatched for that purpose, and a new treaty concluded, which secures to that prince the regency until the rival claimant becomes of age, and also the Peishwaship, if it is clearly proved that his birth was *spurious*; but if, on the other hand, he is shown to be the son of the deceased Peishwa, then Ragoda should share the government with him.
- A British force under Colonel Goddard, accompanied Ragoda within a few miles of Poona, but retreated, became surrounded by the Marathas, and entered into a convention, which was never ratified, and Colonel Goddard returned to Surat in
- 1779, when the Poona *Durbar* insisted on the surrender of Salsette, which being refused, hostilities recommenced.
- Colonel Goddard captured Ahmadabad and Bassein, and a treaty was concluded between the Indian government and Scindia.
1780. *Dadji*, one of the chiefs of the Ramosis tribe, rendered himself noted for having committed 1110 burglaries (the most lucrative of which was that in a banker's house at Chamargonda, from which he carried £20,000, or 2 lakhs of Rupees). He was captured by stratagem, owing to the Peishwa's Consort declaring that she would not taste food until he was killed. The natives state that "he wore a *talismen* which rendered his whole body invulnerable, and that the executioner was unable to decapitate him;" upon which orders were given to saw off his hands and feet, upon which the chief asked for a knife, made an incision with it in his left arm, extracted a valuable stone therefrom, and then ordered the executioners (three in number) to decapitate him at a blow, or he would rush at their throats and tear them to pieces.
1791. Omiah (Umaji), son of Dadji Naik, the Ramosis "*Rob Roy*," another celebrated Ramosis plunderer, born at Bhiwadi (Bhewndy).
1795. Maderoo Narrain died, and Bajee Rao (Ragoda's son) was placed upon this *Musud* by Scindia, who thenceforth ruled him. The Mahrattas and the Nizam waged war, but the Convention of Kurdish put a stop to those hostilities.
1802. Dadji Naik died at the Hill Fort of Purandar. The Peishwa, being routed in a battle fought at Poona against Scindia and Holkar, proceeds to Bassein, and there enters into a defensive alliance with the Indian government.
- 1803, The Ramosis *en masse* seized the Fort of Purandar and defended it against the Peishwa, Bajji Rao, for upwards of seven months, and only evacuated when the British had agreed to assist the Peishwa, who seized all their property and expatriated them.
1804. Two treaties entered into between the Peishwa and the Indian governments, but the former pursues a policy well calculated to overthrow and subvert the British power in India.
- 1812-13. The Indian government become arbitrators between the Peishwa, the chiefs of Colapore, Sawunt Warree, and the S. Mahratta Jaghiredars, but his claim to the sovereignty of Cola-

pore is disallowed, and his enmity towards the British increases.

1816. The Peishwa desires to arrange his dispute with the Guikwar suggests that *Gangadhar Shastri* (that prince's minister) should repair to his court to assist at the settlement; but that acute diplomatist, well knowing the despicable character of the Peishwa, felt considerable reluctance to undertake the mission; but the Indian government having guaranteed his safety, he proceeded to the Court of Poona, where he was most treacherously received with cordial marks of friendship, and being presingly invited, after having declined the honour several times, as if he had a presentiment of his fate, accompanied that sovereign and his rascally minion Trimluckjee on a pilgrimage to visit the celebrated temple at Punderpoor, and on his return from his devoutness was *basely murdered* by some of Trimluckjee's attendants. The British Resident demanded the person of that minion, who, after much delay, was handed over to them, confined in the Fort of Tannah, from which he escaped and raised the entire Maratha power up in arms against the Indian government, which demanded from him certain terms to secure the peace and security of Hindustan, to which he most reluctantly assented.

The Indian Government then withdrew some of their troops and marched them against the Pindares, who now had become extremely troublesome.

Bajee Rao then concentrated a large army at Poona, and the British troops withdrew to Kirkee, and in

- 1818, he yielded up his pretensions to sovereign power, and accepted a princely pension, adopted Nana Sahib as his son, died at Benares, and left all his wealth, &c., to that *mercenary*, who assumed the title of Peishwa, in which capacity the Indian Government refused to recognise him, hence his antipathy to the British, and the reason why he joined the rebels in 1857-58-59, and endeavoured to stir the district into rebellion.

1827. Omiah (Umaji), another of their chiefs, who was born in 1791, A.D., at Bhiwadi (two miles N.E. of the Purandar Hill, and 16 from Poonah, Poona), was actively engaged as a marauder, he attacked the Nizam's cavalry, and was wounded and taken prisoner. He then committed a daring robbery about 18 miles from Panwell, was imprisoned for twelve months, and there learned to write and read. He was addicted to drinking until he received a blow when intoxicated, and then became a water drinker. After the expiration of his incarceration he commenced his old career, was captured, entered the British service, left it, became a plunderer, but was eventually captured and executed by the Indian government.

1859. Nana Sahib is now wandering in the fastnesses of the forests of Nepal, hotly pressed by the British troops.

And  $\frac{1}{2}$  mile farther brings us to the town of

### JOONER (Junnar. Junir).

Territory, the Deccan. Civil Authority, Collector at Poonah. Good encamping ground in the Nazohra Bakh, where there are some beautiful shady trees, a tank and a well, with excellent water. Bazaar, well supplied.

This is a walled town and fort, on the Kukri (Kookree) river, near the Ahmednuggur Hills, and is remarkable for its cave temples. Since 1841 the town has been improved, out of a grant made by the government of Bombay. Its fortress was built in 1436.

The Caves are in the hills to the south and north of the town, at the distance of one to two miles. Those on the south side are nothing but small cells, each of which has a bench at one end. They are arranged in sets, with a temple to each set. One of the temples, the westernmost, has a highly ornamented but unfinished front, in which the lotus flower and the elephant are figured. Its roof is supported by octagonal pillars.

On the north side of the town the principal temple is in a more perfect state than the one just mentioned. It presents a circular porch, resting on four pillars, in the capitals of which are lions, elephants, and rhinoceroses, carved in pairs. The body of the temple is about sixty feet square, and has a sort of semi-circular aisle on one side. All the columns which support the roof are in the style of those in the entrance, except six at the further end, which are quite plain. Small cells are placed along the sides.

These temples, both north and south, are now disused, and are of very early date. Two inscriptions, given by Dr. Bird (*Caves of Western India*), state that they are dedicated as pious acts of faith by Khatata and by his son, supposed to be of the Shalivahana era.

At the distance of eight miles from Jooner, is the *Harichandragurh hill fort*, situated on a peak, which commands a view of some of the most magnificent scenery of the western ghats. The precipice at one part falls sheer down, at a very slight inclination, to the depth of 3,000 feet at least, to the Concan below, which is seen spread out before the eye like a map, with the sea just visible in the distance.

From Jooner proceed to

§ *Bulavaree*, 3 miles. Next comes § *Dingora*, 2 miles, standing at the confluence of the Wurra and Amba rivers. The Wurra rises on the eastern declivity of the western ghats, in lat. 17° 18', long. 73° 46', flowing south-east for 80 miles, dividing the Sattara Territory from that of Kolapore, and falls into the Krishna, in lat. 16° 50'; long. 74° 36'. The Amba river also rises in the western ghats, in lat. 18° 40'; long. 73° 23'; and after flowing south-west for 20 miles, and then north-west for 30 miles, falls into the Indian Ocean in lat. 18° 50'; long. 73°.

Our road now proceeds through a narrow valley, and at the end of two miles we reach

§ *Peempulgaum*. Thence pass on to § *Pangra*, 2½ miles; and ½ mile beyond stands the town of

### § MHUR (Murra).

Territory, the Deccan. Civil Authority, Collector of Poona. Military Authority, Officer Commanding at Poona. Encamping ground. Bazaar, well supplied. Coolies can be hired.

Then proceed for 4½ miles, through a valley formed by two high mountain ranges, to the summit of the Malseij, or Malsij ghāt, in the western ghats; a pass which is practicable for unladen elephants and camels, and for laden bullocks and coolies. It is rather steep in some parts, the track being made, but broken, with a deep precipice on one side. Going down a steep descent, we enter

**THE NORTHERN CONCAN (Route 1)** and the COLLECTORATE OF TANNAH. Cross a nullah,  $\frac{1}{2}$  mile; after which pass along an ascending and descending winding road, through lofty mountain ranges, for  $\frac{1}{2}$  mile, to  $\frac{1}{2}$  *Tewale*, situated at the foot of the ghât. Then cross the Kaloo river, to *Koombulpara*, 1 mile. Next, to  $\frac{1}{2}$  *Niharee*,  $\frac{1}{2}$  mile; good encamping ground among trees, on the high ground above the river. Then cross a broad, deep, and rocky nullah, at four different places, to  $\frac{1}{2}$  *Fagnee*,  $\frac{1}{2}$  mile; then  $\frac{1}{2}$  *Wysakra*,  $\frac{1}{2}$  mile, situated on the Kunakera river. Thence pass along a level road, winding among hills, but free from jungle, to  $\frac{1}{2}$  *Takowra*,  $\frac{1}{2}$  mile;  $\frac{1}{2}$  *Keelkeelakapara*,  $\frac{1}{2}$  mile;  $\frac{1}{2}$  *Oomrolee* (Bulgaum),  $\frac{1}{2}$  mile. Thence parallel to the ghats, past  $\frac{1}{2}$  *Ambolla*,  $\frac{1}{2}$  mile;  $\frac{1}{2}$  *Neonulpara*,  $\frac{1}{2}$  mile;  $\frac{1}{2}$  *Oomburpara*, 1 mile;  $\frac{1}{2}$  *Seola*,  $\frac{1}{2}$  mile;  $\frac{1}{2}$  *Murhay*,  $\frac{1}{2}$  mile;  $\frac{1}{2}$  *Murkeekapara*,  $\frac{1}{2}$  mile;  $\frac{1}{2}$  *Moorbar*,  $\frac{1}{2}$  mile. From this, through a thick, jungly, hilly road, practicable for carts, to  $\frac{1}{2}$  *Fanylee*,  $\frac{1}{2}$  mile;  $\frac{1}{2}$  *Kessoor*,  $\frac{1}{2}$  mile;  $\frac{1}{2}$  *Potgaum*,  $\frac{1}{2}$  mile;  $\frac{1}{2}$  *Keelnee*,  $\frac{1}{2}$  mile;  $\frac{1}{2}$  *Bapeee*,  $\frac{1}{2}$  mile;  $\frac{1}{2}$  *Geelee*,  $\frac{1}{2}$  mile;  $\frac{1}{2}$  *Rakata*, 1 mile. Then cross the Oolasa river, here broad, deep, and rapid, at times, but with little water in the dry season. Pass  $\frac{1}{2}$  *Kambo*,  $\frac{1}{2}$  mile;  $\frac{1}{2}$  *Worpa*, 1 mile;  $\frac{1}{2}$  *Mahul*,  $\frac{1}{2}$  mile;  $\frac{1}{2}$  *Shehr*, 1 mile; and  $\frac{1}{2}$  mile farther is

**- § CALLIAN (Kalyan, Callianee, Callian),** One of the chief towns of the Tannah Collectorate, and a station on the Great Indian Peninsula line. It is a place of great antiquity, with many remains of buildings in its neighbourhood.

Thence travellers can proceed to Bombay per rail or boat; then along a good road across an open country, for  $\frac{1}{2}$  mile, to  $\frac{1}{2}$  *Bhewndy* (Bhiwadi); the Ramosis (the Indian Rob Roy), was a native (Route 2). The traveller can proceed by another Route, via *Poma*, but the above is much shorter and better, as the thick jungle and water-courses (nullahs) from the Ghât to *Guelee*, render it very difficult from June 1st to December 15th inclusive.

## ROUTE 54.

Proceeding N.W. by W., in the Month of May from the Rowra Ghât.

**AHMADNAGGAR TO DEMAUN, VIA THE ROWKA GHAT.**

DISTANCE ABOUT 191 $\frac{1}{2}$  MILES.

ROUTES.	Distances of Stages.	
	Miles.	Fur.
Ahmadnagar to <i>Katee Para</i> , beyond the Rowra Ghât, via Route 5, reversed }	136	0 $\frac{1}{2}$
Myse Kudluk .....	2	3
Hummunt Mal-ka-Para .....	12	1
Dhurmpoor .....	12	5
Kuchegaum .....	9	2
Balde Para .....	8	5
D-maun Chota .....	10	6
	191	6 $\frac{1}{2}$

Leave Ahmadnagar (Route 40) and proceed, via Route 5, to *Katee Para*,  $\frac{1}{2}$  mile beyond the foot of the Rowra Ghât (Route 5); pass on to  $\frac{1}{2}$  *Myse Kudluk*,  $\frac{1}{2}$  mile; then enter the

**TERRITORY OF AITAWANE AND COLLECTORATE OF TANNAH (Route 1);** pass  $\frac{1}{2}$  *Moodarygaum*, *Peepulpara*, *Gurree* (standing on the Kotela river, in which water is obtained from pools 4 and 5 feet deep, with

encamping ground on its banks); thence ascend the *Mamara Burce*, which is 200 yards, with a descent of 230 yards, over which light carts can proceed; pass on to *Gunnawakee*; cross three nullahs, and the Kanjune river; thence through dense jungle to *Hummunt Mal-ka-Para*,  $\frac{1}{2}$  mile, situated close to the Kanjune river, which recross, and thence over a stony road, through an undulating open country, pass  $\frac{1}{2}$  *Rajpooree*;  $\frac{1}{2}$  *Howda*;  $\frac{1}{2}$  *Sedee*;  $\frac{1}{2}$  *Oombur*;  $\frac{1}{2}$  *Bheelpoodee*; and then cross two small nullahs, and we enter the

**GUZERAT TERRITORY (Route 61), and the COLLECTORATE OF SURAT (Route 1);** and at the end of  $\frac{1}{2}$  mile we reach

## THE DHURMPOOR (Dharampur) STATE.

Situated within the jurisdiction of the Collectorate of Surat, bounded on the N. by Banada, E. by Daung, S. by Penth, and W. by Surat; has an area of 225 square miles; population of 16,650; revenue of £9,100; pays a tribute of £900 to the Indian government, by whom it is protected, and to whom it is tributary; a military force of 105 men. and is governed by a Rájá, who, in 1831, was so embarrassed in circumstances that he was obliged to mortgage the revenues of some of his villages to his creditors, but which arrangement, proving injurious to the welfare of his principality, the Indian government ordered him to rescind, and resume the administration of them. He was formerly tributary to the Peishwa, but, by the treaty of Bassein (1832), the *chout* (£900 per annum) was transferred to the Indian government; then proceed to the large and populous town of

## § DHURMPOOR (Dharampur).

**Territory, Dharampur.** Collectorate of Surat (within its jurisdiction). Civil Authority, Collector at Surat. Civil Station at Surat. Military Station at Surat. Encamping Ground, Bazaar, well supplied.

Thence pass  $\frac{1}{2}$  *Karoul*;  $\frac{1}{2}$  *Wagla*; cross the small Panjra river, whose stream is here  $\frac{1}{2}$  foot deep, 5 yards broad, with pebbly bed, to  $\frac{1}{2}$  *Goolbe*; thence proceed through an open country, pass  $\frac{1}{2}$  *Kuchegaum*, which stands at the end of the  $\frac{1}{2}$  mile; then on to  $\frac{1}{2}$  *Purwasa*;  $\frac{1}{2}$  *Suondulwara*;  $\frac{1}{2}$  *Bahud*; cross the Par river,  $\frac{1}{2}$  mile, here a fine stream,  $\frac{1}{2}$  foot deep, with pebbly bed, and which rises in lat. 20° 30', long. 73° 43', on the W. slope of the Syadree range, then flows W. through the Daung Rájá's territory in Guzerat, and separates

THE STATE OF DHURMPOOR from that of

## PEINT (Penth),

Situated within the jurisdiction of the Collectorate of Ahmadnagar, in lat. 20° 1' and 20° 27', long. 72° 53' and 73° 40', is bounded on the N. by Dhurmpoor and on the Daung Rájá's territory, E. by Ahmadnagar, S. by Tannah Collectorate, and on the W. by that Collectorate and Surat. It contains an area of 750 square miles; population of 55,000; revenue of £2,972, pays a tribute to the Indian government of £336, by whom it is protected, is 48 miles long from E. to W., and 28 broad, and possesses a military force of 10 men.

**HISTORICAL REMINISCENCES:—**

1342. The Rajah died without male heir.

His daughter claimed the sovereignty, but such was untenable according to Mahomedan law, but the Indian government consented

to transfer the state to the husband she might select, provided such alliance had their sanction, and the issue of that marriage would succeed to the Rájaship, which he did on attaining his majority.

**2358.** The Rájah joined the Rebels in 1857-58, was captured by the British and executed. The Bheels in this district also revolted, but were put down.

Thence the stream crosses the COLLECTORATE OF BROACH (Route 3), and falls into the Arabian Sea in lat. 20° 32', long. 72° 58'; then continuing our journey for 8½ miles, through an open country interspersed with jungle, we soon reach the large town of

### § BALDEE PAREE.

Territory, Guzerat. Good encamping ground, N.E. Bazaar, well supplied. Tank. There is an immense one full of excellent water to the E.; then cross the Kolkee river, 2½ miles, here a stream 6 feet wide and 2 deep; pass on to "Kulrud"; cross the *Patlera Kar e*, here a creek 200 yards wide, and unfordable at high water; pass "Dulwara, and we enter

## THE PORTUGUESE TERRITORY OF

### DEMAUN (Route 1),

And at the end of the 8½ miles, we enter the town of *Demau* (Route 1).

## ROUTE 55.

Proceeding N.

AHMADNAGAR TO DHOOLIA, VIA PHOOLTAMBA (PHULTAMBA) AND KASSAREE GHAT.

DISTANCE, 115 MILES ½ FURLONG.

### ROUTES.

	Distances of Stages	
	Miles.	Fur.
Ahmadnagar to Rahoree, via Route 5 ..	23	7½
Belapur .....	12	5
Phooltamba (Phultamba) .....	14	7
Byzapoore .....	14	2
Sye. aum .....	18	2
Bookoond .....	17	4
Dhoolia (Dhulen) .....	14	5
	115	0½

Leave *Ahmadnagar* (Route 40), proceed via Route 5 to *Rahoree* (Route 5): thence along a good road through a cultivated country, pass *Devmalce*, 6½; cross the *Paíra* river (Route 5), to *Belapoore*, 5½; *dhurmsalla*; then proceed to *Goondownee*, 5½; *Neemgaum*, 3½; *Kurree*, 3; *Goondgaum*, 3½ miles; and 2½ miles brings us to the town of

### § PHOOLTAMBA

(Phultamba, Pluthana, Pultanah).

Territory, Ahmadnagar. Collectorate of Ahmadnagar. Civil Authority, Collector at Ahmadnagar. Military Authority, Officer Commanding at Ahmadnagar. Bazaar, well supplied. *Dhurmsalla*. The great emporium of the Greek trade in ancient times. Lat. 19° 47', long. 74° 40'.

Then cross the *Godavery* river (Route 5) on which this place stands, here ½ mile wide, with gravelly bed, thick babool jungle on the left bank, and having

an excellent ford for carts in dry weather; thence the road is bad, leads through dense jungle, and in many places quite impracticable for carts, to *Babtera*, 1; then cross a nullah to *Doora*, 5½; *Soorala*, 2½ miles; then cross the *Saringee* river, and at the end of 5½ miles stands the town of

### § BYZAPOOR.

Territory, Halderabad (Dakkan). Collectorate of Halderabad (Dakkan). Civil Authority, Collector at Ahmadnagar. Bazaar, well supplied.

This place belongs to the Nizam. Then recross the *Saringee* river to *Rotagaum*, 2; *Bygaum*, 3½; *Belownee*, 2½; cross two nullahs to *Narbi*, 3½; *Parola*, 4½; *Chigurgum*, 2½; then descend to the *Kassa Ba-ee Ghat*, 3½, gradually, by several pathways which are stony and narrow, having thin jungle on each side, but quite impassable for carts; pass *Kassaree*, 3; we then enter

THE COLLECTORATE OF CANDEISH (Route 5); then cross the *Munnar* river (*Munnade*), which rises in lat. 18° 40'; long. 76° 45'; flows E. for 96 miles, and falls into the left bank of the *Manjira*, in lat. 18° 40', long. 77° 47'; to *Manikpoor*, 2½; then cross the *Baugunge* river (Route 5), 2½; and 4 miles beyond stands the town of

### § NAUDGAUM.

Territory, Candesh (but a sequestered portion of the Nizam's territory). Collectorate of Candesh. Civil Authority, Collector at Dhoolia. Military Authority, Officer Commanding at Dhoolia (Dhulen). Bazaar, well supplied. *Dhurmsalla*.

Thence proceed along a better road through an open country to *Jamduree*, 7½; then over an easy descent, pass *Yehilgaum*, 5½; then cross the *Mail Durra* Pass, 3, leading over a low hilly range, pass *Syegaum*, 2½; cross the *Girna* river (Route 22) to *Nandoor*, 4; *Pakoora* (Sakoor), 2½; thence the country is both jungle and hilly to *Dymagul*, 2½; *Isval*, 3½; cross a nullah and the *Boree* river, which rises in lat. 20° 47', long. 74° 19', flows E. for 50 miles, then N. for 40, and falls into the *Taptee* (Tapiti), opposite the town of *Thalmair*, in lat. 21° 14', long. 75° 4'; to *Nundall*, 7½; *Bookoond*, 1½; *Joonana*, 3½; *Nurwood*, 4½; *Wurjee*, 3; and 3½ miles further brings us to the town of

§ DHOOLIA (Dhulen). Route 7. The traveller also can proceed via *Malligaum* (Routes 59 and 236), which are preferable, and not so long.

## ROUTE 56.

Proceed N.N.E.

AHMADNAGAR TO DHURMGAUM, VIA ADJUNTA (Ajayatti, Ajunta).

DISTANCE, 112½ MILES.

### ROUTES.

	Distances of Stages	
	Miles.	Fur.
Ahmadnagar to Adjunta (Ajayatti) }	127	1
Adjunta, via Route 52 .....		
Fait Kusba and Poar .....	14	0
Bamrood .....	16	0
Girna River .....	6	0
Erundole .....	12	0
Dhurmgau .....	7	0
	112½	1

Leave *Ahmadnagar* (Route 40), proceed via Route 52 to *Adajunta* (*Ajanta*, *Ajunta*); thence the road proceeds down a very stony, steep Ghat, to \**Furda-poor*, 4; then along a bad road, pass \**Pat*; \**Kusba* *Poor*, 10, situated on the *Wujor* river, on which there is confined encamping ground; thence along a good road, which towards the end becomes hilly and very rocky, to \**Gadeerum*, 2; pass \**Teknottee*, 4; \**Lahora*, 4; \**Bamroo*, 6; encamping ground under some tamarind trees; then cross the *Girna* river (Route 22), to \**Kusgaum*, 2; thence the road becomes good to *Myje*, 12; encamping ground under some trees near the river, and also  $\frac{1}{2}$  mile beyond, and 12 miles further brings us to the large walled town of

### § ERUNDOLE.

Territory, *Candeish*. Collectorate of *Candeish*. Civil Authority, Collector at *Dhoolia*. Encamping ground  $\frac{1}{2}$  mile from the town, on good hard ground *Bazaar*, well supplied. Thence pass \**Bamboo-ree*, and at the end of the 7th mile we arrive at the town of

### § DHURUNGAUM.

Territory, *Candeish*. Encamping ground on every side. *Bazaar*, well supplied.

This place does not contain anything remarkable.

## ROUTE 57.

Proceeding N.E. by E.

**AHMADNAGAR TO JAULNA DIRECT.**

DISTANCE 91 $\frac{1}{2}$  MILES.

ROUTES.	Distances of Stages.	
	Miles.	Fur.
<i>Ahmadnagar</i> to <i>Jecor</i> , via Route 52 ..	9	0
<i>Meerree</i> .....	8	$\frac{1}{2}$
<i>Karaseogaum</i> .....	17	1
<i>Paectun</i> ( <i>Moongee Paectun</i> ) .....	13	$\frac{5}{8}$
<i>Kailda</i> .....	9	0
<i>Heera Jankair</i> .....	12	0
<i>Kajulla</i> .....	13	1
<i>Jaulna</i> .....	8	6
	91	2

Leave *Ahmadnagar* (Route 22), proceed via Route 52, to *Jecor* (Route 52); thence along a good road, pass \**Jammpoor*, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$  miles; travellers' bangle close at hand; then descend the *Jecor* Ghat, which is  $\frac{3}{4}$  furlongs long, and easy for carts; thence along a road intersected by nullahs, pass \**Kosoporee*, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; \**Meerree*, 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; \**Dhorraogaum*, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; \**Wurrool* *Makal*, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; then cross the *Falk* river to \**Limb*, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; \**Mulgum*, 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; \**Karaseogaum*, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; \**Gothun*, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; \**Tullane*, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; \**Takle*, 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; then cross the *Godavery* river (Route 5), to \**Paectun* (*Moongee Paectun*), 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ , and enter the

**NIZAM'S DOMINIONS.**—(Route 52); pass on to \**Hukurwar*, 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; \**Solenapoor*, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; \**Kailda*, 4; \**Gokulcarree*, 2; \**Songum*, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; \**Burree* *Bao*, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; \**Limgaum*, 3; \**Heera Jankair*, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; \**Rajungum*, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; \**Karajgaum*, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; \**Peepulgaum*, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; \**Kengum*, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; \**Adlungum*, 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; \**Kajulla*, 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; \**Koombaful*, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; \**Hindawarree*, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; and 3 $\frac{1}{2}$  miles beyond stands the large old town of

## § JAULNA (*Jainah*, *Jainapur*),

A cantonment in the *Hyderabad* assigned district, 240 miles from *Hyderabad*; 210 from *Bombay*. Civil Authority, Resident at *Hyderabad*. Assistant Commissioner, Capt. J. Stubbs. Military Authority, Officer Commanding at *Hyderabad*. Travellers' bungalow. *Bazaar*, well supplied. Population of town, 10,000, of whom four-fifths are *Hindoo*s.

A church and Roman Catholic chapel.

**DAWKS.**—See Table of Distances, *Madras Presidency*.

This cantonment is on the road to *Aurangabad*, near the town of *Jaulna*, in a rugged and dreary but healthy spot, among ravines and hills of trap rock. The barracks, built in 1827, including hospitals and stores, stand on a gentle slope, in front of an amphitheatre of hills, 1 to 2 miles distant; they stretch S. E. and N. W.; the infantry being in the middle, the cavalry at the S. E., the artillery at the N. W. The officers' compounds are behind. There is accommodation for one troop of horse artillery, one regiment of native cavalry, three of native infantry.

Good English vegetables are reared, such as potatoes, peas, beans, cabbages, carrots, parsnips, celery, cauliflower; besides native produce. Figs, grapes, peaches, and large strawberries are also grown.

The town of *Jaulna*, 2 miles distant, on the *Kundulka*, was formerly an important manufacturing town, noted for its silks, of which some are still made. The houses are of stone and it is protected by a strong fort. Opposite is *Khaderabad*, a town of 7,000 inhabitants, surrounded by a stone wall.

## ROUTE 58.

Proceeding S. by E.

**AHMADNAGAR TO KALUDGHEE, VIA PUNDERPOOR AND BEEJA.**

DISTANCE ABOUT 253 $\frac{1}{2}$  MILES.

ROUTES.	Distances of Stages.	
	Miles.	Fur.
<i>Ahmadnagar</i> to <i>Sakut</i> .....	10	$\frac{1}{2}$
<i>Bun Peepree</i> .....	11	1 $\frac{1}{2}$
<i>Meerujgaon</i> .....	12	3
<i>Neemgaum</i> .....	14	2
<i>Kurmulla</i> .....	12	3
<i>Salsae</i> ( <i>Salsia</i> ) .....	11	$\frac{1}{2}$
<i>Barlonee</i> .....	12	2
<i>Mahara</i> ( <i>Madhoo</i> , <i>Murra</i> ) .....	11	$\frac{3}{8}$
<i>Arun</i> .....	14	0
<i>Bhosa</i> .....	11	4
<i>Punderpoor</i> .....	11	0
<i>Mungulwerra</i> .....	13	5
<i>Hooljuttee</i> .....	13	5
<i>Boree Burgee</i> .....	15	$\frac{5}{8}$
<i>Bloliud</i> .....	11	0 $\frac{1}{2}$
<i>Beejapoor</i> .....	11	7 $\frac{1}{2}$
<i>Moolwar</i> .....	17	3
<i>Kolar</i> .....	11	7
<i>Bargandee</i> .....	9	4
<i>Bowluttee</i> .....	9	0
<i>Kaludgee Cantonment</i> .....	8	6
	253	$\frac{1}{2}$

Leave **Ahmadnagar** (Route 22), proceed through the Gate of the Fort, cross the Seena river, here a fine stream,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  feet deep, to §*Serra Dhon*, 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; encamping ground, N.W.; then pass near *Durwarer*, situated two miles on the left; thence the road becomes extremely muddy in several parts, and very heavy after a fall of rain, yet practicable for carts: pass §*Dhygaum*, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; the walled (as they nearly all are on this route) village of §*Sukut*, 1; proceed to §*Watapoh*, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$  (situated two miles from the Seena river (Route 87)); §*Roor*, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; §*Mulperree*, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; §*Bun-Peepree*, 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; encamping ground, S. E., close to the road; §*Goojurgauum*, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; thence the road is good, although stony; §*Manillee*, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; §*Kokungauum*, 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; and 2 $\frac{1}{2}$  miles beyond stands the large walled town of

### MEERUJGAUM (Meerujgaon).

Territory, Ahmadnagar (but the property of the Nimbalkar family). Collectorate of Ahmadnagar. Civil Authority, Collector at Ahmadnagar. Encamping ground, S. E., on the opposite bank of the Dookree river, on which this place stands. Bazaar, well supplied. Houses, 915. Population, 18,300.

Then proceed along a good road, pass §*Babool gauum*, 3 1 16th; §*Mahee Julgauum*, 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; then cross the Kokra river (Kokree), which rises in lat. 19° 22', long. 73° 57', at a short distance E. of the Mulserj wharf, and flows S. E. for 50 miles through the Collectorates of Poona and Ahmadnagar, and falls into the Goor river, in lat. 18° 51', long. 74° 20' to §*Pateergauum* (Pateewarree), 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; then cross two muddy nullahs to §*Neemgaum*, 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ , a Sirdar's Jageer, and where there is good encamping ground and Bazaar, well supplied; §*Chapergauum*, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; §*Jatergauum*, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; §*Mangee*, 3 $\frac{1}{2}$  miles; then cross a nullah, and we enter

THE SOUTHERN MILITARY DIVISION OF THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY (Route 63).

We also enter

### THE COLLECTORATE OF SHOLAPOOR (Sholapore, Sholapur, Solapur),

Which is bounded on the N. by Ahmadnagar and the Nizam's Territories; S. by Sattara and Belgaum; E. by the Nizam's Dominions; and W. by Ahmadnagar, Poona, and Sattara. It comprises three separate divisions, subdivided into the nine talooks of *Barsi*, *Indi*, *Hirpangi* (Hirpurgee), *Karmale* (Kurmulla), *Mangoli*, *Marhe* (Mahar), *Mohol*, *Mud-bihai* (Moodbhail), and *Sholapur*. Has a population of 675,115, and revenue of £119,978; is 170 miles long from N. W. to S. E., and 50 miles broad from E. to W. The general appearance of the country is undulating, with a variety of upland and valley, and entirely treeless, except in the talooks (districts) of Barsi, Mangoli and Moodbhail, where a few mango topes and tamarind plantations are to be seen. It is watered by the Kristna (which forms its S. boundary), Beema, and Seena rivers. The climate arid, but healthy, and the average fall of rain 22 inches. The productions are cotton (the staple commodity), and nearly all the ordinary Indian grains. It is not traversed by any metalled or made road, the internal communications being carried on by hardened tracks, which in the dry season answer all the purposes of the best cross roads. From Sholapore there is a cleared road, *via* Wyrang, Barsee, Kurmulla, Pates, to Poona, and to which place a railway is

being rapidly constructed. The traffic through this district is very extensive, as the whole of the produce from the W. territories of the Nizam are brought to Barsee for transmission to Bombay, consequently the railway will prove very remunerative.

#### HISTORICAL REMINISCENCES:—

1818. The E. I. C. obtained this territory on the overthrow of the Peshwa.

1838. Formed into a separate Collectorate, having previously formed a part of that of Poona.

Thence proceed along a good but rather muddy and rocky road; pass *Salsae*.

### § PANDAI (Bandal), 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles.

Territory, Sholapoor (Southern Military Division of Bombay). Collectorate of Sholapoor. Civil Authority, Collector at Sholapoor. Encamping ground, S. E., near the Amid garden. Bazaar, well supplied.

ATTRACTIONS.—The beautiful Palace of the Nimbalkar family, with gardens most tastefully arranged. The large Temples dedicated to Bhoanee.

Thence proceed to §*Peerra* (Hira), 3 $\frac{1}{2}$  miles; §*Salsae* (Salsai), 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; encamping ground, E.; then cross a nullah to §*Wurkoee*, 3; then along a good road, where but little water is obtainable, intersected by muddy nullahs; pass §*Ropli* (Roodla), 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; which belongs to the Nimbalkar; §*Kawar*, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; then cross a nullah, 1, to §*Barlonee*, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$  (but in the monsoons a detour of 2 miles must be made between Ropli and Barlonee, *via* Bitturgauum, to avoid the muddy nullahs; *Tudowla*, 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; then cross a nullah to the *Warree* of *Mahara*, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; and 2 $\frac{1}{2}$  miles beyond stands the town of

### § MAHARA (Madhoo, Murra).

Territory. Encamping ground, S. Bazaar, well supplied. Population, 25,000. Houses 1,000.

This place belongs to the Nimbalkar's family. Thence along a good road; cross a nullah to §*Saptoona*, 4 $\frac{1}{2}$  miles; then over two nullahs to §*Ahta*, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; thence along broken, rugged ground to §*Pursulla*, 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; pass §*Arum*, 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; §*Karkoon*, 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; §*Bhosa*, 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; §*Gorrala*, 7; then cross the *Bheema* river, which rises in lat. 19° 3', long. 73° 33', in the table land near Poona at an elevation of 3,090 feet. It then flows S. E. through the Collectorates of Ahmadnagar, Poona, Sholapoor, and Sattara, and the Nizam's Territories, and after a course of 380 miles, falls into the *Kristna* river, and is here 300 yds. wide, gravelly bed, and fordable for carts from December to June, with boats plying; and at the close of the fourth mile we enter

THE PUNAH MILITARY DIVISION OF THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY, and also

THE COLLECTORATE OF SATTARA (Route 62), which is subdivided into the eleven talooks of *Jawal*, *Karhad* (Kurar), *Koreganu*, *Khanapur* (Khanpur), *Khatav*, *Pandarpur* (Punderpoor), *Sattara*, *Taraganu*, *Vijapur* (Bijapur, Beejapoor), *Wai* (Wye), and *Walwe* (Walwa); and then enter the large walled town of

### § PUNDERPOOR (Pandarpur).

Territory, Poona Military Division (Sattara District), Collectorate of Sattara. Civil Authority,



Commissioner at Sattara. Military Authority, Officer commanding at Sattara. Encamping ground. Bazar, well supplied.

Population, 20,000.

This large town is situated on the edge of the Collectorate of Sattara and Sholapur, on the high road from Poona to Bijapur; and from Sattara to Sholapur, and is considered one of the most sacred places in Western India, as *Withoba*, a subordinate incarnation of Vishnu, is supposed to have resided in it, and here the *Pujaris* (Brahmans and priests) swarm.

**ATTRactions.**—The temple, much revered by the Brahmans, is dedicated to an incarnation of Vishnu (who together with Brahman and Siva, form the Trinity of the Indian mythology, and are neither more nor less than the personifications of the Almighty's power). The Brahminical form of religion consists in a veneration of nature, and the acknowledgment of a Supreme Being, whom they term *Brahma*; they honour the sun, under the name of *Brahman*, to whom they believe that God revealed his intention of creating the universe; that Vishnu should cause its existence, and that Siva should destroy all created works. Vishnu is supposed to take upon himself the human form for ten times, in order to infuse virtue into the hearts of mortals. Praying, purification, sacrifices of different kinds, rejoicings, religious festivals, severe penances, ascetic mortifications in old age constitute their religious observance. The black basalt life size (4 feet high) image of *Withoba*, with arms akimbo, stands in a dark cell 12 feet square, entered only by a very small doorway. Here, the *Pujaris* stand behind the Deity to receive the offerings.

It is celebrated as having been the place to which the treacherous Peishwa (Baji Rao) lured the Shastri (the envoy of Fakh Singh, the Guicowar of Guzerat, on the 14th July, 1818), who after leaving which was cut to pieces by assassins hired by the minion of that deceitful prince, (Trimbakji Dangle), which dastardly event caused the rupture between the Peishwa and the British, which ended in his downfall, and of whom Náná Sahib (his adopted son), is a true representative.

Thence proceed along a heavy road, pass § *Anverlee*, 4 miles; after which it becomes dry, hard, and open; § *Eklapoor*, 2½; § *Sudavaree*, 2½ miles situated on the river *Manganga*, which is here 170 yds. wide, and fordable in dry weather; cross it and also 5 nullahs, which in the rains causes the traveller some delay; then through an open cultivated country to § *Mullawaree*, ½, and ¼ miles beyond stands the large walled town of

### § MUNGULWEERA (Mungulvera).

Territory. Southern Mahratta, Jaghire (Feudal Chief's possession), of Sanglee, in the Dakkan. Civil Authority. the Commissioner at Sattara. Encamping Ground. Then pursuing our journey through

### THE SOUTHERN MAHRATTA JAGHIRE (Jagir) OF SANGLEE (Sangli),

Which comprises several detached districts, the central one being situated in lat. 17° 28', long. 75° 30', has

a revenue of £46,800, and was, in 1846, admirably governed by Chintamun Row, to whom the E.I.C. presented a valuable sword, as a testimony of their esteem of his noble character, steady fidelity and attachment to their government during the Kolapore rebellion. He died in 1850, and the government of the Jagir is now administered by the Bombay Government until the young chief obtains his majority. The whole of the S. Maratha Jagirs comprise the nine districts of *Habli*, *Jhamkandi*, *Kunwar*, *Muraj* chieftains, *Mudhol*, *Nargund*, *Sangli* (Sanglee), *Savenur*, and *Shedbal*, having an area of 3,700 square miles; population of 410,700; revenue of £151,058, and paying tribute £6,172 in lieu of furnishing the Indian Government with any military contingent. We pass along a level plain, through a cultivated country, cross 3 nullahs, amidst billowy ground to § *Muroora* (Marowlee), 7½; § *Hooljutter*, 6½ miles; situated on the N. bank of a nullah, where there is good encamping ground. Then cross 5 nullahs, some of which are rather difficult in the rains, and proceed along a good but undulating road to § *Chota-Oomree*, 7½ miles, situated on the N. bank of a nullah; pass on to § *Balgum*, 4½; then through a jingly country, to § *Boree Bargee*, 5½ miles. Cross ten nullahs to § *Jalihal*, 5½ miles. Thence the road leads across an undulating, barren country, intersected by numerous nullahs, the hollows of which are very difficult in the rains. Pass § *Boblad*, 5½ miles; § *Ekerore*, 6½ miles; and 5½ miles further we enter the

SATTARA Collectorate, and proceed to the *Shapoor* suburb, north of the large old walled city of

### § BEEJAPoor (Bijapur, Vijapur),

245 miles from Bombay, 130 miles from Sattara; 170 miles from Poona. Territory, Poona Military Division of Bombay; Collectorate of Sattara. Civil Authority, Commissioner at Sattara. Military Authority, Officer commanding at Poona. Travellers' Bungalow, N.W., near the Shapoor gate, a small mosque. Encamping ground in the Nan Bagh, a well sheltered spot, with plenty of water. Post Office.

Population, very small, residing in a row of houses between the Old Makkah to the Allahpore Gate.

This ruined capital of the extinct kingdom of Beejapoor, in the Deccan, is one of the most remarkable places in India. It has all the appearance of a flourishing walled city, but is in reality solitary and deserted, being a collection of vast and striking ruins, exceeding, it is said, anything of the kind in Europe. At all events, its remains of tombs, mosques, serais and edifices of various descriptions, plainly show that it was formerly one of the greatest cities in India. It was founded by Yusuf Khan, first King of Beejapoor, who died in 1510. It was divided into several quarters, and contained about 100,000 houses, in the height of its prosperity, in the 15th and 16th centuries. Lofty walls of hewn stone six miles and a quarter in circuit still enclose the remains of the city; and, above them, rise the cupolas and monuments of its deserted palaces and public buildings.

Although, says Fergusson's *Handbook of Architecture*, it neither possesses anything so elegant as the white marble buildings of Agra and Delhi, nor so

elaborate as the mosques of Ahmedabad. It is unsurpassed, from the scale of some of its edifices, and remarkable for the largeness and grandeur of design which characterise all of them."

One of the oldest buildings is the Fort, erected by Yusuf. It lies within the walls, and is surrounded by a rampart flanked by 199 towers of different sizes, with a ditch and covered way, and a citadel inside these works; the whole strongly built of new stone, and nearly circular in shape. The stone parapets are nine feet high and three feet thick. Each tower is a semicircle on the plan of about 36 feet radius; and the curtains are 30 to 40 feet high, and 24 feet thick. The ditch, excavated out of the rock, is 40 to 50 feet broad, and 18 feet deep. There are remains of a revetted counterscarp and covered way.

The Citadel in the midst, is constructed also of stone, with great solidity and regularity, and defended by a rampart and *fausse-braye*, flanked by towers, the wet ditch is 121 feet broad. It is five eighths of a mile in circuit. Within the citadel, among other buildings, is an ancient Hindoo temple, constructed by a race which ruled here anterior to the Mussulman conquest; it is the only memorial of their former occupation of this site. There are seven Mahals or palaces in the citadel. One called the Ashur Moorbaruk, just outside the ditch, is a large and remarkable pile. The ruined and desolate city lies stretched out to the westward of the Fort; and is full of deserted residences of the nobles and courtiers. That "called, from a whimsical legend, the Mother's or Sweeper's dwelling, is, though small, as rich a specimen of elaborate Hindoo workmanship as is to be found anywhere in India." (*Fergusson.*)

But the Mausoleum of Mohammed Adil Shah (who died in 1660, with its vast dome is the chief object of notice from every point of view; and as a remnant of past times, is full of melancholy grandeur. It is plain in its style, but of unusual dimensions; being, according to Fergusson, "not only the largest tomb ever built by a Saracenic architect, but perhaps the very boldest and largest domical edifice now known to exist anywhere."

It forms a square hall of 135 feet each way, enclosing an area larger by one-ninth than the Pantheon. At the height of 57 feet, the hall contracts by a series of ingenious pendentives, to a circular opening 97 feet in diameter, serving as the platform of the dome, which rises over it, 124 feet in diameter, 262 feet radius; thus leaving a gallery about 12 feet wide round the interior. Internally, the dome is 175 feet high from the floor, and externally, 193 feet; the average thickness being 10 feet. "The most ingenious and novel part of the construction of this dome (says Fergusson) is the mode in which its lateral or outward thrust is counteracted. This was accomplished by forming the pendentives so that they not only cut off the angles, but, as shown in the plan, their arches intersect one another, forming a very considerable mass of masonry, perfectly stable in itself, and, by its weight acting inwards, counteracting any thrust that can possibly be brought to bear upon it, by the pressure of the dome. If the whole edifice, thus balanced, has any tendency to move, it is to fall inwards, which, from its circular form, is impossible; but the action of the weight of the pendentive being in the opposite direction to that of the dome, it acts like a tie and keeps the whole in equilibrium, and that, without interfering at all with the outline of the dome. . . .

Notwithstanding that this expedient gives the dome a perfectly stable basis to stand upon, which no thrust can move, still, looking at its section, its form is such that it appears almost paradoxical that such a building could stand. If the section represented an arch or a vault, it is such as would not stand one hour; but the dome is in itself so perfect as a constructive expedient, that is almost as difficult to build a dome that will fall as it is to build a vault that will stand."

Tall, slender, octangular turrets are placed at the four corners of the square; each eight storeys high, surmounted with a dome of the usual Moorish shape. Down the face of the building hangs a chain, with an arohte suspended from it, which is believed to be a safeguard against lightning.

The great Mosque or Jama Masjid is a grand and beautiful edifice, 258 feet wide, by 144 feet in depth; and divided into five aisles, over which is a dome 75 feet in diameter. It lies on one side of a quadrangle about 90 feet square. It was built in the reign of Ali Adil Shah, who died 1579, and was the builder of the city walls, the aqueducts, and several other great works here.

The tomb of Ibrahim II., of the Adil Shah line, who died in 1626, is an elegant and graceful structure, 116 feet square and 114 feet in height. Though of smaller dimensions than the tomb of Mohammed I., it makes up for this by the very superior beauty of its details. Externally, it is surrounded by a double verandah, "every inch of which is covered with the most elaborate carvings, either of architectural details or ornamental writing; so extensive indeed, that it is said the whole Koran is sculptured on its walls." (*Fergusson.*)

There are remains also of the tomb of Secunder Ali Shah, the last king of this race, who succeeded to the crown in 1672. His design in this building was to outdo everything accomplished by his predecessors, but it was carried up only to the first tier of arches, and is now a handsome ruin."

A great curiosity here is a gun, called the Malik-i-Maidan, or king of the plain, one of the largest pieces of brass ordnance in the world. The diameter at the muzzle is 4 feet 8 inches; its calibre is 2 feet 4 inches, its length is 15 feet, and it weighs forty tons. It was cast by one of the sovereigns of Ahmednugur, where the mould used on the occasion may still be seen. Here it was captured by Mohammed, king of Bejapoor, some time between 1626 and 1660, according to an inscription placed upon it to that effect. This was erased by Aurangzeb for the present one, stating that he conquered Bejapoor in 1655. A proposal was made some years back to send this famous gun to England, but the estimated cost of its transmission, £3,000, was found to be an obstacle to any further consideration of the matter. As Elphinstone observes, it gives a great idea of the power and wealth of these Mussulman sovereigns, that in the campaign against Bejapoor, the king of Ahmednugur lost upwards of six hundred guns, including this brass gun, many of which, however, must have been mere swivels.

\* The woodcuts and dimensions given in Fergusson's work, above quoted, are taken from a set of drawings deposited by Captain Hart, of the Bombay Engineers, in the India House, and now to be seen at Whitehall.

There are many good wells in this deserted city, but the tanks and aqueducts in the suburbs were injured or destroyed in the final siege by Aurungzebe. Since the escheat of the territory to the crown, upon the death of the rajah of Sattara in 1848, suitable measures have been adopted by the Bombay government for the preservation of the remains of this deserted city, and for the collection of relics, manuscripts, &c.

The Kingdom of Bijapur, of which this was the capital, was formerly part of the territories of the Brahmani Kings of the Deccan, and was founded by Yusuf Adil, originally a Mamlook slave, who claimed, however, to be a son of Sultan Amurath, brother to the conqueror of Constantinople. Having risen into notice and been appointed governor of Bijapur, he there asserted his independence, and took the title of king in 1499, as Yusuf Adil Shah. His possessions extended as far as the Bima and Krishna, on the east; the Tumbadra, on the south; the sea between Goa and Bombay, on the west; and the Nidra on the north. He involved himself in trouble with a majority of his subjects by professing the Shah or Persian creed of the Mussulman faith, which, in order to conciliate them, he was afterwards obliged to renounce. His son, Ismael, also became a Shah; he affected foreign manners, employed foreign troops, and used the Persian and Turkish languages in preference to the Deccanese, a dialect of Hindoostanee. Ibrahim, the fourth king of the race, was a Suni in his creed. He discharged all the foreigners in his service, and ordered accounts and proceedings of a public and local character throughout the country, to be kept in the Mahratta or native language, instead of the Persian. The Mahrattas also began to rise into notice under his encouragement, being employed as a light infantry, for which their habits peculiarly qualified them, in defence of the kingdom. In 1655, in the reign of Ali, the fifth king, a general league was formed between him and his Mussulman neighbours against Ram Rajah, the old sovereign of the Hindoo kingdom of Bijayanagar, which comprehended nearly all the south of India. Ram Rajah being killed in the battle of Talikota, his head was cut off, and kept at Bijapur for many years afterwards as a trophy. A descendant of his, residing at Chandragiri, near Madras, was the first to grant a settlement to the English, in 1610.

In 1643, Sivaji, the wily Mahratta leader, began to revolt against his sovereign, the king of Bijapur, and to make himself master of the Concan. He was, however, stripped of great part of his newly acquired possessions in 1661, except of a small portion between Callian and Goa.

The kingdom of Bijapur lasted till 1686, when it was finally subverted by the emperor Aurungzebe, the Great Mogul, out of whose dominions it had been originally carved by the first founder of the family. "Having," says Elphinstone "effectually crippled the king of Golconda, Aurungzebe granted him peace for a great pecuniary payment, and turned his whole forces to the reduction of Bijapur. The army of that monarchy appears at this time to have melted away, for, although the walls of the city are six miles in circumference, Aurungzebe was able to invest it completely, while he employed a portion of his army on a regular attack and breach. So well was the blockade kept up, that by the time the breach was practicable, the town was distressed for provisions, and as the garrison, though small,

was composed of Pataus, it was thought prudent to give them favourable terms. Aurungzebe entered the place on a portable throne, through the breach, the young king was made prisoner, and Bijapur, ceasing to be a capital, was soon reduced to the deserted condition in which it now stands." (*History of India*). "But," he adds, "one is at a loss, on seeing these ruins, to conjecture how so small a state could have maintained such a capital."

#### HISTORICAL REMINISCENCES:—

The state of which this city was the capital was founded by Murad II., the son of the Osmanli Sultan.

Muhammad II. succeeded him, and put all his brothers to death, except Yusuf, who escaped and entered into the service of Bieder, Ruler of Ahmadnagar, who died, and then

That prince (Yusuf) went to Bijapur and declared himself king.

He captured Goa from the Portuguese, built the citadel of Bijapur, and died in

1510, when his son, Ismael, succeeded him, who, after a glorious reign, died in

1534, when Mulu Adil Shah (his son) reigned. He was blinded and deposed by his prodigal brother (Ibrahim) who in

1557, succeeded him, and soon after died, leaving his son,

Ali Adul Shah, to ascend the throne, who in

1604, united his arms with those of the kings of Golkonda and Ahmadnagar, against the ruler of Bijayanagar (Rajah Ram, one of the greatest of Indian sovereigns, with the exception of the Padshah of Delhi, whom they defeated at Talikot, on the Krishna river, put him most cruelly to death, and plundered his capital. The Jama Masjid (Great Mosque), walls, and aqueducts were now erected.

1579. Ibrahim Adil II. (his nephew) succeeded him, but being an infant the celebrated Chand Bibi (his aunt) administered the government with the greatest wisdom.

1626. He died, and was succeeded by Muhammad Adil Shah, contemporary with the celebrated Maratha Prince Sivaji, whose father, Shahjee, had formerly held a high military appointment under Ibrahim Adil II. of Bijapur.

1646. Sivaji divested this kingdom of several forts, and took nearly the whole of the Konkan, Shah Jehan, of Delhi, sends Aurangzeb (his son) to besiege Bijapur. Muhammad Adil Shah proceeds to Delhi, intrigues, weakens his power, and dies in

1660, when his son, Ali Adil II., succeeds, and in

1672, when on his death bed, he leaves the kingdom to the last of his race, his son, Secunder Adil Shah.

1686. Aurangzeb makes it a province of Delhi, and in the

18th century, the Mahratta chief takes possession of it.

1818. The British hold it on the overthrow of the Peishwa, and assign it to the Rajah of Sattara, who repaired the ruins &c., and at his demise it again reverted, in

1848, to the Indian government.

Leaving Bejapoor by the ruined streets to the south, or Futtih Gate, 1½ miles, we proceed along a good road through a rocky, barren, and slightly cultivated country, to *Joorndal*, 4 miles. Good encamping ground. Then we enter

**THE SOUTHERN MAHRATTA JAGHIRE (Route 58).** The first place come to is *Woonakam Hutter*, 5½ miles. Then cross a deep and rather difficult nullah to *Moolwar*, 6½; encamping ground east, and half mile south; *Roncal*, 6½; encamping ground. The country becomes cultivated as we approach *Garsinghee* (Chota), ½. Then cross a nullah to *Garsinghee Barra*, ½, and 3½ miles further is the town of

### § KOLAR,

On the Krishna, 27 miles south of Bejapoor.

Territory, Southern Mahratta Jaghires. Civil Authority, Commissioner at Sattara. Encamping ground on the river Krishna. Bazaar, well supplied.

Cross the Krishna by the basket boat to *Keratte*, 1½ mile, or by a ford, which is bad and stony, interspersed with small islands in the river. It is ½ mile broad, and about 2½ feet deep in December, and 3 in April. There is also another ford higher up from the village of Sakulgee, which is 5 feet deep in December, or by ford to *Bullotte*, 4 miles. Thence to *Burgundee*, 5½ miles; encamping ground. Along a good road, through a hilly country, later merged with low jungle. Pass *Hoosain Sahib's Durgah*, a Mahomedan tomb, 1 mile; *Sonaga*, 3½, in the Collectorate of Dharwar. *Bowlutte*, 4½, situated on the Gulpurba river, which rises in lat. 15° 20', long. 74° 3' east of the Ghaus; flows north-east for 160 miles, passes through Belgaum and the Southern Mahratta Jaghires, and falls into the Krishna, in lat. 16° 20', long. 75° 52'. There is a wire rope bridge erected across this stream, at *Sootguttee*, which was brought out from England at the expense of Sirdar Sakum Gowrah Wunkroonka, a native private gentleman. Pass on to *Koondrape*, 2½ miles, to the right of which are several hills. Thence along the banks of the Gutpurba river, just mentioned, here 2 feet deep in December, and 120 yards wide, which is crossed by a good ford, in a basket boat, and at the end of 6½ miles, we enter the large town of

### § KALUDGHEE (Kaladgi),

A military station on the Gaturba.

Territory, Southern Mahratta Jaghires. Civil Authority, Collector at Dharwar. Military Authority, Officer in command. Travellers' bungalow. Bazaar, well supplied. Telegraph station at Dharwar. Cantonments, on the banks of the river.

**DAWS.**—See Table of Distances, Bombay Presidency.

Here is generally stationed a regiment of native infantry, who rebelled in 1857-59, and the place was handed over to the tender mercies of the Seyoys. A British force, however, soon recaptured, and held possession of it.

## ROUTE 59.

Proceed N. by W. during January.

**AHMADNAGAR TO MALLIGAUM, VIA**

**YEWLA.**

DISTANCE, ABOUT 101½ MILES.

ROUTES.	Distances of Stages.	
	Miles.	Fur.
Ahmadnagar to Kolar, via Route 54....	36	2½
Rahota (Rahata) .....	13	5
Kopergaum .....	11	7
Sawargaum .....	16	3
Julgaum .....	11	6
Malligaum .....	11	6
	101	5½

Leave *Ahmadnagar* (Route 5), and proceed via Route 54 to *Kolar*, 3½; then e along a good cart-road through a cultivated country; past *Baboolsir*, ½; *Nirudi Peppre*, 3½; *Asitgaum*, 2½; and *Rahata*, 3½, travellers' bungalow and encamping ground; then on to *Sirdee*, 3½, and 5½ miles beyond stands the town of

### § KOPERGAUM (Kopurgaum),

On the river Godavery. Territory, the Deccan. Collectorate of Ahmednugur. Civil Authority, Collector at Ahmednugur. Travellers' bungalow at the Old Palace. Bazaar, well supplied. Boats ply across the river. From this proceed to *Yergaum*, 4½; *Peepulgaum*, 2½; and 4 miles farther is the town of

### § YEWLA.

In the same Territory and Collectorate as before. Bazaar, well supplied. Population, 16,000, chiefly engaged in silk weaving. Houses, 1,000. From this town cross a river to *Baboolgaum*, 1½; pass *Danora*, 1; to *Sawargaum*, 2½ travellers' bungalow; thence proceed between two hills along the *Unky Pass*, which is quite level, to the neighbourhood of the ruined forts of *Unky Tanke* (Route 5), and the caves of *Alud* and *Palluk*, all of which are situated to the right, about half a mile off the road. At the end of the sixth mile proceed along a very stony road to *Anakonda*, 1½; then cross the river *Sutwey*, 1½; and we enter the

COLLECTORATE OF CANDEISH (Route 5); pass on to *Mumbar*, 1½, travellers' bungalow; thence along a good road to *Duhergaum*, 1½; and *Koondulgaum*, 2½; then cross a nullah, ½; proceed along a descent about half a mile long to *Choondie*, 3½; pass *Jalgaum*, 2½, travellers' bungalow; then past *Murana*, 4; and *Kowlana*, 2½; travellers' bungalow; then cross a nullah, 2, by a flying bridge, but fordable in the dry season, to the Girna river 1½ (Route 22); and 1½ beyond stands the town of

### § MALLIGAUM (Malleigaum, Malegaum).

154 miles from Bombay.

Territory, the Poona Military Division of Bombay. Collectorate of Candesh. Civil Authority, Collector at Doolia. Military Authority, Officer commanding the Cantonment. Travellers' bungalow. Bazaar, well supplied. Post office. Church, a neat building lately erected. Cemetery, near the camp.

**DAWS.**—See Table of Distances, Bombay Presidency.

This is the head quarters of the troop in the Candesh District, Presidency of Bombay, and stands

on the river Pursul on the trunk road to Agra. The Pursul joins the Girna about 1½ mile further. A large native fort, now used as a prison, stands opposite the town. It is square shaped, and strengthened by a double line of works.

The cantonment is about 1½ mile N.W. It has been proposed to remove the seat of the collectorate for the district to this town.

## ROUTE 60.

Proceed N.W. during the month of April.

**AHMEDNAGAR TO NASSICK (NASSICK, NAS-SUCK), VIA RAHOREE AND KOLAR.**

DISTANCE, 95½ MILES.

ROUTES.	Distances of Stages.	
	Miles.	Pur.
Ahmadnagar to Kolar via Route 54 ....	36	24
Kussara .....	13	7
Murul (Khoord) .....	15	3½
Sindur (Sinnur) the Eloo Gate .....	13	3½
Saida .....	8	3
Nassick (Sinnur Gate) .....	8	6½
	95	7

Leaving Ahmednagar (Route 5) proceed via Route 58 to § Kolar, 36½; (Route 58): thence along a good cart road, pass § Leonee (Khoord), 5½; cross a nullah, 2½; then to § Gokulgaum, 1; \* Lohara; to § Sadara, 2½, good encamping ground to the south-east; next, to § Kuseura, 2½; § Wurjurae (Khoord), 3½; § Tullagaum 2½, good encamping ground on the south-west; § Kulewarae (Keekurgaum), 1½; § Paigargaum, 2½; § Nurul (Nerul) 2½; § Murul (Khoord) 2½; § Murul (Borzoore), 1; § Kumbia, 4; § Moosulgaum, 5½; § Ah-opree (Koondwarree), 1½; \* Deo river, 1; and 1½ mile beyond we enter the Eloo Gate of

## SINNUR (Sindur).

Territory, the Poonah Military Division of Bombay. Collectorate of Ahmadnagar. Civil Authority, Sub-collector at Nashik. Military Authority, Officer commanding at Ahmadnagar. Bazaar well supplied. Dharmasillah.

A large town, standing on the banks of the Suruswatee river, in the midst of a well cultivated district. In 1857, the Bhel tribes of this vicinity having revolted, they were attacked and repulsed by Lieut. Henry, aid-de-camp to Lord Falkland, governor of Bombay, and Lieut. Henry was killed. From thence proceed along a good road, through an undulating country, across the Suruswatee river, 1½ mile; ascend and then descend the Sinnur Ghât, 2½; then pass § Saida, 4½; § Puls (Pulsa), 1½, a quarter of a mile to the left. Then three-quarters of a mile further, cross the \*Dharma river, here ¼ mile broad, with a sandy bed, and boats capable of transporting 70 men; to § Chipoorree (Chadegaum), ½, on the opposite bank; thence along a male road across an open level plain, having a gentle slope towards the Godavery river (Route 6): cross the Nassurdee (Nassuree) river, 5½; and ½ mile farther stands the ancient town of

† § NASSICK (Nashik, Nassuck).

Territory, the Poonah Military Division of Bombay Sub-collectorate of Nashik. Civil Authority, the Sub-collector resident. Military Authority, Officer commanding at Dhoola (Dhulen). Travellers' bungalow, near the English cemetery. Bazaar well supplied. Post Office.

Population, 25,003.

**DAWKES.**—See Table of Distances, Bombay Presidency.

The railway to Bombay is rapidly progressing. Even now the traveller should proceed to Wassind, via Egatpura; thence per railway (49½ miles) to Bombay.

**NASSICK**, or Nassick, is on the Bombay and Agra trunk road, near the source of the Godavery, at the junction with the river Punchwattee. It is a place of great celebrity with the Hindoos, having been from an early time the seat of piety and learning: first among the Bhuddists, and then of their Brahminical successors. It contains many Brahminical temples on the banks of the Sacred River, and is reckoned to be more holy than even Benares. It was formerly called Gulshanabad. The famous Nassick (or Nassuck) diamond was captured during the Maharratta war, in the Peishwa's baggage, by the combined armies under the Marquis of Hastings; and, after changing hands several times, was purchased about 20 years ago, by the Marquis of Westminster. It was afterwards partly recut by Hunt and Roskill, and is now a beautiful, colourless stone, of a triangular or pear shape, weighing 78½ carats. About five miles from the town are many Bhuddist caves, usually called Dhermraj-lena, after the Hindoo Pluto, the Just King, from *dharma*, just, and *raj*, king. They are excavated round a conical hill, about 100 yards from its base. They possess every mark of Bhuddist origin, without any mixture of Hindoo traces, such as the "long vaulted cave and dagog, or dalpog: the huge figure of the meditative, curly-headed Buddh; the inscriptions in unknown characters: the umbrella and snake-headed canopies; the beched halls, and numerous cells."

**HISTORICAL REMINISCENCES.**—

B. C.

1000. The seat of Bhuddism, the Reformer of which system was

Gautamas (surnamed Buddhas, or Wise), the son of the King of Magodha. He denied the system of *caste*, prohibited human sacrifices, the burning of widows, allowed them to remarry, compelled the priests to follow a life of chastity, self denial, celibacy, and to renounce all worldly possessions.

4th Century. This system of religion spread itself all over the East Indian Islands.

200. It extended to China, Korea, Japan, Tibet, Mangolia, and Java, in which there are some beautiful Bhuddist Temples, described in Bradshaw's *Overland Guide to India*—(see page 252), all in a good state of preservation.

1840. Formed into a Sub-Collectorate, composed of the subdivisions which formerly belonged to the Ahmadnagar Collectorate.

1858. The Bheels rebelled close to here (Tonnoor); and killed Capt. Henry, late Aide-de-Camp to Lord Falkland, when Governor of Bombay.

**THE FORDS ON THE RIVER GODAVERY.**—Should the traveller have occasion to proceed from thence to Kair, he will find no less than 27 fords (16 on the right and 11 on the left bank) and ferries on the Godavery river. Those of Baboolgaum, Coomtaree, Copergaum, Dhakackee, Nandoor, Nygaum, Phool-tamba, Peepulgaum, Rokuntan, Seunja, Sykair, Sunadgaum, will admit of wheel carriages passing across them in the dry season, and boats ply at those of Copergaum, Coomtaree, Gunga Kair, Nandoor, Nassuck, Moongy, Moongmurtum, Rokuntan, and Toka. There are also ferries in the dry season at Boregaum, Gunga Mishra, Heedulpurria, Panchsair, Rampoorree, Shaahkur, and Talwarra.

## ROUTE 61.

Proceed N. E. by E.

From the 1st June to October 15th, laden cattle can scarcely traverse it.

AHMADNAGAR TO NAGPORE (NAGPUR),  
VIA AURANGABAD, JAULNA, & KURINJA.

DISTANCE, 360 OR 340 MILES.

ROUTES.	Distances of Stages.	
	Miles.	Fur.
Ahmadnagar to Aurangabad, via Route 52 .....	70	7
Ludgaum .....	13	6
Budna .....	15	1½
Jaulna Cantonment (the Post Office at) .....	12	4
Sindkheir .....	16	6½
Bidee .....	11	0
Urjunnee (Khord) .....	14	5
Urjunnee (Boozoorg) .....	13	4
Chandool .....	16	0
Malligaum .....	8	0½
Kemkee .....	14	6
Paingaum .....	12	1
Kurinja .....	12	1½
Wurroona .....	13	3
Mungrool .....	11	3
Yewutee .....	8	2
Tullegaum (W. side) .....	12	0½
Borgaum .....	12	2½
Wasphul .....	12	7½
Pille .....	11	3½
Kaibzur (Kaibzee Hulet) .....	14	0
Takulghat .....	11	6½
Gomgaum .....	7	6½
The Residency at Nagpur (Nagpore) .....	11	2½
OR,	360	0½
Ahmadnagar to Jaulna, via Route 57 ..	91	2
Nagpur, as per above .....	248	6½
	340	0½

Leave *Ahmadnagar* (Route 5), proceed *via* Route 52 to *Aurangabad* (Route 52), 70½ miles, which city the traveller should not enter, unless he so desires it, but pass about two miles from that Post Office, then along a level road, considerably below the country, and liable to be flooded in the monsoon, cross four bridged *nulahs* to *Chikulana*, 7½; standing on the *Sookia* river, which cross by a ford, 120 yards wide; then over heavy ground for 4½ miles; thence the road becomes good, pass *Shendra* on the left, *Koombaul* on the right; cross seven bridged *nulahs* to *Ludgaum*, 6½; then over 3½ miles of excellent road, after which it becomes heavy, rutty, and broken, pass *Kurmar*; *Sullana*; cross 14 *nulahs* (three of which are bridged), and we soon reach in the *Bowkee* river, which flows to the left of the road for three miles, opposite to *\*Shaika*, 7½, standing on the N. bank, where it is 90 yards wide; then cross over to the left bank of that stream, 1 mile; and proceed along a heavy road, which is very bad in the rains; proceed through an open, undulating, barren, plain district, to the walled village of *Budnapoor*, 8½, which stands on the *Doodna* river, which rises in lat.

20° 2', long. 77° 5', flows S. E. through *Hyderabad* State (Nizam's dominions), and falls into the *Poorna*, a large branch of the *Godavari*, after a course of 120 miles, in lat. 19° 16', long. 76° 58', and which is here 60 yards, fills and subsides rapidly in the monsoon; cross it to *Shergaum*, 2½; thence the road is heavy, and leads across a cultivated plain, for ¼ mile, then becomes good, but rather stony; pass down two rugged declivities to *Nagewarree*, 4½; then along a good road through a barren plain, for 3½ miles, to the old town of *Jaulna* (Route 57); then cross the *Koondee* river, 1½, which is here 120 yards wide, and crossed by a *raft ford* (in dry weather the old town should be left to the right, and by crossing three rivers to the camp, five miles are saved), and one mile beyond stands the Cantonment of *Jaulna* (Route 57); thence along a stony rugged road, for about 5½ miles, thence it becomes good, passes through thin jungle, which in the rains is extremely heavy; cross *Bokheeree*, *Kurroochee*, and *Wunarchie* rivers, and eight *nulahs*, nearly all bridged, and we soon reach *\*Nochia*, 10½; thence along a good road, across hard, undulating ground, cross by a suspension bridge, the *Nowha* river, 2½; thence up an easy ascent, and down a descent, at the foot of which stands a beautiful tank, and soon afterwards we reach *Sindkheir*, 4½ (Sindkhaid); thence along jungle, cross two bridges, and seven other *nulahs*, to *\*Pulskheir*, 8½, and we soon reach *Kingaum* (Rajaka), which stands on the *Putul Gunga* river; thence over a road which is heavy and often becomes flooded in the rains with the *Kingaum* river, flowing to the left to *Bydee*, 2½, which stands on the junction of the *Kingaum* and *Poorna* rivers, the latter of which rises in lat. 20° 22', long. 75° 16', flows S. E. for 190 miles, and falls into the *Godavari* river, in lat. 19° 6', long. 77° 5'; thence we proceed along a very heavy, and in the monsoon, frequently flooded road; then cross by a platform bridge, the *Poorna* river, here 150 yards wide, to *\*Dosalbeer*, 1½; cross the *Dosalbeer* river, here 25 yards wide, then ascend a short but steep ascent, 1½, up which there is a made road, pass *\*Chor Pangra*, 1½; thence it becomes bad, heavy, and jungly; to *\*Beebe* (*Aitobee*), 2½; *\*Peepre*; *\*Bramin Chikna*; *\*Kapurkheir*; cross three *nulahs*, two of which are bridged; then through some cultivated land to *Urjunnee* (Khord), 7½; proceed along an open cultivated country to *Sooltanpoor*, 3; then cross by a platform bridge, the *Pan Gunga* river (Payne Gunga), which rises in lat. 20° 32', long. 76° 4', close to the E. boundary of the *Candeish* Collectorate, serpentine in an E. direction for 320 miles, and in lat. 19° 50', long. 79° 15', falls into the *Wurda* on the right, and is here 90 yards wide, with banks sometimes flooded in the monsoon; thence along a good hard road, which, after four miles, becomes very heavy; then ascend a stony path to some table land, pass *\*Maikur*, 1, situated on the left, and standing on the banks of that stream, also *\*Kandal*, a 2½; then cross a bridged *nulah* to *Urjunnee* (Boozoorg), 2½; thence pass along a very heavy road intersected by five *nulahs*, two of which are bridged, have several broad trees near them, and are quite impracticable in the rains, and 4½ miles brings us to *\*Dongaum*. Bazaar, well supplied. Houses, 200. The ground about

here is neither more nor less than a *quagmire*: then cross four *nullahs* to § *Pempree*, 2½; thence along a very heavy road, especially across the *nullahs*, pass through an undulating country, densely studded with thick *date* and *moera* tree jungle, but which becomes much lighter on the ridges, cross six *nullahs* (two of which are bridged), pass § *Kooksur*; § *Kerror*; § *Kulumuguan*; § *Chandool*, 8½; thence the road is strewn with loose stones, afterwards it becomes swampy near the *nullahs*, thence through an undulating country, the road winding amidst trees, cross 11 *nullahs* (three of which are bridged); to § *Keenee*; pass § *Pangree*; § *Malligaum*, 8½; thence over a very heavy, bad, rugged and stony road, cross the rivers *Nagurtus*, *Kalee* and *Poorna*; also over five *nullahs*, whose banks are jungly, high, and stony, and proceed, pass § *Nagurtus*; § *Khedra*; § *Jowilkee*, 7; thence along a good road for one mile, then up a stony ascent and table-land for 3½ miles, through an open country, destitute of villages, thence over a stony, jungly road, literally infested with tigers; to § *Keenhee*, 7½; then along a light soil road, scattered with loose stones, across a jungly country, which swarms with tigers, and becomes densely thick at the close of this stage, then cross four *nullahs* to the *Sheloo* river, which flows close to the right of the last three torrents (Nālds); pass § *Lathie*; § *Sheloo*; § *Ech-nagee*; 7½, which is divided by the *Sheloo* river; pass along a bad road, alternately light, heavy, and stony; cross four *nullahs*, then through a cultivated country to § *Tiputen*; § *Turala*; § *Paugaum*, 5; cross six *nullahs*, three of which are bridged, and proceed along a rather better road to § *Sevutee* and § *Chukwa*, 4; cross eight *nullahs*, pass § *Sheloo*; § *Kolee*, 8;

### § KURRINJA.

Bazaar, well supplied Post Office. Thence Post Roads branch off to *Ellichpoor*, *Hingolee*, and *Oomroutee*; then along a very wild country, as far as the *Wurda* river, over a bad, heavy, jungly road, interspersed with thick patches, especially after having passed the nine *nullahs*, four of which are bridged, pass § *Karlee*, the *Chokee* of *Dhanora*; then across an open plain to § *Wurroona*, 4½; proceed to § *Pempugaum* *Ninpanee*, 4½; then also over a heavy road, interspersed with ascents and descents, cross seven *nullahs*, pass § *Sador*, 3; over much stony ground, through a partially-cultivated country, pass § *Mungrool*, 4; thence the road proceeds along the W. bank of the *Saktie* river, 1 mile, which cross by a stony ford; then over five *nullahs*; pass § *Peepree*, 4½; § *Iewutee*, 2½; cross the *Leenla*, *Mohar*, *Manjeeree* rivers; also seven *nullahs*, four of which are bridged, thence through heavy jungle, pass § *Dhamuk*; § *Yeroor*; § *Borkheir*, 7½; standing on the *Manjeeree* river (*Mangera*), which rises in lat. 18° 44', long. 75° 30', flows S. E. for 170 miles, separates one of the sequestered districts from the other dominions of the Nizam, after which it flows through the Hyderabad Territory, and falls into the *Godavery* river, in lat. 18° 48', long. 77° 55', on the right hand side, near the town of *Sunguin*; then cross three *nullahs* along a jungle road, to the *Molekol* river, which cross, and at the close of 5½ miles we arrive at the W. side of the large town of

### § TULLEGAUM.

Territory, The Nizam's Dominions. District of Aurangabad. Civil Authority, Collector at Aurangabad. Bazaar, well supplied.

Thence over a good road for ½ mile through the town, cross two *nullahs*, then along a jungly country, pass § *Deogaum* (*Dugam* Nagapoor), 4 miles; thence the road, which is light, soon becomes heavy; cross the *Bhatkolce* river, and five *nullahs*, to § *Borgaum*, 8½ miles, standing on the *Wurda* river, which rises in the Nerbudda and Sangor Territory, close to the town of *Mooltee*; thence it flows S. for a few miles, leaves that district, and forms the boundary of the Nagpur (Nagpore) and Nizam's Territory, N.W. to S.E., at about 180 miles from its source, in lat. 19° 57', long. 79° 15', receives the *Payne Gunga* river, equal to it in magnitude; contains fine pools in the warm season, and is fordable at all periods, except in the middle of the monsoon, when boats of moderate burthen can proceed up it 100 miles from its mouth, and after a total course of 250 miles, falls into the *Wein Gunga*, in lat. 19° 37', and long. 79° 31'; here it is 220 yds. wide; cross it, and thence proceed along a better defined road, and cleared, having good approaches to most of the rivers and *nullahs*, and at the end of 3½ miles; pass § *Nachinpoor*, 4½, which stands on the right; thence proceed up an easy stony ascent to § *Kovola*, 4½; cross four *nullahs*; pass § *Kooljaree*, 2½ miles; after which we enter

### THE BERAR STATE.

Which is a valley, and forms one of the four great provinces of the Nizam's Dominions (Route 46); is bounded on the N. by the Sautpoora Hills, which separates it from the Nerbudda Province and Scindia Territory; S. by the Maiker, Bassein, and Mahur Districts, all belonging to the Nizam; E. by the Nagpur Territory; and W. by Candesh. It has an area of 9,000 square miles, is well-watered by the Poorna (*Poorna*) river. Its chief districts, (*taluks*) are *Baitalbari* (Ajayanti), *Gudlgarh* (Gawelghur), *Kalam* (Kullum), *Nernala*, *Maiker* (Maikher), *Mahvar* (Mahore), *Nernala* and *Wuseim* (Wausim), and the principal towns *Ellichpoor* (Elachpur), *Bacein*, *Fort* *Gawel* and *Nernala*, *Kalam*, *Mahur*, *Maikur*, *Songaon*, and *Oomrawuttee*, the *raw cotton Depot* of the district, and the most prosperous town in this part of India. It is the great cotton field of India, to which the Great Indian Peninsula Railway, now opened at Bombay, is to extend, and which will enable the Indian cotton-growers to compete in the British market with the American importers. This district has been of late years assigned to the British Government by the Nizam, for the maintenance of the Nizam's military contingent.

Thence proceed to § *Waephul*, 3 miles; then proceed along a very heavy jungly and partially-cultivated country; cross eleven *nullahs* (four of which are bridged); pass *Daegaum* *Miskeen*, 2½; § *Teegaum*, 3 miles; cross the *Damun* river, which is here 150 yds. wide, to § *Ellee*, 5½; thence proceed along a very heavy winding road through

fields, which are almost impassable after rain to § *Sooratam*, 4½, standing on the *Karkaree* river; § *Ratkee*, 1½; § *Sadoo*, 1½, on the *Bor* (Boree) river, which rises in lat. 20° 47', long. 71° 18', flows E. for 50 miles, then for 40 N., and falls into the *Taptee* (Tapti) river, opposite the town of Thal-nair; then pass over 18 *nulahs* to § *Kailzer* (Kalh-zee Hallet), 7; proceed to § *Shurda*, 3½; § *Asoola*, 4½; cross 22 *nulahs*, all flowing from a hilly range; pass through a slightly undulating country, generally cultivated and interspersed with bushes; pass § *Taku'ghat*, 4½ miles, standing on the *Krishna* (Kistnah, Kestna, Kishna) river, which rises in the Dakkan, at Mahabuleshwar, on the Eastern brow of the Western Ghats, at an elevation of 450 feet, and takes its source only 40 miles E. of the W. coast of the shore of the Arabian Sea. It flows S.E. for 145 miles through Sattara, which it separates from the Southern Maratha Jagirs, receives the *Warna*, which flows from the W. on the right side, thence S.E. for 158 miles, through the Southern Maratha Jagirs and Belgaum; and on the right receives the *Gutpurba* river; then flows 35 miles, separates the Collectorate of Sholapoor and Belgaum, enters the Nizam's Territory, and 22 miles farther is joined by the *Mulpurba*, as well as by several small torrents; thence continues 60 miles to Lekur; then flows S.E. for 25 miles, and receives the Beema on the left, from the N.W.; 80 miles beyond, it is joined by the Tumbhooza, which flows from the S.W., then serpentine N.E. for 140 miles, during which it receives the Pedaway, Hullee, Mase (Must), Palair, and Moonyair streams; passes through the rocky defiles of the Eastern Ghats to Revelahol, from whence it flows S.E., and 10 miles lower down, at Chintapilly, leaves the Ghats, enters the plain, and flows for 70 miles S.E., to Boburlanka, where it separates into two arms, one flowing 30 miles S.E., and falling into the Bay of Bengal, at Point Divy; and the other, after a course of 25 miles, empties itself into the same bay, having between them a delta, through which flows a third branch from the S. arm. Its total course is 800 miles; the country through which it passes is a long plain, from S.E. to N.W., with low hilly ridges on the N. and S., but scarcely discernible at a distance. Its banks, which are deep and shelving, composed of black earth, mixed with sand, vary in height from 30 to 50 feet, and are so steep in places, that they may be termed almost *perpendicular* (so that its waters are not applicable to agriculture), and higher than the adjoining country. It has two annual inundations—the first is caused by the S.W. monsoon, and the other, which occurs in October, by the local rains. The rapid declivity of its waters, and its rocky channel, render it *un navigable*, and the ferries are obliged to be crossed in large, wide, circular bamboo basket boats, made airtight by sewing hides outside the framework (*India-rubber boats* would be far more preferable), and well overlaid with resin. No less than £15,000 is being expended upon the improvement of this stream. An embankment (*Annicul*) has been erected across it at the Delta, which causes the Masulipatam and Gauthoor districts to be well irrigated.

Thence proceed across a *Ghat*, the easy ascent of

which is practicable for carts; further on pass a *Klund*, then another ascent and descent to § *Saidoba*, 3½; cross the *Krishna* river, here 50 yds. wide; also pass over 9 *nulahs* to § *Goomgaum*, 4½; § *Baee Daecygaum*, 2½ miles; then a large *tank*, and we enter

### THE NAGPORE (NAGPUR) TERRITORY.

So called from the Sanskrit *Nag*, "a snake," and *Pur*, "town." It is situated in Southern India, comprises the district of Goudwana, is bounded on the N. by Saugor, Nerbudda and Korea, E. by Sir-gooja, Sumbulpore, Odeypoor, Ryghur, Nowagudda, Cahandy, and Jeypoor, and S.W. by Hyderabad (Nizam's dominions), Saugor, and Nerbudda. It is situated in lat. 17° 15', and 23° 5', lon. 78° 3' and 83° 10', is 368 miles long from N. to S., 278 broad from E. to W., has an area of 76,432 square miles, is shaped like a triangle; its highest elevation (Mahadeo mountain) is 2,500 feet; and the general plain 1,050 feet, is divided into the five districts of Sindhavara (Deogarh above the Ghats), Nagpur (below the Ghats), Bhandura (Waingunja), Raipur (Chhattisgarh), and Chanda. Population, 4,650,000, chiefly composed of Brahminists, Mussulmans, and Gonds, (the *aborigines* of the wild parts of the district), and the remnant of an extensive population conquered by the Hindis. They have broad flat noses, thick lips, curly hair, and when reclaimed from their wild and savage state, are faithful, sincere, intelligent, and not quite such *begging* suppliants as the Mussulmans. They speak a peculiar language, similar to the Dravidian stock, are a prey to horrid superstitions, worship *Phursee-peen* (an Iron spear-head), to whom they offer sacrifices of swine, sheep, goats, fowls, and *covertly*, human beings. It yields under the Native Government a revenue of £490,856, has a military force of 8,000, police corps 2,040, and the amount of subsidy about £8,000 per annum. The country slopes from N.W. to S.E. In the N. stands a portion of the Vindhya range (Mahadeo Mountain). The S. is an extensive plain; in the E. stand the Laughee Hills, which are 2,300 feet. The geological formation of the N.W. and W. part is volcanic, in the E. and S.E., granite and gneiss. It is well watered by the Wyne, Gunga, Mahamuddee, Wurda, Kanhan and Sew; it also contains two remarkable *bands*, viz., that of Mawagaon, which is 24 miles in circuit, and constructed of two small embankments which dam up, and the Seoni, which is 6 miles long, and also several others of smaller size. Its productions are, rice, wheat, chana (gram), bajra (maize), kudri, oil seeds, linseed, mustard, sesame, castor oil plant, sugar, cotton, tobacco, opium, ginger, chillies, cummin, coriander, turmeric; esculent vegetables, viz., peas, beans, cabbages, cauliflowers, broccoli, spinage, carrots, parsnips, radishes, asparagus, artichokes, lettuces, beetroot, potatoes; all of which grow in the cold season: oranges, lemons, limes, shaddocks, plantains, peaches, apples, and strawberries are produced in abundance. Its manufactures are, coarse cottons, silks, mixed silk and cotton fabrics, gold and silver brocades, coarse woollens, hempen cloths, pottery, copper and brass utensils; gold, silver, and mixed metal trinkets, &c. Its exports consist of cotton cloths, silks, raw



cotton, lac, wax, honey, gour (goor), molasses, and sugar. Its imports comprise every description of European and Chinese ware, especially fine and coarse cottons, silk fabrics, hardware, trinkets (Indian and European), salt, cocoa nuts, indigo, dyestuffs, drugs, sandal wood, spices, &c. It abounds with tigers, leopards, buffaloes, panthers, bears, hyenas, jackals, foxes, wild dogs, swine, antelopes, elks, deer of different kinds, bustards, partridges, quails, snipes, kine, sheep, goats, pigs, asses; ponies, good; and horses, most miserable creatures. The principal trees are, teak (the finest and largest description), and Sal (Shorea Robusta), which are floated down to the sea in the S.W. monsoon. The chief languages spoken are the Gond, generally used, which has no written character, is rude and uncouth. The Cole Dialect. In the N. a mixture of Hindi, Maratha, and Gondee. In the E. the Ooriga, in the S. the Telingee. The principal towns are Bustar, Dundara, Chanda, Hingunghat, Konkeir, Ryepoor, Ramteak, Sindwara, Wairagarh, &c. It is intersected by the following routes, viz.:—E. to W. From Calcutta, via Ryepoor and Kamptee to Nagpore (Nagpur); Cuttack to Ryepoor, where it joins the above; Kamptee to Ellichpore, via Nagpur, then S.W. to Bombay, via Aurangabad. S. to N., Kamptee to Sangor, via Nagpur. N.E. to S.W., Huzareebagh, via Ruttunpore and Kamptee to Nagpur. N. to S., Kamptee and Nagpur to Secunderabad and Hyderabad. It also contains gold and iron ore; in the E. part lead and manganese have been found. Diamond mines were formerly worked at Wyrangurh, but being found unprofitable were discontinued. Onyxes are found in the gravelly beds of several rivers, marble near the city of Nagpur, also a fine magnesian kind, much used for building, as likewise limestone and talc of good quality. The climate is generally considered as very *unhealthy*, especially near Nagpur. There are three annual seasons, viz.:—

**The Hot.**—In the months of March, April, May, and part of June, when the heated winds prevail throughout the two latter months, and the thermometer stands at 90°.

**The Cold.** during November, December, January, and February. In the latter months hail storms are frequent, and the stones so large (7 to 8 inches) that considerable damage is done to the crops. The thermometer stands at 72°, and on the table land of Nagpur (2,000 feet above the sea), ice is formed in the city; the thermometer is below freezing point, and the grass is covered with hoar-frost.

**The Rainy.** in June (the former part of which is very sultry), July, August, and September, when the air is cool and the thermometer at 70°, but after the rains the climate becomes sultry, close, and hostile debilitating. The diseases which prevail are dysentery, fevers, ague (from which both Europeans and Natives suffer, after the S.W. monsoon, and often for two months afterwards, especially in the dense jungle, where such fevers assumes a dangerous character). The *Black Loom Districts* are very sickly, and the city of Nagpur and its vicinity is so unhealthy that the military force has been withdrawn from that place to Kamptee (10 miles N.E.), where

there are good cantonments erected on open ground in a salubrious spot.

#### HISTORICAL REMINISCENCES:—

A.D.

The *Nagrace* (thought by some authors to have been Scythians) occupied it, and so called from having a snake represented on their standard.

1433. Narsurgh Ral, Raja of the Gonds.

1513. The Gond chiefs confederate against the king of Malwah.

18th Century. Founded by *Parsojee*, a private horse dealer, who was raised to that great power by Raja Saho, the son of Savijl.

1734. Ragojee, his cousin, succeeded him, and on the ruin of the Goond Rajas, obtained large additions to his territory. He invaded Bengal.

Entered into an alliance with Peishwa Balaji.

1740. Invaded the Karnatak.

1755. Janojee (Janoji), his son, succeeded him.

1772. Ragojee, his nephew, succeeded him, but being a minor, the government was administered by the *Widow of Janojee*, assisted by his nephew, Sebajee. The father (Madajee) of the infant Raja, disliked this arrangement, took up arms, and shot Sebajee in battle, assumed the government, which he administered wisely, and allowed a British force sent against the Peishwa to march through this territory.

1788. He died, and the Raja Ragojee then ruled, who, in

1803, joined Scindia against the British government.

1804. He entered into a treaty with the British government, and gave up Cuttack and other territory to them, but a portion of which was restored to him in

1806, when he died, and was succeeded by his cousin, the celebrated Appa Sahib, Who entered into a treaty with the British, but kept intriguing with the Peishwa, and strangled Ragojee's son.

1817. He attacked the British forces, when Sir Richard Jenkins, G.C.B., the Resident, and Mr. Sotheby, the Assistant Resident (his nephew), took the field against and defeated him on the Setabuldee (Sitabaldi) hill, where the latter was killed gallantly heading the troops.

Another treaty was signed, immediately after which he commenced intriguing. His treacherous designs were discovered; he was arrested, escaped when *en route* to Allahabad, and, although never re-captured, lived until 1840, when he died at Jondpore.

A young descendant of Ragojee's ascended the throne, and during his minority British officers administered the government. He was installed in

1826, on condition of observing the treaty of 1816.

1848. The impostor Ragobartee Gossain personated Appa Sahib, and appeared in Berar with a considerable force, but was repulsed and captured.

**1853.** The *Rajah* died without issue, and it now forms part of the British dominions.

**1857-58-59.** The Nagpur troops disarmed, owing to a display of insubordination.

Then passing the *Raja's Cantonments* 4, we proceed for  $\frac{1}{2}$  miles, and soon enter the large town of

### † **NAGPORE (Nagpur).**

**Territory, Nagpore.** Collectorate, District of Gondwana. Civil Authority, the Resident at Seetabuldee Hill, so celebrated for the engagement fought between Appa Sahib and the British. Military Authority, Officer commanding at Kamptee, 10 miles S.E. Military Station formerly here, but, on account of the climate, removed to Kamptee, 10 miles S.E. Travellers' bungalow; Elevation, 930 feet above the sea. Bazaar, well supplied. Post Office.

**DAWS.**—See Table of Distances, Madras Presidency.

The thermometer averages  $80^{\circ}$  in the shade. The fall of rain is 72 inches, although the city is 420 miles distant from the sea. Circumference, 7 miles. Population, 115,231, principally occupied in manufactures and banking. Houses, 27,149, chiefly constructed of mud, thatched and tiled, but those inhabited by the bankers and ministers of the late *Raja* are built of brick and mortar, and commodiously erected, with flat terraced roofs.

**COMMERCE.**—Banking trade extremely profitable; rate of interest, 24 to 25 per cent. per annum, obtainable. Extensive manufacturing trade, averaging £32,000 annually.

**MANUFACTURES.**—Coarse and fine cotton cloths, coarse blankets, chintzes, turbans, silk brocades, woollens, cotton tent cloths, tent cloths and hempen sacks, copper and brass culinary utensils, shawls, muslins, and piece goods.

This large town, the capital of Gondwana (the Nagpur territory), is situated in a low swampy hollow, which, although improved of late, is exceedingly damp and muddy in the rains, and excessively filthy. It is very straggling, and irregularly built, having only one good street, almost all the others being dirty lanes, and totally impassable either for man or beast in the rainy season. It is washed on its S. side by the *Nag* river, which falls into the *Kanaka*.

**ATTRACTIONS.**—*The Palace*, a large pile of stone masonry, part of which still remains unfinished, without any pretensions to architectural beauty, is almost entirely hemmed in with dirty, mean, mud huts, huddled together close to its walls. The grand entrance, situated on the N. side, is also choked up by a pile of stables and workshops. The portico and principal courts are supported by some finely-carved black wooden pillars, 30 feet high, and close to it is an offensive sewer, over which stepping stones are placed. *The Fort* is a small, compact, but not very strong structure, close to the W. gate (*Jamā Darwazah*). General Doveton, on the 23rd December, 1817, made an unsuccessful attempt for 3 days to storm it. *The Tanks*, three small ones,

are situated in the suburb N. of the fort. *The Imambarah*, &c. stands on the S. bank of the *Nag* river, near the suburb of *Narayan Rao Vakil Ka Pet*, and  $\frac{1}{2}$  mile beyond, are the *Sakhi Darab* garden; close to which General Doveton, in 1818, defeated Appa Sahib, king of Nagpur. *The Sitabaldi Hills*, so celebrated for one of the most glorious victories recorded in the annals of Anglo-Indian history, fought on the 27th and 28th of November, 1817, between the British and the *Raja* of Nagpur (Appa Sahib), consist of two eminences, N. and S. of each other, and due E. of the Residency, and united together by a broad saddle-land 300 yards long. That on the N. is conical, and the S., being flat at the summit, has been converted into a Muhammadan cemetery. In 1857, during the rebellion, the Sepoys held possession of these eminences, but were soon dislodged by the British troops.

## ROUTE 62.

Proceed S.S.W.

**AHMADNAGAR TO SATTARA, VIA NEERA (NIRA) BRIDGE.**

DISTANCE ABOUT 119 $\frac{1}{2}$  MILES.

ROUTES.	Distances of Stages.	
	Miles.	Fur.
Ahmadnagar to Kirkee .....	10	3 $\frac{1}{2}$
Kolgaum .....	12	7
Wurgaum .....	13	2
Limgaum .....	10	2
Kurkumb .....	6	3
Soopa .....	11	6
Moorwa .....	11	2
Neera Bridge (Nira) .....	10	6
Salpa .....	10	6
Deor .....	7	6
Sattara Cantonment .....	14	0
	119	3 $\frac{1}{2}$

Leaving *Ahmadnagar* (Route 5), proceed along a good road, practicable for wheel carriages, pass through the *Fort Gate* to the *E. side of the Petta*,  $\frac{1}{2}$ ; thence proceed to the *W. side*,  $\frac{1}{2}$ ; cross the *Seena* river,  $\frac{1}{4}$ , quite impassable in the rains, for many hours after such have fallen; proceed to  $\frac{1}{2}$  Arungaum,  $\frac{3}{4}$ ; and 2 $\frac{1}{2}$  miles beyond, stands the beautiful village of

### — † **KUNDALLA (Khandalla).**

**Territory.** Collectorate of Ahmadnagar. Civil Authority, Collector at Ahmadnagar. Military Authority, Military Station at Kirkee, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$  miles. Travellers' bungalows, one of which is 1,800 feet above the sea, situated on the left of the road, overlooking a tremendous ravine, the great depth of which is concealed by beautiful trees—a stream flows at the bottom—wild animals inhabit the thick borders, who often venture to take a peep at the traveller ensconced in the bangle, at night, who should here be prepared to encounter tigers. Bazaar, well supplied. Post Office. Railways to Bom-

bay and Poona, see Railway Time Table. Cemetery: The European ground is thickly studded with tombs; here lie interred the remains of Mr. Graham, the founder of the Botanical Gardens at Bombay. Diurnasalla, situate at the upper end of a steep ascent, several miles long, 1,500 feet from its foot, was erected by the late philanthropic Sir J. Jejeebhoy, Bart. *Sporting*—tiger shooting.

**ATTRACTIONS.**—The *Bungalow* of Sir Cursetjee Jamsetjee, Bart., on the right of the tank near the traveller's hangar. The *Duke's Nose*, to the east, so called from its resemblance in shape to the nasal organ of the Iron Duke, commands a most magnificent view. The *Waterfall*,  $\frac{1}{2}$  mile beyond the traveller's bungalow, opposite the ravine, is well worth inspection, as the appearance of this cascade, which consists of two catracuts, divided by a small space in the upper, with a fall of 300 feet, and lower when viewed from the summit of the Ghat in the monsoon is exceeding grand; and close at hand are the ruins of a bungalow, the residence of the Hon. Mountstuart Elphinstone, when Governor of Bombay. The *Tank*, close to Sir Cursetjee Jamsetjee's (Bart.) bungalow.

**THE BORE GHAT** (from Ghat, a steep or pass), in the North Concan, is a pass in the Western Ghats, on the splendid road from Bombay to Poona, and about 40 miles from each. It is the key to the Deccan on this side of India. The road was constructed under the direction of Sir John Malcolm, when Governor of Bombay. It ascends by a series of zigzags, four miles long, to the height of 2,170 feet. Good bungalows are placed at every 16 miles of this road between Panwell and Poona. Formerly, it could be done only by horse or dawk; then a fast carriage succeeded, was put on; and now, it is traversed by the S.E. branch of the Great Indian Peninsula railway, commenced in 1852. The incline of 15 $\frac{1}{2}$  miles length between Padusadharree, where it commences the ascent to Campoolie, crosses the summit of the Ghat at an elevation of 2,027 feet, a little below the road. Its average gradient is 1 in 48; and the steepest, 1 in 37. The sharpest curve is one in 15. There are 12 tunnels, of a total length of 2,535 yards, one being 437 yards long. There are also eight viaducts, from 45 feet to 139 feet high; eighteen bridges of various spans; and 68 culverts. The greatest depth of cutting is 80 feet. Maximum height of embankment, 74 feet. Estimated cost, £41,188 per mile.

This important portion of the line was opened in 1853. Thirty thousand workmen were employed on this great work.

From Kandala (or Khandala) bungalow, on the top of the pass, there is, says Mrs. Poetans (*Western India*) "a superb view of the Ghats; mountain above mountain, their bare and rugged summits towering above the fleecy clouds; while half way down, thick woods of brightest green are garlanded with creepers of every hue; with, here and there masses of dark rock jutting from among the brilliant verdure." The temples of Carles or Karli, are a short distance from this spot. The road is nearly impassable when the June rains come on.

Thence proceed to

## § + KIRKEE (Khirk).

**Military Authority.** Officer in command. Military Station, a regiment of cavalry belonging to Her Majesty's Forces. Bazaar, well supplied. Post Office. *Church* (Protestant) a most wretched edifice, the floor of which being constructed of the foulest kind of mud and atoms of pulverized earth, the odour emanating therefrom is most filthy and unhealthy.

## HISTORICAL REMINISCENCES:—

A.D.

1817. Col. Burr, with 2,800 troops, defeated the Peishwa's army of 30,000 strong. In this action General Lodwick, Col. Sykes, Major Ford, and Capt. Thew eminently distinguished themselves.

1857-58. Here the rebels Narain Rao and Madho Rao surrendered to General Whitelock.

Thence pass on to § *Heera*, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; § *Chicklee*, 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; then proceed down a declivity, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; to the foot of the *Chicklee Khind*, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; which is not a difficult pass; *Pandra-che-Warree*, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; § *Holgaum*, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; § *Gurgaum*, 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; here the road becomes good, although rocky; § *Lonee*, (Looney), 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; § *Wurgaum*, 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; § *Kastee*, 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; standing on the *Goor* river, which rises to lat. 19° 8', long. 73° 36', E. of the Western Ghats, flows S.E. for 50 miles, and passes through the Collectorate of Poona and *Amadnagar*, and then falls into the *Beema* river, in lat. 18° 20' and long. 74° 36', on which stands § *Linggaum*, 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; pass through it, § *Dhowund* (Dhond),  $\frac{1}{2}$ . Civil Authority. Collector at Poona—private boats ply across the *Beema* river, to § *Kurkumb*, 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ , situated on the high road from Poona to Shalapur and about 7 miles E. of the large town of § *Palais*; then along a good but rocky road to § *Hingungaum*; 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; and  $\frac{1}{2}$  miles beyond stands the large town of

§ *SOORA*.—Territory, the Poona Military Division of Bombay. Collectorate of Poona. Civil Authority. Collector at Poona. Bazaar, well supplied. Thence cross the *Kurra* river, 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; to § *Moreswur* (Morgaum),  $\frac{1}{2}$ ; § *Morte*, 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; § *Morwa*,  $\frac{1}{2}$ ; § *Choudwarra*, 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; § *Goolochun*, 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ .

§ *NEERA BRIDGE*, 3 $\frac{1}{2}$  (Nira).—Travellers' Bungalow.

**BRANCH ROADS AND DAWKS.**—See Table of Distances. Bombay Pre-idency. Encamping ground 200 yards on the north bank of the *Neera* river (the bridge across which is the finest ever constructed by the Marathas), which rises in the east of the Western Ghats, flows east for 130 miles, forms the boundary of the Poona and Sattarra Collectorates, and the Sattarra Jagirs of Bore and Phulthum, and falls into the *Beema* river, in lat. 17° 58', long. 75° 12'; thence along a good road to § *Lonund*, 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; Civil Authority. Commissioner at Sattarra; then pass the *Salpa nullah* (which flows  $\frac{1}{2}$  miles to the left, then to the right, and fills rapidly and very suddenly in the monsoon) proceed to § *Thambat Salpa*, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; then ascend the *Salpa Ghat*, 3 miles long; and in many parts very steep, to the *Chowkee*; then cross four nullahs to § *Deor*, 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ , situate on the *Wusna* river, on whose banks there is a travellers' bungalow; then cross that stream to § *Peepoorie*, 2; proceeding along a good road to § *Wuroot*, cross by bridge the *Kr shu* river, 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; also by a bridge the *Tena* (Tenna) river, a offshoot of the *Irrawaddy* falling into the *Sitta* river, and we then enter

## THE COLLECTORATE OF SATTARA

(Sattara),

So named from the Fort of that name, and which is bounded on the N. by the Collectorate of Poona, N.E. and E. by Sholapoor, S. by Belgaum, the Southern Maratha Jajins and Kolapoor State, W. by the Collectorates of Rutnagherry and Tainnah. It is 215 miles long from S.E. to N.W., and 90 broad, has an area of 10,222 square miles population of 1,005,771, which chiefly consist of Mahrattas, as this part of India appears to have been the *head-quarters* of that race from time immemorial. Revenue under the Peishwa amounted to £137,500, but which now (1859) yields £271,304. It is subdivided into the 11 districts (Talukas) of *Bijapur, Javalgi, Koregama Khatau, Karhad* (Kurar), *Khanapur, Pandharpur, Taraganu, Walve, and Wat* (Wye). The highest elevation is 1,800 feet. The *Stadri* mountains (Western Ghats) stretch for 90 miles along its W. frontier, and separate it from the Concan. It is well watered by the Netra (Nira), Kistna, Mur, Yena, Nandhur, Turla, Wurna, Quina, all of which join the Kistna, and fall into the Bay of Bengal. The climate on the whole is healthy; in the W. it is, however, very humid, and the fall of rain averages 300 inches annually. In the E. the rains are light, very uncertain, barely sufficient for agriculture, and when they fail distress prevails. In the less elevated parts the annual fall does not exceed 23½ inches. The temperature in the upper parts of the Ghats is about 66°, and the monsoon violent; 74° in April (the hottest month), and the maximum 90°. Where the elevation is 1,600 feet, the maximum is 94° and the minimum 37°. The principal roads are from Kurar, via Koomburlee Ghât to the Konkan; across the Pusurnee Ghât to Mahabuleswar hills, Sattara to Mahabuleswar and Mahar.

## HISTORICAL REMINISCENCES:—

1st cent. Salivahana ruled the Dakkan and governed the Marathas.

13th cent. The Muslims from Delhi invaded it.

1644. Under Sivaji they were a warlike race.

Sivaji formed the Maratta confederacy, and took possession of the Hill Fort of Torna.

1649. He threw off all allegiance to the king of Bijapur.

1659. He assassinated the King of Bijapur's general, and routed his forces.

1662. He held possession of the territory N. of Goa, 950 miles long and 100 broad, and kept a standing army of 57,000 men.

1664. Plundered Surat.

1665. Formed a fleet, and plundered the ships carrying Mussulmen from India to the Red Sea.

He accepted office under Aurungzib, who soon confined him in prison, from which he escaped, and returned to his fortress at Raegurh.

Aurangzib soon afterwards acknowledged him as *Jaghirdar*, and again attempted to obtain possession of his person.

Sivaji declares war against Aurangzib, exacts *Clouth* (black mail), loots a considerable portion of the Delhi territory, and defeats him at the head of an army of 20,000 men.

1675. He was crowned at Raegurh with great solemnity and magnificence, and then

He scoured the Coromandel coast, passed Madras, took the Fort of Jinji, and soon afterwards died, aged 53.

Sambajee (his son) succeeded him, who was captured by the Mughuls in

1668-69, and cruelly put to death.

1670. Aurangzib was completely harassed by the Marathas until his death in

1707, which happened at Ahmadnagar.

1710. The Marathas entered into a treaty with the Mughul Emperor, and gave up the *chouth*.

1719. The Mahratta power now became firmly established.

1749. Balaji Rao was chosen Peishwa, and the descendants of Sivaji became pensioned captives.

1819. The Titular Raja of Sattara, Pratup Singh, the eldest son of Sapu II., was relieved from this position by the battle of Ashti, in which the British defeated the Peishwa, after his family had endured that painful degradation for 70 years.

The Sattara Territory and Jaghires of several other possessions were assigned to him, producing collectively an annual revenue of £200,000.

1822. The government of Sattara administered by the Raja, who attained his majority, but acting contrary to the treaty entered into with the British, he was deposed (after having held the government 21 years) in

1839, and sent to Benares, a handsome revenue being allowed him, where he died in

1847, when his brother, Appa Sahib, succeeded him, conducted the government efficiently, and died without issue in

1848, having previously adopted an heir, who, according to the law and custom of India, could not govern without the sanction of the paramount power; such was withheld by the British government, and consequently it was annexed to the British territory.

1853. A warm discussion took place in the House of commons relative to the claim of this heir, who was then in England, and in which the

late Joseph Hume, Esq., the member for Montrose, advocated his cause.

1857. The Ex-Ranee and Rajah joined the rebels, and were captured by the British.

Thence proceed to Wara,  $2\frac{1}{2}$  miles, and  $2\frac{1}{2}$  miles beyond stands the town of

### ‡ SATTARA (Satara),

55 miles from Poonah, 115 miles from Bombay.

Territory, Poona. Military Division of Bombay. Collectorate of Sattara. G. Inverarity, Esq., the Resident Commissioner, being the Civil Authority. Military Authority, Officer in command at the Cantonment. Traveller's bungalow. Post Office. Bazaar, well supplied.

Church, built by the English government.

DAWK.—See table of Distances, Bombay Presidency.

Sattara is the capital of the province of the same name, in the Presidency of Bombay, to which it was finally annexed in 1848. It is among the highlands of the Deccan, in one of the healthiest quarters of that elevated district, on the eastern slope of the Ghâts or Syadr-e mountains, and about 30 miles from the Mahabuleshwar Sanitarium. A good road was made to this station by the late Rajah; and another to Poona.

The town lies in a deep basin under the fort nicknamed "Sleepy Hollow." It is surrounded by hills on three sides, from one of which an aqueduct, 4 miles long, runs to the town. It is otherwise protected in a military point of view by the rivers Krishna, Yena, and Oozmoorees. The first two unite at Sungum Maalee, a spot surrounded by temples and banyan trees, full of large, wild, grey-bearded monkeys. One temple dedicated to Ramishur, was built a few years ago by Pureshrum, a rich banker, who began life as a mendicant. There are also tombs to widows who have performed Suttee.

The Residency is near the town. The old Fort occupies the summit of a very steep-sided hill, which forms a tolerably level area of 1,100 yards in length, by 500 yards in breadth. About 40 feet of almost perpendicular black rock must be ascended to reach this Fort; a circumstance which made it extremely difficult of attack, in the native wars of former times. At the N.E. corner, the rock on which the fortress is based takes the shape of a tower, which stands 67 feet high, including 42 feet of rock, and 25 feet of stonework for the bastion, which was added to it by its former masters. This Fort survived almost without a blow, to the British forces in 1818, at the close of the war with the Peishwa.

The Peishwa was the *de facto* ruler of the Mahratta confederacy, though styled only Vizier (as the word Peishwa signifies) to his nominal master, the Rajah of Sattara, its titular sovereign, who for some years had been kept in the fortress, in a kind of honourable captivity. When the ascendancy of the Peishwa

was broken by the English, the country was made over to the Rajah, who continued to reside here under British protection, till the death of the last Rajah in 1848, without legal heirs, when the territory lapsed to the government.

The old Palace of the Rajah, and its temples, are near the fortress. The Palace contains some old pictures about two centuries old, by native artists; also Sivajee's sword, a fine blade of Genoese manufacture, with the sword of Afzul Khap, and the wagnuk or "tiger's claws," with which Sivajee accomplished his death. The Little Palace is a summer house, near a tank. Among the 16 family temples, are five dedicated to Bowanee and four to Siva. Formerly it was customary to dedicate them with human sacrifices.

One of the widows of the last Rajah, Buyah Sahib, third Ranee, died at Sattara, a few years back, and Lady Falkland (in *Chow-Chow*) describes at length the ceremonies following this event. The body was burnt, as usual, and the ashes thrown into the holy Krishna; then, shrudhas or rites for the repose of the soul, were performed for thirteen successive days; the next heir throwing into the stream a number of balls of rice, corresponding to the number of days which are supposed to restore to the deceased, one after another, the different parts of the body which had been lost, and prepare her for her second birth and entrance into heaven. These are accompanied by ample gifts to the officiating Brahmans; which gifts carry ill luck with them, unless the receiver is careful to avert it by penance and other rites. When the last Rajah died, some difficulty was found in persuading a Brahmin to accept his elephant, though accompanied by a bag of money, worth nearly £100.

Sattara is the undoubted head-quarters of the Mahrattas, as recognised in all past traditions and records; a race in general, always intriguing, restless, and fond of rapine. The Cave Temples made by them are the sole monuments of their earlier existence. Till the rise of Sivajee they make no figure in history, nor "were they ever distinguished in literature or civilisation." (Elphinstone's *India*).

Under the reign of the last Rajah, assisted by the British Government, many substantial improvements were effected in this country. Roads were opened, vaccination was encouraged, suttee abolished, and the slave trade suppressed, while the antiquities at Bejapoor, a former capital, were carefully preserved.

At Sattara the appointments of judicial assistant and of collector and magistrate are peculiar. The collector and magistrate conduct all the revenue, judicial, magisterial, and political duties of the province; but whether the commissioner of revenue, south division, and the government, or only the government, can interfere, is not shown. It is stated that the collector and magistrate is the highest judicial authority under government, in the province. His authority is supreme, except in cases of capital punishment, which are submitted for the final orders of the government. He exercises, in fact, far higher authority than the commissioners of any of the other non-regulation provinces; nor does it appear, when

this was written (*Despatch relating to the Civil Service*, 1859), that the Bombay Government was disposed to interfere with the exercise of any of his functions.

## ROUTE 63.

Proceed S. E. by S. during November, and the best route for Officers with troops.

**AHMADNAGAR TO SHOLAPOOR, VIA KURMUTTA AND THE RIGHT BANK OF THE SEENA RIVER.**

DISTANCE 135½ MILES.

ROUTES.	Distances of Stages.	
	Miles.	Fur.
Ahmadnagar to Mohara (Madhoo), <i>vid</i> Route 58 .....	94	2
Angur .....	11	0½
Murol .....	8	7½
Sawuleshwar .....	8	7½
Sholapur (Sholapore) Camp .....	12	5
	135	4½

Leave *Ahmadnagar* (Route 5), proceed, *vid* Route 58, to § *Mohara* (Madhoo), 94½ (Route 53); thence over a good road, badly supplied with water, and intersected by muddy nullahs, pass the walled villages (surrounded by trees) of § *Ooplaee*, 3½; § *Aujungum*, 4½; *Angur* (Anjur), 3½; encamping ground W. of the road, which now becomes good, although sandy, and interpersed with uplands, over which the ground is hard and dry; § *Yewlee*, 4½; and 4½ miles brings us to the town of

§ **MOHUL**.—Territory, the Southern Military Division of Bombay. Collectorate of Sholapur (Sholapur). Encamping ground W., near the road. Bazaar, well supplied. We then enter

## THE SOUTHERN MILITARY DIVISION OF BOMBAY.

Which is situated between lat. 14° 16' and 18° 34', and long. 73° 40' and 76° 28'; has an area of 27,615 square miles; population of 4,183,407, which chiefly consists of aboriginal races, upwards of 50 different wandering tribes, the Garkaria and Pataks, both excellent soldiers, brave and independent, and Jains, who burn their dead, worship a *nude* image of Shiva, abstain from animal food and spirituous liquors, but despise the Hindús (the *great bulk* of the population), with whom they neither intermarry or partake of food; net revenue of £10,227,685 14s.; and is, from N. to S. 290 miles long, and 195 miles broad. It is bounded on the N. by Jinj'rah, the Collectorates of Ahmadnagar, Tanah, and Sattara, and the Nizam's territory; E. by the Nizam's dominions; W. by the sea; and S. by Goa, N. Kanara, Mas'ur (Mysore), and Bal'ari

(Bellary). The general appearance of the country is that of an undulating plain, except the Kolhapur district, which is rough and hilly. The climate is dry and healthy, but subject to cholera, although its elevation is 1,790 feet. The average fall of rain is 22 inches, except in Kolhapur, where it is 30, and in the hilly districts, 46 to 294 inches.

It contains the five provinces of

**RATNAGIRI** (Ratnagerry), with its 5 Talooks of Anjanwel, Mulwan, Ratnagiri, Suwarnadurg, and Vijayadurg (Viziadroog).

**SHOLÁPÚR** (Sholapore), with its 9 Talooks of Barsi, Hirpigi (Heepurgee), Indi, Karmale (Kurmulla), Mangoli, Mudebihal (Moodbhall).

**KOLHÁPÚR**, with its 11 Talooks of Alte, Buora, (Bowrah), Budurgurh (Boodurgur), Garh, Inslai, Inchalartaji, Kolhapur, Kagal Pawhala, Sherul, Toregal, and Vishalgarh; also, the 14 small Jagirs of Amiru'l Umara, Bhim Bahadur, Hindu Rao, Himmat Bahadur, Jagat Gura, Joel Rao, Jabtan Mulk, Kapsi, Naraijan, Rao Ghatke, Raoji Mahara, Sankeshwarewami, Sriushkhar, Tatie Mahara, and Walwa.

**BELGAON** (Belgaun, Belgau), with its 11 Talooks of Athni (Hutnee), Bugukot, Budami, Bidi, Chikori, Gokak, Hungund, Padshahpur, Paragad, Sampganw, and Taganw (Tazgaum).

**DHARWAD** (Dharwar), with its 8 Talooks of Bankapur, Dharwad, Dambal (Dummuli), Hubli (Hooblee), Hingal (Hungut), Kod (Koda), and Nawalgund (Nowlgoond).

**HISTORICAL REMINISCENCES**.—See each Collectorate, under its respective head.

Thence proceed along a rocky road, through a bare, bleak, and undulating country, practicable for carts; pass § *Kolaigaum*, 3½; then cross the Seena river, by a flying bridge in the monsoon, but which is 100 yds. wide, and fordable in the dry season, and enter

**THE SHOLAPUR COLLECTORATE** (Route ; § *Lamotee* (Lambotee), 1½; § *Sawuleshwar*, 3½; encamping ground S. Then cross a nullah, 1, to § *Konda* (Koondee), 4; § *Kaigaum*, 2½; § *Bella*, 2½. The traveller should visit the stupendous Temple at this place; thence the road becomes good, and passes through an undulating country, intersected with nullahs, with hedges on both sides, and 3 miles beyond brings us to the large town of

= § **SHOLÁPÚR** (Solapur, Sholapoor, Sholapore). Territory, Southern Military Division of Bombay, Collectorate of Sholapur. Civil Authority, Resident Collector. Military Authority, Officer commanding at the camp. Military Station, Cantonments 1½ mile E., and which the rebels burnt down in 1857. Civil

station. Encamping ground S.E. of the Cantonment, close to a tank. Travellers' bungalow. Bazaar, well supplied. Post Office. Climate, dry and healthy. Fall of rain averages 22 inches.

**Fort.**—Well built, with large round masonry towers.

**Tank**, surrounded by a mound, is situated to the S., and communicates with the ditch.

**Church.**—A mere bungalow, with a gong suspended beneath a rude piece of masonry is its external sign, with a good interior. *Divine Service* once on Sundays, at 11 a.m., when a native seats himself down on the top of a ladder and strikes the metal above his head.

**Railway** to Bombay, Poonah, &c., will be opened at the end of the year 1859.

This populous and considerable oblong-sized town, with narrow irregular streets, stands on a level at the E. end of the collectorate, having a wall, fosse braie, and large round masonry towers. It is surrounded by a wet ditch, the E. and S. sides of which are protected by a large Petta (exterior town).

#### HISTORICAL REMINISCENCES:—

A.D. 1478. It was the stronghold of the Bahmani kings.

1635. The Sultans of Beejapoor and Ahmadnagar contended for its possession.

1818. The Peishwa held it, and the fort formed his breastwork, when the British Sepoys attacked, escaladed, breached, and captured it in four days, although it was defended with 37 pieces of ordnance, 1,000 strong in garrison, 5,500 infantry, and 850 cavalry in the town.

1857. The rebel Sepoys burnt the Cantonment.

## ROUTE 64.

AHMADNAGAR TO SHOLAPOOR, VIA PURRINDA AND THE LEFT BANK OF THE SEENA RIVER.

DISTANCE ABOUT 132½ MILES.

ROUTES.	Distances of Stages.	
	Miles.	Fur.
Ahmadnagar to Mandwa .....	9	5
Pondee .....	12	2
Hunwungtaum .....	11	3
Hurugaum .....	9	1
Sowla (Jowla) .....	11	2
Para Warree .....	12	1
Purrinda .....	11	1
Saindree .....	10	2
Maloondee .....	11	1
Kulman .....	12	6
Kamba (Kurumba) .....	13	7
Sholapur .....	7	6
	132	5

Leave *Ahmadnagar* (Route 5), proceed through the Fort gate, along a good cart-road to *\*Durwarree*, 2½; cross a nullah, 1; pass *\*Narraindo*, 2½; *\*Ookungtaum*, 2½; *\*Mandwa*, 1½; thence the road becomes very rough and stony; we now enter

THE DAKKAN (Route 5), and proceed through THE NIZAM'S TERRITORIES (Route 52), to *\*Loones* (Synd Meera), 2½ miles; Civil Authority, Political Agent at Aurangabad; *\*Peepree*, (Pempla Gonta), 4; *\*Chota Sholapoor*, 3½, standing on the Malkree river; the road now passes through ravines in the valley; *\*Pondee*, 2½; *\*Peepulgaum*, 2½; *\*Suratee Wurgau*, 1½; *\*Roee*, 1½; *\*Saralka*, 3½, standing on the Kurree river; *\*Huntungtaum*, 2½; then along a good cart-road; cross *\*Bokree* (Poptee) river, 1; *\*Takulsing*, 1½; *\*Pargau*, 2½; *\*Hurungau*, 3½; *\*Peepar Kair*, 4½; *\*Hulgaum* (Nulgaum), 2½; *\*Jowla* (Sowla), 4½; *\*Padlee* (Pandra), 2½; *\*Kursawarree*, 2; *\*Tandol Warree*, 3; then cross the *Kyree* river, ½; to *\*Sugdoolwarree*, 1; cross the *Lulling nullah*, 2½; to *\*Para Warree*, ½; thence proceed along a good level cart-road, through a rich country; cross a nullah, 2½; to *\*Sonaree*; pass on to *\*Koomerj* (Koomarjee), 2½; then cross a nullah, 2½; and 2 miles beyond, we enter the town of

## § PURRINDA (Perainda).

Territory, The Nizam's Dominions. District of Aurangabad. Civil Authority, Political Agent at Aurangabad. Bazaar, well supplied.

**Fort**, a fine structure, with a wet ditch. *Pettas*, two, close to the walls. After leaving this place, which does not contain anything remarkable, we cross the *Oolpa* river, 3½ miles, and enter

THE COLLECTORATE OF SHOLAPUR (Route 53); pass on to *\*Peepree*, 2½, standing on the *Chandnee* river; thence along an open, but stony road; pass *\*Loonee*, 2½; *\*Saindree*, 1½; cross a nullah, 2; to *\*Bhoijnja*, 2½; then the *\*Korda* river, ½; to *\*Unjungaum*, 2½; *\*Maloondee*, 3½; *\*Dhanera*, 4½; *\*Waloonj*, 3½, standing on the *Bhagavuttee* river, at its junction with the *Nagjuree*; pass *\*Kulman*, 4½; cross a nullah, 3½; thence over an open road, but interspersed with stones, to *\*Wudur* (Wurnull), 1½; *\*Namur*, 3½; *\*Kamba* (Kurumba), 3½; and 6½ miles brings us to the town of *\*Sholapur* (Route 63); and 1½ mile farther stands the *Cantonments* (Route 63).

## ROUTE 65.

Proceed N.E.

AHMADNAGAR TO SURAT, VIA ROWRA GHAT.

DISTANCE, 230 MILES.

ROUTES.	Distances of Stages.	
	Miles.	Fur.
Ahmadnagar to Soorunganna Fort, via	135	0½
Route 54 .....	12	0
Omurtana .....	8	5
Eewur .....	14	0
Baunsda (Wansala) .....	15	2
Phoorwell .....	14	6
Gundawee .....	10	7½
Kalliwarree .....	8	0½
Ellachpoor .....	11	3
Surat Cantonment .....	230	0½

Leave **Ahmadnagar** (Route 5), proceed *via* Route 54, to **Soorungana Fort**, 135 miles (Route 54); thence along a good road, interspersed with loose stones and sheets of rock in the beds of the nullahs, but which might easily be made into a very excellent road; pass through an undulating country, interspersed with dense jungle. Enter

### THE ALLAWESSE TERRITORY.

Civil Authority, Collector at Tannah; and proceed to \* **Bohundnuggur**, 34; \* **Ambulta** (Ambatta), 34; \* **Kotla**, 14; \* **Katree Para** (Katee Para), 1½ mile. Good halting ground, on the bank of the river, 1; which cross to \* **Omurtana**, 1; about 1½ mile from which, ascend a narrow rugged **Ghat** (Baree), ¼ mile long, which might easily be improved for the passage of carts; thence along a difficult, but level road, intersected by nullahs, and practicable for carts in the dry season. Pass through a jungle to \* **Kurunjooh**, 14; **Jamun Para**, 4½; \* **Ewur**, 1; \* **Neerpun**, 2½; thence the road is intersected by numerous nullahs, which are muddy in the monsoon, and interspersed with ascents and descents; pass \* **Chooroonia**, 14; \* **Man-koona**, 2½; then cross the **Gae Mookh** river, to **Rybor**, 14; pass \* **Jooz**, 2; \* **Baunsda**, (Wansala), 3½; § **Phoorwell**, 15½; § **Gundavee**, 14½; § **Kalliavarree**, 10½; § **Ellachpoor**, 8; and 11 miles beyond, stands the

CANTONMENT OF SURAT (Route 1).

### ROUTE 66.

Proceed E. by N.

#### ASSEERGURH TO BAITOOL (BAITUL).

DISTANCE, 120 MILES.

ROUTES.	Distances of Stages.	
	Miles.	Fur.
Assergurh to Bheelkairae .....	10	0
Hunoomankee Pandree .....	12	0
Botee Purtee .....	12	0
Balta .....	10	0
Borkooni .....	8	0
Mohla (Mohla) .....	10	0
Boree .....	15	0
Jamboe .....	14	0
Choono Lohna .....	11	0
Kairae .....	10	0
Baitool (Baitul) .....	8	0
	120	0

Leave **Assergurh** (Asirgarh Route 13), proceed through a wild, hilly country, along a good level road, intersected by *stony nullahs*, which renders it very bad for carts; and we soon enter

THE SCINDIA TERRITORY (Route 8). Civil Authority at Mundlairsir; pass on to \* **Bheelkairae**, 10; encamping ground; thence the road improves to \* **Boorhampoor** (but *if via Seerul*, 18 miles); pass \* **Hunoomankee Pandree**, 12; encamping ground, and provisions procurable at **Peepode**; then cross a river and 2 nullahs to \* **Botee Purtee**, 12; extensive encamping ground; thence proceed along a good, level, but sandy road, practicable for carts; cross a river and 5 nullahs to \* **Balta**; encamping ground;

(if provisions are required, *previous* notice must be given to the Political Agent at Shohre, the nearest Civil Station); then cross 4 nullahs to \* **Borkond**, 8; encamping ground, and provisions obtainable from **Sooba**, at **Hurda**; thence along an undulating stony road, very bad for carts; cross the **Taptee** (Tapti) river (Route 3), and 4 nullahs \* **Mohla** (Mohla) 10; encamping ground; provisions obtainable from **Kanapoor**, **Chandoo** and **Chichowlee**; we then enter

### THE BRITISH TERRITORIES.

Civil Authority, Assistant Commissioner at Baitool.

Then cross 5 nullahs to \* **Boree**, 15; small encamping ground, bordered by jungle; thence cross 4 nullahs to \* **Jamboe**, 14; good encamping ground; also pass over 5 nullahs, and through dense jungle, to \* **Choono Lohna**, 11; encamping ground; supplies obtainable from **Chichowlee**; then ford the **Taptee** river, cross 4 nullahs, and 3 or 4 **Ghats**, to \* **Kairae**, 10; encamping ground, and supplies procurable from **Baitool** or **Chichowlee**, according to the direction in which the traveller is proceeding; thence along a level road, which becomes covered with deep mud in the monsoon, and we soon enter

### THE SAUGOR ("Sea") and NERBUDDA TERRITORY.

Which is bounded on the N. by Bundelcund and the districts of Banda, Allahabad, and Mirzapore, E. by Mirzapore and Coreia, S. by Nagpore and the Nizam's dominions, W. by Gwallior and Bhopal Territories. It is 380 miles long from E. to W.; 190 broad from N. to S.; has an area of 32,114 square miles; population of 250,000, who are chiefly **Ghonds** (Gonds), the *aborigines* of these parts, the greater portion of whom live in the jungle, and subsist on roots, fruit, honey, and game. It has been asserted that they are *cannibals*, but it is most unquestionably true that they offer up *human* sacrifices to their idols. They rank as the second caste of the Hindús. **Koles**, **Palis**, and **Panwars** abound in the E. parts; **Brahmans**, **Bundelas**, **Rajputs**, **Mussulmans**, **Patans**, and **Marattas** constitute the remainder. They are chiefly employed as shepherds, cattle-breeders, manufacturers of woven shoes, carpenters, smiths, paper makers (made near Saugor and Jubbulpore), iron makers (worked at Bareilly, Mundulpoor, Pannagar and Kutungi), chiefly in demand for guns, the call for which in the E. and S. E. portion of this district is very large; brass (at Mandla, where factories were first founded by an European deserter), Gold (*Rose*) chains at Saugor; coal at Ruvan, Hoshungabad, Jubbulpore, and Shohgpora. The country abounds with neat cattle, small Gondi cows (excellent for milking), buffaloes, horses, of rather *inferior* quality, and sheep; as also wild animals, the most numerous and destructive of which are the *wolves*, upon whose heads a premium is set. The **Rajahs** of Rewah, Kotee Myhir, Ocheyra, and Sohawul govern their own territory, and the remainder of the district, comprising Saugor, Nubbulpore, Hoshungabad, Seoni, Dannoh, Nursingpoor, Baitool (Baitul), Ramghar, and Sohaj, is held by the British. It is an irregular elevated tract, containing a portion of the **Vindhya** and **Mahadeo** ranges. The



E. is a high table land, the S. E. angle of which is the *Amarakantak* Mountain, standing 3,461 feet above the sea. The W. is the low land, called the *Nerbudda* Valley. In the S. stands the Mahadeo range, 2,500 feet, whose culminating ridge forms the water head line, and separates the streams which flow N. to the Nerbudda and S. to the Godavary river. In the N. stands the irregular-surfaced *Vindhya* range (2,000 feet). The rivers, *Betwa*, *Cane*, and *Tons* flow into the *Nerbudda*. The *Sone* rises E. of the *Nerbudda*, and flows in that direction. The course of the *Tapti*, which rises in the Mahadeo range is parallel to that of the *Nerbudda*, but 50 miles to the S., the lowest part (1,113 feet) of this territory is *Garrchs*, standing on the *Cane* river. The general appearance of the district is exceedingly picturesque, hills, dales, valleys, and streams, being naturally interspersed most beautifully over the undulating table land, which principally consists of rock, sand-stone, and rich soil, abounding with granite, quartz, mica and schist. The climate is more suitable for Europeans than that of Bengal. Rice produces two crops annually, with only one ploughing. There is very little timber, but *young trees* have been of late years planted about in all directions. The Routes are—

N to S. From Agra to Saugor, Hoshungabad and Asseerghur.

N. E. to S. W. from Allahabad to Bellary, Garwara and Nagpore.

E. to W. from Jubbulpore, Garwara and Mhow.

N. E. to S. E. from Kalfi, Saugor, and Mhow.

N. W. to S. E. from Nusseerabad, Saugor, and Garwara.

N. W. to S. E. from Saugor to Jubbulpore.

#### HISTORICAL REMINISCENCES:—

1599. The Gond Princes ruled it; Akbar, Emperor of Delhi, took possession of it.

1760. The Peishwa held it.

The Raja of Berar, the valorous Bhonsla (Bhonsia), captured it, and in

1818, ceded it to the British, and in the Afghan War serious disturbances broke out, but were soon put down.

We also enter

### THE BAITOOL (Baitool, Baitul)

#### PERGUNNAH,

Which contains a population of 93,441, chiefly Hindús, who are engaged in husbandry. It contains coal veins, and was formerly under the control of the Gond Raja of Kerla, but was taken possession of by the Bhonsla Raja of Nagpur, who ceded it to the British in 1818; and 8 miles brings us to the town of

#### § BAITOOL

Territory, Nerbudda and Saugor. District, Baitool Pergunnah. Civil Authority, Resident Assistant Commissioner. Military Authority, Officer in command at the Cantonments. Military Station. Civil Station. Travellers' bungalow. Bazaar, well supplied. Post Office. Fort, small but compact.

This town, the capital of the Baitool Pergunnah, is very *picturesquely* situated on the *Machna* river, a tributary of the *Towa*, in a valley S. of the Satpura Hills. About 20 miles S. E., the *Tapti* river, (Route 3), rises, then flows W., and falls into the Indian Ocean.

#### HISTORICAL REMINISCENCE:—

1857. The troops stationed here joined the Rebels, but by Capt. Maclean's foresight, the town was saved, and the Jageedars, Shydeen Puttali, and Ramdeen Puttali, the instigators, were sentenced to seven years' imprisonment with hard labour, and all their vast wealth confiscated.

The whole of this Route is much frequented by travelling merchants and the Brinjarees (Route 216).

## ROUTE 67.

Proceed W.S.W. during the month of April.

ASSEERGURH TO DHOOLIA, VIA BOORHAN-  
POOR AND PALDEE.

DISTANCE, NEARLY 110½ MILES, OR 111½ MILES.

ROUTES.	Distances of Stages.	
	Miles.	Fur.
Asserghur Petta to Boorhanpoor N., or Seedapoor Gate, via Route 52 .....	12	0
Rawair .....	14	4
Sowda .....	12	4
Borawul .....	12	6
Paldee .....	10	1
Erundole .....	12	1
Parola .....	13	1
Kunair and Nullah .....	11	6
Dhoolia (Dhulen) Cantonment .....	11	2½
	110	1½

Or proceeding, *viâ* Dhurungaum,

ROUTES.	Distances of Stages.	
	Miles.	Fur.
Asserghur to Paldee, via above Route..	61	7
Dhurungaum .....	12	6
Parola .....	13	5
Dhulen (Dhoolia) via above Route.....	23	0
	111	2

Leaving *Asserghur* (Route 13), proceed along a tolerably good road, rather rocky, but practicable for carts; pass for ½ mile through the town of *Asser* (*Asserghur*, *Asirghur*) (Route 13), and enter

THE NEEMAB STATE (Route 52); thence the road becomes uneven, rocky, winding, and passes through dense jungle to \**Jeeree*; \**Nimbota* (here notice Colonel Fraser's tomb); \**Rypoor*; then cross the *Wudacullees* river, here 80 yds. wide, with sandy bed, and good encamping ground on its banks, but at which some delay occurs in crossing during the monsoons; pass on to § *Boorhanpoor*, 12 miles (Route 52); thence proceed along a good road; pass the *Eedyah*; leave § *Mahomedpoora*, 2½; to the left a

shorter route, or the traveller can, if he feel disposed, proceed direct to *Mahomedpoora*; the road then leads under the city walls, and  $1\frac{1}{2}$  mile brings us to

### § BAHADURPOOR (Bahadoorpoor).

Territory, Neemar (Nimar). Civil Authority, Political Assistant at Mundlaishir. Military Authority, Officer in command. Military Station. Encamping ground. Travellers' bungalow. Bazaar, well supplied. Aqueduct inside the town. Market.

This fortified place, which stands on the edge of the *Domrur*, a small but rapid stream, gradually undermining the flank of its lofty defences, and will soon bring it down, belongs to the Scindia family; thence proceed along a good road, through an open country: pass § *Lonee*,  $\frac{1}{2}$ ; then cross the *Sooke* river,  $1\frac{1}{2}$ ; here 50 yds. broad, in crossing which some delay takes place in the rainy season; pass the *Choukee*, where a guard of four Sepoys is kept; then cross a \*nullah,  $\frac{1}{2}$ , here 20 yds. broad to § *Kanapoor*,  $1\frac{1}{2}$ ; cross a nullah to § *Kurjote*,  $2\frac{1}{2}$ ; pass § *Bokur*,  $1\frac{1}{2}$ , standing on the steep and difficult banks of the *Bokree* river, here 80 yds. broad; cross it, but a few hours' delay occurs in the monsoon; thence cross a nullah, where a short delay also takes place in the rainy season, and we then enter

THE COLLECTORATE OF CANDEISH (KIANDEISH) (Route 5). And at the end of the  $1\frac{1}{2}$  mile, we arrive at the town of

### § RAWAIE (Rawah).

Territory, the Poonah Military Division of Bombay. Collectorate of Candeish. Civil Authority, Collector at Dhoolla. Bazaar, well supplied. Houses, 1,200. Population, 24,500.

About 8 miles to the N. of this place stand the *Satpoora* hills. Thence proceed along a good road, through an open and cultivated country, pass § *Heera* (Sewra), 5; § *Wurgaum*,  $2\frac{1}{2}$ ; then cross the *Sooke* river,  $\frac{1}{2}$ ; and  $1\frac{1}{2}$  mile brings us to the walled village of § *Wagoda* (Wajonda). Houses, 200. Population, 3,500; and  $2\frac{1}{2}$  miles beyond stands the large walled town of

### § SOWDA.

Encamping ground on all sides, in mango topes. Bazaar, well supplied. Houses, 1,545. Population, 40,000. Then cross the *More* river,  $3\frac{1}{2}$ , here 160 yds. broad to § *Amode* (Amoda),  $\frac{1}{2}$ ; good encamping ground in fields; § *Barnood*,  $1\frac{1}{2}$ ; § *Myswaree*,  $\frac{1}{2}$ ; § *Chiklee*,  $1\frac{1}{2}$ ; § *Neemgaum*,  $1\frac{1}{2}$ ; *Borawul*,  $2\frac{1}{2}$ ; standing on the *Taptee* river (Route 3); encamping ground on the E.; thence the road descends, and proceeds about  $\frac{1}{2}$  mile along a rough stony bank and bed of the *Taptee* river,  $\frac{1}{2}$  mile, here 400 yds. broad, and crossed by a ford; boats always plying from January to June; the approach in the moonsoon is by the fields; with a sudden descent, the current is very rapid and powerful after a heavy fall of rain, which frequently causes some delay; thence pass *Sailgaum*, standing above its bank, where there is encamping ground; pass § *Badlee* (Baldee),  $\frac{1}{2}$  miles; encamping ground on the W. in fields; § *Assoda*  $2\frac{1}{2}$ ; encamping ground in a mango tope; and  $2\frac{1}{2}$  miles brings us to the town of

### § JULGAUM.

Encamping ground, N. Bazaar, well supplied.

This place stands near the banks of the *Girna* river, here 220 yds. broad with sandy bed; in the hot weather the stream is almost dry, but after rain it becomes so swollen that travellers are delayed considerably in crossing, and generally proceed to *Charpacs*, where it is easily forded, with the assistance of the villagers; cross the above stream to § *Hucana*,  $3\frac{1}{2}$ ; pass § *Paldee*,  $3\frac{1}{2}$ ; encamping ground among trees, N. W. of the road from *Dhurmgaum*; § *Bokree*,  $2\frac{1}{2}$ ; § *Wurad* (Burar),  $1\frac{1}{2}$ ; § *Pimpakote*,  $2$ ; cross the *Unjeree* (Anjeeree) nullah at two different places; thence along a jungly road, practicable for carts in dry weather, and at the end of  $5\frac{1}{2}$  miles we reach the town of

### § ERUNDOLE.

Encamping ground,  $\frac{1}{2}$  mile distant, on good hard ground. Bazaar, well supplied. Market Day, Saturday.

Then cross a river under a bund, proceed along a good cart-road, some parts of which is jungly, to § *Toorut-Kaira* (Maroot Kaira),  $\frac{1}{2}$ ; cross a nullah amidst jungle to § *Savookheir* (Soukaira),  $\frac{1}{2}$ ; § *Saka* (Sawa),  $2\frac{1}{2}$ , near which the road is rough and stony; then cross the *Kirkee* river,  $3$ ; to *Mussao* (Musswa),  $4\frac{1}{2}$ , standing on the *Chiklee* river; and  $1\frac{1}{2}$  mile brings us to the town of

### § PAROLA.

Territory, the Poonah Military Division of Bombay. Collectorate of Candeish. Civil Authority, Collector at Dhoolla. Encamping ground on the left, opposite the Fort. Bazaar, well supplied. Market on Saturday.

Fort.—An irregular stone structure, built with bastions and ditch, 18 feet wide, in excellent repair.

Thence pass on to § *Esakra* (Veejkaira),  $2\frac{1}{2}$ , standing on the *Boree* river; then cross the *Malun* river,  $1$ ; pass on to *Monila*  $1\frac{1}{2}$ , situated on a ridge; then cross a branch of the above to § *Durla* (Dulul),  $1\frac{1}{2}$ ; § *Subgaum*  $1\frac{1}{2}$ ; cross a nullah 50 yards broad, in crossing which a delay of six hours takes place during the rains; then pass § *Kunair*,  $2\frac{1}{2}$ ; § *Karsee*,  $2\frac{1}{2}$ , completely in ruins; thence, along a road having high ground on both sides, pass through dense jungle to § *Ajunga*,  $1\frac{1}{2}$ ; § *Phugna*,  $\frac{1}{2}$ ; cross the *Koodes* river which flows between the two villages, and is here 80 yards broad; then to § *Balapooree*,  $1\frac{1}{2}$ ; cross the *Unwar* river,  $1\frac{1}{2}$ , here 50 yards broad; and  $2\frac{1}{2}$  miles beyond stands the large town of

### § DHOOLIA (Dhulen), (Route 7)

Or the traveller may, if he feel inclined, leave *Assergurh*, proceed via the above Route to § *Paldee*; thence along a good cart-road through jungle; pass § *Ekulgaum*,  $1\frac{1}{2}$ ; § *Mosee*,  $1\frac{1}{2}$ ; § *Schuchtoora*,  $1\frac{1}{2}$ ; § *Pempree*,  $2\frac{1}{2}$ ; and  $5\frac{1}{2}$  miles beyond stands the town of

### § DHURUNGAUM.

Territory, the Poonah Military Division of Bombay. Collectorate of Candeish. Civil Authority, Collector at Dhoolla. Military Authority, Officer commanding at Dhoolla (Dhulen). Military Station, the Head-quarters of the *Bheel* (Bhil) Corps. Bazaar, well supplied. Market, Saturday.

Thence proceed, pass *§Jamboora 2½*; *§Ragow 2½*, situated amidst much jungle; *§Parola 8½*; and thence proceed, via the above route, to the town of *§DHULLIA (Dhulen)*, Route 7.

## ROUTE 68.

Proceeding N.E.

ASSEERGURH TO HOSHUNGABAD (HUSHANGABAD), VIA BHANGURH AND SEEONEE (SEONI).

DISTANCE 164½ MILES.

ROUTES.	Distances of Stages.	
	Miles.	Fur.
Assaergurh to Borgaum.....	12	6
Khirgaum.....	9	0
Bhangurh.....	8	0
Gungaput.....	11	5
Gorapuchar river.....	11	3
Charwa.....	13	3
Kemaporwa.....	15	0
Charkausa.....	14	1
Kotra.....	12	0
Seonee (Seoni).....	10	0
Bugwarra.....	8	4
Dooloorra.....	15	4
Kollar river.....	9	0
Hushangabad (Hoshungabad).....	14	0
	164	2

Leave *Assaergurh* (Route 13), proceed over a good but winding road between hills, intersected by *nullahs*, ravines, and thick jungle, practicable for guns but not for carts; cross the *Kaitree Ghaut* (Kuttee), passable for carts, at the foot of which there is a well and *Chokee*; then cross the *Sookia* river, and enter

THE NEEMAR (Neewar) TERRITORY (Route 52), and we soon reach the large town of

### §BORGHAUM (Boregaum).

Territory, Neemar. Civil Authority, Assistant Political Agent at Mundlairsir. Travellers' bungalow. Bazaar, well supplied. Market on Monday.

This place stands on the *Sookia* river; thence proceed along a very bad road, quite impracticable for either guns or carts; to *§Khirgaum*, 9; and 8 miles beyond brings us to the large town of

### §BHANGURH (Bhangurh).

Bazaar, well supplied.

This town, which is situated at the confluence of the *Bham* and *Sookia* rivers, belongs to the Scindia family; thence proceed through an almost desolate country, pass *§Ryktulra*, 5½; then through thin jungle, interspersed with long grass; pass *§Gungaput*, 6½; cross the *Undukal nullah*, 2½; *Agnee River* to *Champoora*, 3½; then cross *§Bairakola nullah*, 4½; also the *Gorapuchar* river, 1½, from whence the road is practicable for wheeled carriages; thence to *Boree Seerai*, 2½; cross *§Patole* river, 3½; *Ariwa nullah*, 3, near which streams stand the ruined villages of *§Charwa*, 4½; *§Bundee*, 8; *Kemaporwa*, 7; soon after which we enter

## THE HURDA PERGUNNAH,

Which produces an annual revenue of £1,400, and was in 1844 placed under the protection of the British government, for the support of the Gwalior Contingent, which mutinied in 1857, and joined the rebels; and at the end of the 6th mile we arrive at the town of

### §HURDA.

Territory, Neewar (Neemar). District, Hurda. Civil Authority, Assistant Political Agent at Mundlairsir. Bazaar, well supplied.

Thence pass *§Charkaura*, 8½; *§Kotra*, 12 miles; bazaar, well supplied, standing on the Gunjil river; and we enter

THE SAUGOR AND NEBUDDA TERRITORY (Route 66), and also

## THE HOSHUNGABAD DISTRICT (HUSHUNGABAD, HUSANABAD),

So called from its founder, *Hoshung*, and *bad*, "city," which has an area of 1,916 square miles; population 242,641, consisting of several castes. It is so fertile that it is appropriately termed, the garden of Central India, and possesses coal, which is considerably superior to that procured from the N. of England, but as the mines are very distant from the sea-coast they have not been much worked. It is under the control of the Lieutenant-Governor of the North Western Provinces.

### HISTORICAL REMINISCENCES:—

1483. Founded by Hoshung Shah, king of Malwa who was buried here, but his ashes have since been removed to Mandoo.

1563. Akbar took possession of it. Bestowed upon the Nawaub of Bhopal, after the fall of the empire.

1796. The Rájá of Nagpore took possession of it, But shortly afterwards the Nawaub of Bhopal recaptured it.

1807. The Raja of Nagpore regained it, and in 1818, he ceded it to the British government.

Thence along a good road, over a level, well-cultivated country; cross, by a good ford, the above stream, whose banks are steep, and at the end of 10 miles, we arrive at the town of

### †§SEEONEE (Seoni).

Territory, Under the Government of the North Western Provinces. Civil Authority, Collector at Hushungabad. Bazaar, well supplied.

Then cross 3 *nullahs*; pass *§Suttoorkaira*; *§Rajora*; both situated in open ground, amidst an undulating country; pass on to *§Bugwarra*, 8½; provisions only procurable by notice; then cross 3 *nullahs*; pass *§Sonekaira*; *§Ruikara*; *§Dooloorra* (Doolooria), 7; Civil Authority, Collector at Hushungabad; good encamping ground; this place stands on the *Huttaree* river; then pass *§Bondee Kaira*; *§Sawukaira*; *§Rohuna*; cross the *Kollar River*, 9; thence pass on to *§Gowya*; *§Papurtal*; then cross 4 *nullahs*, and proceed along a good road, and at the end of the fifth mile, we arrive at the large walled town of

**HOSHUNGABAD (Hushungabad).**

Territory. Under the Government of the North Western Provinces. Collectorate of Hushungabad. Civil Authority, Resident Collector. Military Authority, Officer in command. Military Station, small Cantonment to the E., at which the British troops of the Saugor division are generally stationed. Civil Station. Encamping ground on the banks of the Nerbudda, E. of Ballagunjee,  $\frac{1}{2}$  mile. Travellers' bungalow. Bazaar, well supplied. Post Office.

DAWKA, see Table of Distances, Bengal Presidency.

This place, the capital of a district, stands on the left bank of the *Nerbudda* river, here 900 yds. wide, and which frequently inundates the surrounding country in the monsoon; it is not fordable opposite to the town, as at the shallowest part, when at the lowest, it is 5 to 6 feet deep, flows over an irregular, rocky bed, swarms with the long-snouted and bull-mouthed alligators, and has no less than 13 ghats or fords over it, within 12 or 14 miles from this place, all of which are passable until spring; the nearest one to the town is 3 feet deep. It contains a quadrangular ground-planned fort, with high walls. The houses are scattered and irregularly built.

HISTORICAL REMINISCENCE:—  
1857. Here Col. Mc. Causland defeated 5,000 rebels, took their baggage, magazine, and guns.

**ROUTE 69.****ASSEERGURH TO HUSHUNGABAD, VIA KHUNDWA.**DISTANCE 152 $\frac{1}{2}$  MILES.

ROUTES.	Distances of Stages.	
	Miles.	Fur.
Asseergurh to Borgaum, via Route 68 ..	12	6
Khundwa .....	14	5
Jawoor .....	10	2
Sungjee Pimpleea .....	13	6
Hursoda .....	9	2
Charwa .....	11	5
Hushungabad, via Route 68 .....	80	5
	152	7

Leave *Asseergurh* (Route 13); proceed, via Route 68, to *Borgaum*, (Route 68); thence along a good cart-road; pass \* *Puchamba*, 4; \* *Kassree*, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; \* *Jambee*, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; then cross the rivers *Uba* and *Wuna*, 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; with easy banks and stony bed, and 1 mile beyond stands *Khundwa*; Civil Authority, Assistant Political Agent at *Mundlaisir*; bazaar, well supplied; spring of excellent water,  $\frac{1}{2}$  mile N.; thence through an open, partially-cultivated country; pass *\$Shara*, 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; then along dense jungle to *\$Jawoor*, 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; pass *\$Pimpulkote*, 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; *\$Mysaica*, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; *\$Somegaum*, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; cross the *Sookree* river, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ , which rises in lat. 25°, long. 73° 24', flows W. for 130 miles, through *Godwar* and *Jodhpoor*, and falls into the *Loonee* river, in lat. 25° 2', long. 71° 41', with sandy bed, and banks easily accessible for carts; thence proceed through dense jungle to *\$Sungajee*; *Pimpleea*, 4; cross the *Tawa* river; thence across a jungly country

to *\$Hursoda*, 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; then cross the *Nachuk* river, 1 with easy banks and pebbly bed; proceed along a good cart-road to *\$Peerplane*, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; *\$Charwa*, 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; and thence, via Route 68, to the town of *Hushungabad* (Hushungabad), (Route 68).

**ROUTE 70.**

Proceed S. by W.

**ASSEERGURH TO JAULNA, VIA ADJUNTA (AJAYANTI, AJUNTA), AND BOORHAMPOOR (BURHAMPU).**DISTANCE 131 $\frac{1}{2}$  MILES.

ROUTES.	Distances of Stages.	
	Miles.	Fur.
Asseergurh to Boorhampoor (Burhampur), via Route 63 .....	12	0
Echapor .....	14	1
Eduabad .....	10	2
Bodur .....	15	1
Samrode .....	14	2
Jambool .....	10	0
Adjunta S. Gate .....	9	7
Wakree .....	12	1
Kootalla .....	10	2
Pangree or Kundulga river .....	13	1
Jaulna Petta, N. end .....	10	5
	131	6

Leave *Asseergurh* (Route 13); proceed, via Route 52, to *Boorhampoor*, 12 (Route 52); then through the town to the S. or *Sikarpur Gate*, 2; cross the *Tapti* river, here  $\frac{1}{2}$  mile wide, sandy bottom, and soon after we enter

**THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY**

(Described fully in Hand Book to Madras), and

**THE NIZAM'S DOMINIONS (Route 52);**

And at the end of 4 $\frac{1}{2}$  miles, reach the town of *\$Shakapoor*; thence along an indifferent road, through low jungle, pass *\$Dhapoor*, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; *\$Shapoor*, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; both very picturesquely situated, close to mango and plantain *topes* (groves); cross the \* *Damnee* river, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; with sandy bottom, and but little water; pass *\$Echapor*, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; then cross two *nullals*, 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; also another *nullah*,  $\frac{1}{2}$ ; and the *Poorna* river, 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; steep left bank, sandy bottom, but little water, and crossed by a ford and ferry; good encamping ground on the banks, on which also stands an old *Serai*; thence along a good road to *Eduabad*; and we soon enter

THE COLLECTORATE OF CANDEISH (KANDISH) (Route 5); proceed through thin jungle; pass *\$Urtula* (Hurtalla), 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; *\$Singarkaira*, 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; *\$Joonooma*, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ , standing on the *Bhog* river; *\$Oojanee*, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; *\$Badar*, 4; *\$Euttee*, 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; *\$Betavund Chota*, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; *\$Deusgaum*, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; *\$Byrakhaira*, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; cross a river to *\$Samrode*, 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; also the *Kang* river, and thence proceed to *\$Tulygaum*, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; cross the *Wago* river to *Singo'a*, 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; then over the *Kurak*, river 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ , stony bottom, and encamping ground on the banks; pass *\$Jambool*, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; pass through thin jungle to *\$Pardapoor*, 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; *\$Tanna*,  $\frac{1}{2}$ ; and  $\frac{1}{2}$  mile brings us to the *Foot of the Ajunta Ghât*; thence proceed to

the *Summit*, 1½; enter the N. gate of the town of *Ajunta*, 1½ (Route 52); proceed through it, and leave by the S. gate, ½; then cross the *Wagor* river to *Rajinee*, ½; cross a *nullah*, 2; to *Diris*, ½; recross the *Wagor* river, ½; to an *ascent*, 5½; thence to a *descent*, ½; and pass on to *Koda*, 4½; *Anca*, 1½; *W. kree*, 4; then cross the *Jeage* river, ½; and proceed to *Duggurwarree*, 3½; *Bairee*, 2½; *Baboolgaum*, 2½; *Kooda'ee*, 1½; then cross the *Kailva* river, ½; *Barunjalla*, 3½; *Chota Naillee*, 2½; then cross the *oorra* river to *Burra Naillee*, ½; pass *Pullakaisa*, 3½; *Peepulgaum*, 1½; *L. neegaum*, 2½; *Pangree*, 5, standing on the *Kunw'ga* river; *Mang-Devulgaum*, 2½; *Peepulgaum*, 1½; then recross the *Kundulga* river, 4½; and 2½ miles further brings us to the N. end of *Jau'na Pellah* (Route 57).

## ROUTE 71.

Proceed S.W. by W.

### ASSEERGURH TO MALLIGAUM (MALEGAINW).

DISTANCE 143½ MILES.

ROUTES.	Distances of Stages.	
	Miles.	Fur.
Asseergurh to Muswa, via Route 67 ....	95	3
Boree River .....	7	0
Babra .....	8	6
Borkond .....	9	7
Jhorega .....	11	1
Malligaum Cantonment .....	13	0
	143	1

Leave *Asseergurh* (Route 73), proceed via Route 57, to *Muswa*, 93½ (Route 57); thence pass along a good cart-road to *Meo* and *Teo*, 3½; cross a *nullah*, at which some delay takes place in crossing during the monsoon; pass *Gonderkaira*, 2½; cross the *Boree* river, 1½, here 85 yards broad, with sandy bed, and encamping ground on the bank, near a pagoda, and the hamlet of the *Pempree*, standing ½ mile to the right; then pass *Shawega*, 2½; *Bola*, 1½; *Dolee*, 2; *Babra*, ½; encamping ground E.; then cross the *Bokree* river, here 180 yards wide, sandy bed, and in crossing which some delay takes place in the monsoon; pass over some difficult *nullahs* to *Borkund* (Borkond), 9½; encamping ground, N.W.; *Jhorega*, 11½. Notice the Jain Temple, small, ancient, and curious, put together with mortar, and composed of stones laid together. The outside elaborately carved, and the inside very unique. *Arvi*, with a travellers' bungalow, stands 100 paces on the left of the road; thence there is a branch road to *Dhoolia* (Dhulen); cross a bridged *nullah* to *Chikula*, 8; travellers' bungalow; large tank, ½ mile S.; encamping ground, N.E.; this place stands in a valley on the high road from Bombay to Mhow; thence along a good made road proceed up the *Durrugaum Ghât*, 4½, which is steep, but rather short; pass *Durrugaum Dayni*, 1½; cross the *Masum* river, ½, here 120 yards broad. Boats ply across it in the rains; then cross two *nullahs* to the Cantonment of *Malligaum* (Malegainw) (Route 59).

## ROUTE 72.

Proceed N.W.

### ASSEERGURH TO MANDOO, VIA AKBURPOOR.

DISTANCE 121½ MILES.

ROUTES.	Distances of Stages.	
	Miles.	Fur.
Asseergurh to Bogaum, via Route 58 ..	12	6
Pundana .....	8	6
Sirbal (Serola) .....	12	6
Bheekgaum .....	11	3½
Deola (Furrabaz) .....	7	4½
Mooltan .....	10	6
Kusrode (Chota Kusrawut) .....	10	0
Akburpoor .....	11	4
Gurra .....	15	3
Nalcha .....	14	4
Mandoo .....	6	0
	121	3

Leave *Asseergurh* (Route 13), proceed, via Route 58, to *Borgun*, 1½ (Route 58); and we soon enter

### THE MALWA TERRITORY (Route 8);

Cross the *Sookta* river and several *nullahs*; then along a bad road, winding between hills, ravines, and deep jungle, and leading into a well-cultivated country passable for guns, but carts experience great difficulty; pass *Balkan*, 6½; *Raitea*, nearly 1 mile, about 1½ mile from which stands a hilly range; *Padana*, 1½; encamping ground, S.; cross the *Gorica* river, 1½; to *Gobria*, 1½; *Kolate*, 2½; *Unjaree*, 2½; *Sirsode*, 4½; cross several *nullahs* to *Sirbal* (Serola), 5, a small brick fort; encamping ground; thence the road becomes stony and bad to *Borka*, 3½, standing on the *Mullargattee* river; pass through an open country to *Poonasia*, 1½; thence between dense jungle and hills to *Taim'a*, 5½, both deserted hamlets; and 1½ mile beyond stands the town of

### § BHEEKUNGAUM (Bheekunghaum).

Territory, Central India. District, Malwa. Civil Authority, Resident at Indore, 60 miles. Political Agent at Mundlalsir. Encamping ground, W. Bazaar, well supplied. Telegraph station at Indore, 60 miles. The Peon's (messenger) charge for conveying the despatch is 2 Annas, (3d.) per mile from every Telegraph Office.

This large, walled, ruined town, was formerly of considerable importance, and belongs to Holkar's family. Thence proceed along a sandy, stony, and bad cart-road, through dense jungle; pass the deserted hamlets of *Kaidia*, 3½; *Padurlea*, 1½; cross the *Hacail* river, here 100 yds. broad, with stony bed, and very difficult for carts, to *Deola* (Furrabaz), 2½; pass on the left *Peeplye*, standing 400 yds. from the road; proceed to *Chooree*, 3½; and soon after we enter the

DHAR STATE (Route 9), and 5½ miles beyond stands the town of

### § MOOLTAN.

Encamping ground, N. Bazaar, well supplied. Telegraph station at Indore.

This place, which is now gradually falling into ruins, was formerly of considerable importance. Then proceed along an undulating road through dense jungle, interspersed with spots of cultivated land; cross the Bada river, 4, here 100 yds. broad, with rocky bed, and a stream 20 yds. wide, 4 feet deep; also several nullahs, to § *Kurrode* (Chota Kusarawnt), 6; pass \* *Bheelgaum*, 4½; § *Balsamund*, 3½; and 4 miles farther brings us to the large village of

### † § **AKBURPOOR.**

Encamping ground. Travellers' bungalow Bazaar, well supplied. Boats ply across the Nerbudda river, here 100 yds. wide, with rocky bed and steep banks, practicable for cattle and carts.

#### ATTRACTIONS.—Some fine buildings.

This place is situated on the S. bank of the Nerbudda river (Route 3), and 10 miles E. stands the large town of *Mhyisr* (Route 75); thence proceed along a good road, cross by ford (the best in the stream both for carts and cattle, and fordable from January to June) the Nerbudda river; pass § *Chota Khul*; § *Burra Khul*, 3; § *Damnade*, 4½; § *Gogjala*, 1½; \* *Gurra*, 7½, a deserted hamlet, but having a Bheel (Bhil), Chowkee, and travellers' bungalow; thence through dense jungle to *Juhangeepoor*, 2½, situated on the right bank of the Kurum river; thence through a level country to the *Dewee Ghat*, 2½; *Samrode Ghat*, 3½; pass \* *Kolapoor*, 2½; and 3½ miles beyond stands the picturesque town of

### § **NALCHA.**

Encamping ground N., on the bank of the Mulgunga Tank. Bazaar, well supplied. Telegraph Station at Indore.

ATTRACTIONS.—The ruins of several magnificent edifices erected by the King of Malwa (Mahomed Khilji), who reigned from 1435 to 1469, but especially the structure in which Sir John Malcolm resided, and from which, not long since, a tigress and her cubs were expelled, they having taken possession of one of the most beautiful apartments.

This once celebrated place stands on the S. of the rich open Malwa table land, in a most romantic locality, and extends N.; close to it flows a feeder of the Chumbul or Nerbudda; thence proceed along a rugged cart-road to a descent, 5 miles; pass up a slippery causeway to an ascent of 200 yds., and 1 mile farther brings us to the Delhi gateway, constructed in the walled fortifications of the town of

### § **MANDOO (Mandu).**

Political Agent at Mundlaisir. Bazaar, well supplied. Telegraph Station at Indore, 38 miles.

ATTRACTIONS.—The ruined edifices, some of which are most superb, lie scattered about in all directions.—The *Jama Masjid* (Jumma Masjid), or Great Mosque, whose area comprises a terrace which is ascended by a wide handsome flight of stone steps. It is roofless, has a square ground plan on each side, with a low, deep gallery, supported on ranges of lofty pillars. Its appearance is extremely beautiful, although the architecture is rather heavy and inelegant. Gateways.—On a marble slab over one of the principal entrances is an inscription recording the name of Akbar, and the date of his occupation of this place. The *Hoshung Ghori* (King of Malwa) Mausoleum, also a superb and massive white marble structure, stands in a superb court, in which is erected a lofty gallery, supported upon elaborately-sculptured columns, and in a slated roof chamber stands that sultan's sarcophagus. The *Baz Bhadur Palace*, erected by that King of Malwa, is a magnificent pile of ruins, which has rapidly decayed, owing to the roots of the *Pipal*, *Bar*, *Caper*, and other trees having rent asunder the masonry. Messrs Day and Son, lithographers to Her Majesty, published, in 1857, some well-finished and faithful views of several of these Mandoo structures. The Tanks which supplied this place with water are very numerous, and have been rapidly filled up by vegetation.

Sporting.—Tiger hunting may be enjoyed at this place with great *éclat*, as those animals absolutely infest every nook and corner of the neighbourhood, and have frequently been known to carry away many a trooper when riding in advance of his corps.

This town, the ancient capital of Malwa, is situated about 15 miles N. of the right bank of the Nerbudda river (Route 3), enclosed by ramparts erected on the brow of the insulated table land, having a circuit of not less than 37 miles, extending 8 miles beyond the Vindhya range, and being separated from the Malwa table land by an unequal, rugged, abrupt valley.

## ROUTE 73.

Proceed N.N.W.

ASSEERGURH TO MHOW.

DISTANCE NEARLY 124½ MILES.

ROUTES.	Distances of Stages.	
	Miles.	Fur.
Asseergurh to Akburpoor, via Route 72	85	4
Sirsoda .....	11	7½
Kurum River .....	10	3½
Mhow Cantonment .....	16	4½
	124	2½

Leave *Asseergurh* (Route 13), proceed, *via* Route 72, to *§ Akburpoor*, 85½ miles, (Route 72; then cross the *Nerbudda* river; thence along a good road over a rocky, mountainous, dense, jungly country, to *§ Damungaum*, 4½; pass *§ Sirsoda*, 7½ miles, standing on the *Kurum* river, here 160 yards broad, 9 feet deep, with stony bed and approaches; cross 16 *nul ahs*, and at the end of 10½ miles pass the *Bheel* (Bhil), hamlets of *§ Dereah*; *§ Goojree*; *§ Doogree*; *§ Louva Junee*; then ascend the *Bikaneer* and *Ghara Ghats*, practicable for carts, and we soon reach *Manpoor* (Maupoor), 3½ miles; thence the road passes between jungle and mountains for 4½ miles; then along good ground, but which becomes very swampy in the monsoon; cross 13 *nul ahs*, all of which are shallow, and the hill torrents are soon fordable after the rains; also the *Kurum* river, here 35 yards broad and 5 feet deep, with gravelly approaches and rocky bed; then cross the *Chumbul* river, here 16 yards broad and 4½ feet deep, with stony approaches and bed, and at the end of 13 miles we arrive at the cantonments of *§ Mhow* (Route 8).

## ROUTE 74.

ASSEERGURH TO MHOW, *VIA* MUNDLAISIR AND JAM GHAT.

DISTANCE 102½ MILES.

ROUTES.	Distances of Stages.	
	Miles.	Fur.
Asseergurh to Deola, <i>via</i> Route 72.....	53	3
Mooltan.....	10	6
Mundlaisir.....	14	2½
Soomakaira.....	8	3
Mhow.....	15	6
	102	4½

Leave *Asseergurh* (Route 13), proceed, *via* Route 72, to *§ Deola*, 53½, (Route 72); thence along a very bad road to *§ Chondae*, 5½; then through a jungly, hilly country; pass *§ Tamia*, 3½; *§ Hirampoer*, 2½; *§ Mooltan*, ½, (Route 72); cross the *Anna* river; pass on to *Kamkaira*, 2½; encamping ground amidst trees, on the banks of the above stream, here 90 yards broad, with easy banks; pass *§ Sangree*, ½; through thin jungle to *§ Dhaba*, 1½; thence the country becomes open to *Kurunda Warree*, 2½, standing on open ground; cross the *Veyda* river, here 220 yards broad, with high banks, rocky bed, and as no boats ply considerable delay takes place during the rains, to *§ Kamgaum*, 4½; proceed to *§ Bukungaum*, 1½; *§ Mogawa*, ½; *§ Mukunkaira*, 2; then cross the *Nerbudda* river (Route 3), and we enter

The *INDORE TERRITORY* (Route 8), and at the end of ½ mile we arrive at the large walled town of

### § MUNDLAISIR.

Territory, Indore. Civil Authority, Resident Political Agent and Resident at Indore. Military Authority, Officer in Command at Indore. Military station. Formerly a cantonment of British troops

was kept here on the N. bank of the river; they were withdrawn, and a body of Nimar police and cavalry were posted here, who rebelled in 1857, and the British troops have been replaced. Civil Station. Travellers' bungalow. Bazaar, well supplied. Post Office. Telegraph Station at Mhow, 30 miles. Boats ply across the *Nerbudda*. Population 2,000. Elevation 600 feet.

FOOT.—A well constructed masonry stronghold.

This large walled town, which stands on the right bank of the *Nerbudda* river, here 500 yards wide, unfordable, ferried over during the greater part of the year, but fordable with much difficulty in the spring. Half a mile higher up there is a deep but rapid ford for *unladen* cattle in the hot weather. If an officer is proceeding with a detachment of troops, an orderly should be sent on to *secure* boats, which, although spacious, are unwieldy, but will carry cattle and baggage. The navigation of the river from this place to the sea is 80 miles, and up the stream to *Dhadree*, 53 miles. About 5 miles to the W. stands the town of *Mheysir* (Mhysir); thence pass on to *§ Jemaraja*, 2½; *Sangee*, 1½; *§ Wurda*, 2½; *§ Soomakaira*; here is a pretty but small *Gurhee*; *§ Kullala* (Killora) 5½; thence proceeded up an abrupt ascent, along a narrow winding road for 2 miles, which then becomes rocky and bad; ascend the *Jam Ghat*, ½, which is very difficult for guns, wheeled carriages, and laden cattle; thence through a hilly, jungly country to *§ Jam*, 2½; bazaar, well supplied; encamping ground S.W. of the Fort, a small structure, situated on the banks of the *Chorud* river, 2½; which cross at four different places, also six *nullahs*, to *§ Peepul*, 2½; *§ Wassee* (Bassee), ½; thence along a good road, through low jungle and ravines; pass *§ Burgoonda*, 2½; bazaar, well supplied. Encamping ground. Telegraph station at Indore, 19 miles; thence along an undulating valley, interspersed with hills, from 1 to 3 miles distant; pass *§ Asseepoorra*, 2½; *§ Godrea*, 3; and 2½ miles beyond stands the town of *§ Mhow* (Route 8).

## ROUTE 75.

ASSEERGURH TO MANDOO, *VIA* MUNDLAISIR AND MHEYSIR (MHSYR).

DISTANCE ABOUT 113½ MILES.

ROUTES.	Distances of Stages.	
	Miles.	Fur.
Asseergurh to Mundlaisir, <i>via</i> Route 74.....	78	2½
Mheysir (Mhsyr).....	5	0
Garra (Gurra).....	10	0
Mandoo, <i>via</i> Route 72.....	20	4
	113	6½

Leaving *Asseergurh* (Route 13), proceed, *via* Route 74, to *§ Mundlaisir*, 78½; thence along a good road through a fine, undulating country for 5 miles, to the town of

### MHSYR (Mheysir).

Territory, Central India. District, Malwa. Civil Authority, Political Agent at Mundlaisir, Resident at Indore. Bazaar, well supplied. Telegraph Station at Indore.

**ATTRACTIONS.**—The Temples, which are well worth inspection.

Then pass on to *Garra* (Gurra), 10, (Route 72); and thence, *via* Route 72, to *Mandoo*.

## ROUTE 76.

The most direct and shortest Route from  
**ASSEERGURH TO MHOW, VIA BURWAI  
FERRY AND SIMROLE GHAT.**

DISTANCE ABOUT 98½ MILES.

ROUTES.	Distances of Stages.	
	Miles	Fur.
Asseergurh to Borgaum, <i>via</i> Route 58.....	12	6
Roostumpoor .....	6	6
Deesgaum .....	13	6
Dhangaum .....	14	2½
Burwai .....	13	0
Bulwarra .....	11	7
Rasee .....	8	6
Duttoda.....	8	6
Mhow .....	8	4
	98	3½

Leave *Asseergurh* (Route 13); proceed, *via* Route 58, to *Borgaum* (Route 5); then cross the *\*Sookta* river, 1½; pass along a good road, kept annually in repair, to *\*Koomlee*, 2½; *\*Roostumpoor*, 3½; encamping ground, N.E.; thence along thick jungle; cross the *Gorua* river, ½, to *\*Mookulgaum*, 3½; *\*Chargaum*, 2½; *\*Kavea*, 2½; then cross *bad* river, 2½, which is forded no less than 4 times in this stage, and practicable for carts; to *\*Deesgaum*, ½; encamping ground, S.E.; travellers' bungalow; thence along an open country, cultivated, and interspersed with thin jungle and low hills, near the road; pass *\*Dorwa* (Doorawa), 9½; *\*Bhootia*, 4; *\*Dhangaum*, ½; encamping ground, N.; *\*Bamburda*, 1½; *\*Bavea*, 2½; then cross *Kurut* river, 1; also the *Bhag*, 2½, both with stony beds and easy fords; pass *\*Saindur* (Sinawud), 1; *\*Moghur*, 3½; then cross the *Nerbudda* river, 1, here 50 yds. wide, with thick jungle on its banks, ferried all the year round, with boats plying, to *\*Burwa*, ¼, 1½; travellers' bungalow; *\*Sairia*, ½; *\*Nandia*, ½; *\*Vae*, 2½; *\*Dombria*, 1½; *\*Korwad*, 3½; cross the *Sorut* river, 1½, to *Bulwarra*, ½; then ascend the stony *Burreeka* Ghat, 170 yds. long, 2½; cross by a ford the *Chovar* river, 3½, here 80 yds. wide, small stony bottom, sloping bank, and water in it all the year round; thence ascend the *Bhootes* Ghat, 1½; by a gradual ascent of 500 yds., having hills on the right, and a steep descent on the left, the road along which is now good, but was formerly covered with ledges of rocks and loose stones, pass on to the *Koolar* river, which cross, as well as two nullahs, to *\*Bae*, 1; situated below the *Simrole* Ghat, which ascend by two easy and gradual ascents; then over a very good cart-road, through a slightly-undulating, open, and partially-cultivated country, to *Simrose*, 3½; thence the road leads along the banks of the *Choura* *Khal* river, which flows between hills covered with dense jungle, and at the end of 8 miles we reach the large town of

## § DUTTODA.

Territory, Central India. District. *Malwa*. Civil Authority, Resident at Indore; Political Assistant at Mundlairsir. Bazaar, well supplied. Market, Mondays.

This large town, which belongs to the Holkar family, stands on the *Kavara* river. Thence cross by ford the *Gumber* (Gumbhir) river, which rises N. of the *Vindhya* Range, 7 miles from Mhow, in lat. 22° 30', long. 75° 51', flows N. for 75 miles, and falls into the *Sepra* river on the right. It is crossed 16 miles from its source by the Route from Mhow to Indore, by a good ford, with a bed 40 yds. wide, steep banks, and gravelly bottom, with water in it all the year round. About 65 miles from its source it is ferried over by the Route from Baitool (Baitul) to Neemuch, where its bed is 50 yds. wide, stream 15, and 1 foot deep in the dry season, with sandy and rocky bottom, steep banks cut into ravines, which flows under the walls of *Goojur* *Kaira*, and, at the end of 1½ mile, we enter the town of *\*Mhow* (Route 8). Carts can travel along the whole of this Route. Servants are in attendance at all the travellers' bungalows, and good *Seral* will be found at the halting places.

## ROUTE 77.

Proceed N. by W.

**ASSEERGURH TO OJJEIN, VIA MHOW AND  
INDORE.**

DISTANCE ABOUT 149 MILES.

ROUTES.	Distances of Stages.	
	Miles	Fur.
Asseergurh to Mhow, <i>via</i> Route 73 .....	98	3½
Indore (Indoor, Indur) .....	13	6
Solesunda .....	12	6
Peeplee .....	12	2
Oojain, N.W. Gate.....	11	6
	148	7½

Leave *Asseergurh* (Route 13), proceed, *via* Route 73, to *\*Mhow*, 98½ miles; thence along an excellent road, which becomes bad and soft in the monsoon, and we soon enter the

INDORE TERRITORY (Route 8), pass *\*Serada* (Secada), 2½; *\*Hirneakaree*; cross a nullah, 1, to *\*Peeplee*, ½; *\*Peora*, 1½; *\*Raon*, 1½; thence pass over a ridge of rising ground, which stretches forth from the left to the N., interspersed with raised knobs, or mounds of earth, having another on the right, which extends to the E.; pass *\*Bejulpur*, 2½, standing about ½ mile to the right of the road; then cross the *Kan* (Kand) river, 1½, which rises N. of the *Vindhya* Range, 8 miles E. of Mhow, in lat. 22° 30', long. 75° 51', flows N. through a very fertile country; passes the city of Indore, where it is joined by the *Sirsooty*, then flows N.E. for about 19 miles, passes the town of *Samer*, falls into the *Ghully* river, after a course of 45 miles. On this route it is crossed about 12 miles from its source by a good ford, having one foot depth of water in it



in the dry season; thence along an undulating cultivated country for  $1\frac{1}{2}$  mile, and we arrive at the large town of

### †† INDORE.

**Territory, Holkar's District, Indore.** Civil Authority, Resident at the British Residency, 1 mile distant. Military Authority, Officer in command. Military Station. Civil Station. Encamping ground near the British Resident's bungalow; shape, nearly a square, 1,000 yds. long, with an area of .16 acres, and having a *picturesque* appearance. Travellers' bungalow. Bazaar, well supplied. Post Office. Population, 15,000. Elevation, 1,998 feet above the sea. Houses, badly built of sun-dried bricks, roofed with clumsy tiles on bamboos, in irregular winding streets.

**ATTRACTIONS.**—The basaltic mosques; Brahminical Temples, washed with lime; Holkar's palace, a plain structure, without any pretension to architectural beauty. The British Residency, situated at the E. end, stands in a park, surrounded with groves and gardens.

#### HISTORICAL REMINISCENCES:—

A.D.

1767. Allia Bae (the widow of Mulhar Rao Holkar) erected it.

1801. Scindia plundered it.

1804. The British took possession of it, but in

1805, restored to Holkar's family.

1857. In December, Holkar's troops rebelled, but were disarmed by the British troops.

Eight rebels were here blown from the guns. The Raja of Amjherra and his minister both tried here for rebellion, and condemned to be hung, which was carried into execution at Mundree, on the 19th September.

1858. The Raja of Singheera hung here for rebellion.

This large picturesque-looking town, the capital of the Holkar Territory, is situated on a plain on the left bank of the river *Kuthi*. The large British Military Station of Mhow is 13 miles distant, and Old Indore (*Jannah*) stands on the right bank of the same river.

Thence proceed through an undulating and rising country; pass § *Nurnul* (Neerwul), 4; § *Borasilla*,  $1\frac{1}{2}$ ; § *Alitasa*,  $2\frac{1}{2}$ ; here a low ridge intersects the road; pass § *Solesunda*,  $1\frac{1}{2}$ ; § *Turana*, 4 miles; soon after we enter

**THE GWALIOR, OR SCINDIA TERRITORY (Route 8);** § *Kujana*, 1; § *Samair* (Sainwair),  $2\frac{1}{2}$  miles; good encamping ground; travellers' bungalow; bazaar, small, and well supplied. Then cross the *Kan* river,  $\frac{1}{2}$ . Here is a good ford, with 1 foot of water in the stream in the dry season; pass § *Peeplee*,  $4\frac{1}{2}$  miles; thence proceed through a level country, over a good road, except near the first Ghât of the *Seepra*, but very bad for carts, to § *Dandia*,  $5\frac{1}{2}$ ; § *Gowla*, 1 mile; then cross the *Seepra* river by a rocky rugged ford, 100 yds. wide. This stream rises N. of the Vindhya Range, 11 miles E. of Peepulda, in lat.  $22^{\circ} 37'$ , long.  $76^{\circ} 12'$ ; flows windingly N.W., through a fertile country,

and 40 miles from its source is joined on the left by the *Kamid*, then passes the towns of Oojein and Mahidpoor, and falls into the *Chumbul* on the right, in lat.  $23^{\circ} 54'$ , long.  $75^{\circ} 28'$ , after a course of 120 miles. Twenty-six miles from its source it is crossed twice by ford from Mhow to Mahidpoor; 6 miles from Oojein, it is crossed by a rugged rocky ford, 100 yds. wide. Four miles from that city, on the route from Agra to Mhow, it is re-crossed by a ford, the bed is rocky for 100 yds. wide, with steep banks, cut into ravines at the ford (Ghât) 20 yds. wide, and  $\frac{1}{2}$  foot deep. At Bowlea, 20 miles from its source, it is crossed on the route from Mhow to Saugor, which is 15 yds. wide, with sandy bed. It is crossed near Mahidpoor, on the route from Neemuch, by a ferry, part of which town was washed away by the overflowing of its banks in 1821. There is a popular belief that the waters of a deep tank, close to this stream, at Oojein, vary in flavour according to the season of the year, for example:—In summer it tastes of *sharbat* (sherbet); milk in winter; and honey in spring; but which is easily accounted for, for no devotees partake of it until it has passed through the hands of the Brahmans, who are supported by the donations of the credulous natives, who much frequent this place; thence proceed, pass § *Kanakaira*,  $2\frac{1}{2}$ ; cross the *Seepra* river; proceed through a level and partially-cultivated country for  $1\frac{1}{2}$  mile, to the S. gate of the large town of

### § OOJEIN (UJJAIN, UJJAYANI, AUJIN, UJJAIN,

OWJAIN, UJAIN, OWJEIN, UJJAYANA),

And the Ozoana of Ptolemy.

**Territory, Gwalior (or Scindia's).** Civil Authority, Resident at Indore. Encamping ground W., on the left bank of the *Seepra* river. Travellers' bungalow. Bazaars: the principal one extends the entire length of a wide street, full of two-storied houses, the basements of which are converted into shops, and the upper stories into dwellings. The whole are well supplied. Telegraph Station at Indore. Post Office. Houses are built of brick and wood, roofed with tiles, have lined terraces, and are crowded together. Shape: It is built in the form of an oblong, surrounded by a stone wall, and defended with round towers. Circumference, 6 miles.

**COMMERCE.**—The principal trade consists in cotton fabrics, European and Chinese wares, imported from Surat; and the exports are pearls, diamonds, and opium, the *staple* article, and which is grown all about the district.

**DAWKES.**—See Table of Distances.

**ATTRACTIONS.**—The ruined unfinished palaces, the materials of which are excellent, and lead to the supposition that they originally belonged to some ancient Hindû temple; the four mosques, Hindû temples; the tanks, well supplied with water, one of which is a superb structure; Scindia's palace is a very large edifice, of mean exterior, and having close to it a curious ancient gate, the remains of the Vikramaditya fort; the Observatory, erected by Jai Singh, the enlightened Rajah of Jeypoor

(Mahomed Shah), minister from 1719 to 1748, is situated at the S. end; the gardens of Dowlat Rao (Maharaj) Bagh, Carpenter, Rajah Mal, Baizi Bai, &c., the finest of which appear to have been laid out and planted by Mussulmans; the ruins of the ancient capital of Malwa stand 1 mile N., and, according to native tradition, is believed to have been destroyed by a *shower of earth*, as a Divine punishment for the iniquity of its inhabitants, but in all probability, such arose from the inundation of the *Seepra* river, as it frequently overflows its banks. The walls of this ruined city are unimpaired, therefore its destruction could not have been effected by an earthquake.

#### HISTORICAL REMINISCENCES:—

B.C.

325. Bindusaro, King of Patilipura (Patna) sent Piyadaso (Asoka or Dhaumasko) the grandson of the celebrated Chandragupta, as viceroy to this place, as an honourable post of banishment.

157. The Buddhist high priest (Dhammarh Kito) proceeded, with 40,000 persons of his persuasion, to lay the foundation stone of the great temple at Anuradhapura in Ceylon.

57. Vikramaditya (Kikramajit) reigned here, at which period this city was in the zenith of its glory; so celebrated a monarch was Vikramaditya, that the Samvat era dates from his rule.

His son, Chandrusen, ruled over Hindustan.

A.D.

1310. The Mussulmans took possession of it.

1387. The Dilawar Ghorl, Viceroy of the Patan Delhi Sultan, declared himself independent, and the government of Malwa was carried on at Dhar, and then at Mandoo (Mandu).

1561. Akbar held it.

18th century. The Marattas considered it as the capital of Scindia's territory.

1810. Doulut Rao removed from his seat of government to the hill fort of Gwalior.

1858. The troops under the Princess Bazeza Bae of Gwalior, left that Princess, mutilated, seized the magazine and guns, and joined the rebels.

This city, considered as one of the sacred towns of the Hindus, and their *geographical meridian*, on account of its having an Observatory, stands on the right bank of the *Seepra* river, which 5 miles to the N. flows off into two channels round an oval-formed rocky eminence, on which stands an unfinished ruined palace, which island was supposed to have formerly been united to the left bank of the river by two bridges, one of which has been destroyed; the other, however, still remains unimpaired, and near which are some *singular works*, adorned by an arcade, which have been used to divert the stream into the walled enclosure, where there was originally a garden, in which fountains played. It is only open on the S. end, all the others being belted round with groves and beautiful gardens.

## ROUTE 78.

Proceed N.N.W.

ASSEERGURH TO NEEMUCH, VIA MHOW, NOYLE, KACHRODE, AND MUNDISSOOR.

DISTANCE ABOUT 254½ MILES.

ROUTES.	Distances of Stages.	
	Miles	Fur.
Asseergurh to Mhow <i>via</i> Route 73.....	98	3½
Burra Baitma.....	15	0
Deypaldoor.....	12	4
Assowda.....	11	6
Byroo Puchlana.....	14	0
Khajakaيرة.....	11	0
Kuchrode.....	10	7
Nulla near Burrowdes.....	10	0
Jowra.....	9	4
Dodur Dookur.....	9	6
Duttowda Burra.....	11	1
Mundissoor.....	9	6
Mulhargurh.....	16	4
Neemuch.....	15	0
	254	1½

Leave *Asseergurh* (Route 13), proceed, *via* Route 73, to § *Mhow*, 98½ (Route 73); thence along a good cart-road, through an undulating and partially-cultivated country, with a high ridge which stretches nearly parallel to the road; pass § *Sirkundee*, 1½; § *Tee*, 1½; pass § *Dhuneer*, 2½; § *Selotea*, ½; § *Rahana*, 1½; § *Garola*, ½; § *Machole*, 1½; thence the road leads through a break in the ridge; pass § *Chota Baitna*, 2; then cross the *Gumbeer* river; and at the end of 2½ miles stands the large town of

### §BURRA BAITNA.

Territory, Holkar's Dominions. District, Indore. Civil Authority, Resident at Indore, Local Agent at Mahalpoor. Encamping ground, spacious. Bazaar, well supplied. Houses, 1,000. Shops, 100. Population, 20,000.

Thence the road is interspersed with fissures and holes, pass § *Sunowala*, 3, 10½ shops; § *Ajunda*, 1; § *Alowda*, 2; § *Jullodea*, 3½; then cross 2 nullahs, to § *Deypalpoor* (Deypeelee) 3 miles; bazaar, well supplied. Notice and visit the *superb lake*; soon after which we enter

THE SCINDIA GWALIOR TERRITORY (Route 8), and proceed to § *Sauteir*, 6, standing on the right bank of the *Chumbul* river, ½; which here cross by a rocky ford, extremely difficult for carts, to § *Assowda*, 5½; the water from the well is excellent; pass on to § *Omurria*, 2½; and we then enter

### THE NOLYE (Nowlaye) PERGUNNAH,

Which yields a revenue of £26,500 to the Scindia family; and at the end of 3½ miles we arrive at the large town of

**§NOLYE (Burnuggur).**

Territory, Scindia Dominions (Gwallor). District, The Nolye Pergunnah. Civil Authority, Resident at Indoor, Local Agent at Mehldoor. Bazaar, well supplied. Population, 5,000. Elevation, 1,698 feet.

This place, which stands on the banks of the *Chambul* river, the capital of the Pergunnah, was erected by Raja Nol, hence its name, but modernised to Burnuggur; because, according to the native tradition, "if the word *Nolye* is pronounced before breakfast it is a bad omen," but the origin of such superstition remains undeveloped. Thence along a bad road, pass \**Jondla* (Jandilla), 3½, after which it becomes good; cross two nullahs to \**Byroo Puchlana*, 4; cross a nullah; thence along a stony road for half a mile, close to a ridge; pass \**Rowtea*, 2½; cross another nullah, to § *Kursole*, 3; then proceed through an undulating district raised into a low ridge, which stretches N. and S., intersecting the Route from thence to \**Bunder Baila* (Bulla), 3½; water obtained from pits and *Kucha* wells; provisions from *Kursole*, 3½; or *Danasota*, (2 miles to the W.); then proceed to \**Khajakairee* (Karakairee), 1½; pass through an undulating ridgy country, along a good road, which between the 5th and 7th mile in this stage becomes stony; cross a nullah to \**Powassa*, ½; then cross another nullah, to \**Nundiasa*, 1½; also cross another to \**Minaree*, ½; cross another nullah, pass \**Laterra* (Lussoree), 3½; \**Serola*, ½; \**Sachrode*, bazaar, well supplied, 4½; § *Gooravum*, 2; \**Ginoda*, 3; we then enter

THE NAWAB OF JOWRA'S TERRITORY (Route 10); pass \**Finikairee*, 2; cross a nullah, 3; close to *Burroudee*; thence the *Mulleenee* river flows on each side of the road, winds S., passes through ravines, and becomes narrow as we approach § *Barodea*, 2; \**Rajakairee*, 1½; § *Ukkulea*, ½; § *Bootera*, 2; cross the *Mulleenee* river, and 3 nullahs, to the town of § *Jowra*, 3½ (Route 10); thence through a broken, undulating plain, slightly cultivated; proceed to *Aneea*, 2½; \**Bagakairee*, ½; \**Reechea*, 2½; \**Purwalee* (Purwuree), 1; forage procurable at all the above places; and enter

THE SCINDIA TERRITORY (Route 8), and 2½ miles beyond stands the town of § *Dodur* (Dodkur), (Route 10); then along an open, cultivated country, interspersed with a few detached hills, standing at a distance on the right and left; and pass on to \**Peeptha*, 2½; \**Kuchnarea-Nugree*, 2; \**Akeea*, 2½; \**Lukmakairee*, 1½; § *Dutouda-Burra*, 2½; provisions obtainable from *Dummar*, 2 miles, S.E.; then proceed along on excellent road to \**Roojeea*, 3½; (Raja) \**Kulcheepoor*, 4½; then through a level open cultivated district; cross the *Subna* river to the large town of § *Mundissor*, 1½ (Route 10); \**Bonakairee*, 3½; \**Parleea*, 3½; \**Turrode*, 1; thence the country is interspersed with raised ridges, detached hills and mounds, and we re-enter

THE JOWRA TERRITORY (Route 10); pass \**Peeptha*, 2½; \**Kachakairee*, 3; \**Burkaira*, 1½; \**Sootode*, 2½; and 2 miles brings us to the town of *Mulhargurh* (Route 10); and proceed, via Route 10, to the large town of § *Neemuch* (Route 10).

**ROUTE 79.**

Proceed W. by S. during the month of May.

ASSEERGURH TO TALNEIR, VIA RAWAIR, SOWDA AND YAWUL.

DISTANCE ABOUT 104½ MILES.

ROUTES.	Distances of Stages.	
	Miles.	Fur.
Asseergurh to Boorhanpoor, via Route 52	12	0
Sowda, via Route 67	27	0
Yawul	12	6
Arrawud	17	5
Chopra	10	0½
Goregaum	12	6
Talneir	12	3
	104	4½

Leave *Asseergurh* (Route 10); proceed, via Route 52, to § *Boorhanpoor*, 12 (Route 52); thence pass on, via Route 67, to § *Sowda*, 27, (Route 67); then cross the *Moorie* river, 3½, with easy banks; then proceed along a good road; pass § *Amode*, 2; § *Balode*, 4½, encamping ground in mango groves; § *Utwa*, 2½; and 2½ miles beyond stands the town of

**§ YAWUL.**

Territory, The Poonah Military Division of Bombay. Collectorate of Candeleish. Civil Authority, Collector at Dhoolia (Dhulen). Encamping ground, E. Bazaar, well supplied. Market weekly.

Fort, a well-built brick structure, 70 feet high, loop-holed in all directions, standing against a large mound, close to which on two sides flows a nullah; a hilly ridge stands five miles to the N.; cross the *Bhumruk* river, 4; thence through an open country, pass § *Saklee*, ½; bazaar, well supplied; § *Wayode*, 1½; § *Ghuragaum*, 1; then through thin jungle to \**Kingaum*, 1½; \**Cheechola*, 2; *Danora*, 1½; \**Pauchuk*, 2; § *Arrawud*, 3½; \**Shakapoor*, 9½; cross a nullah, ½, to

**§ CHOPRA, § mile.**

Bazaar well supplied; Market weekly. Houses, 2,000. Population, 25,000; standing on the right bank of the *Tapti* river; thence pass on to § *Chowlee*, 4½; the ruined hamlet of § *Morgur*, 2½; § *Hattara*, 1½; § *Goregaum*, 3½; the *Taplee* river flows two miles to the left; § *Koosomda*, a ruined hamlet, ½; thence through thin jungle; pass § *Anund*, 1½; \**Mohud*, 1½; § *Asootee*, a ruined hamlet, ½; then cross the *Annar* river, ½, here 145 yards broad, with sandy bed, low bank, and a flowing stream all the year round; then through an open and cultivated country, pass *Asode*, 1-16th; and 8½ miles beyond stands the town of

§ **TALNEIR** (Talnere, Thalneir, Thalner).

Territory, The Poonah Military Division of Bombay. Collectorate of Candeleish. Civil Authority, Collector at Dhoolia. Military Authority at Dhoolia Travellers' bungalow. Bazaar, well supplied. Post Office. Telegraph Station at Dhoolia. Markets

weekly. *Boats.*—Ferry boats ply across the Taptee. Branch roads to Sindwa N., Mulligaum M. *Ferries.*—Across the Tapti river, 10 miles E. on the made road, between Bombay and Mhow. Houses, 2,000. Population, 3,560. *Fort.*—A small compact structure.

#### HISTORICAL REMINISCENCES:—

1818. From February to July, the Killedar ("commandant") defended it against the attack of the British troops, commanded by Sir Thomas Hislop, although Holkar had ceded it to the British at the Treaty of Mundisore.

## ROUTE 80.

Proceed S.E.

**BELGAUM (BELGÃO, BELGÁN) TO DHARWAR (DARWAR, DHARWAD), VIA KITTOOR (KITUR).**

DISTANCE 47½ MILES.

ROUTES.	Distances of Stages.	
	Miles.	Fur.
Belgaum to Bagwarree .....	11	4
Kittoor (Kitur) .....	16	6
Yergera .....	10	7
Dharwar Fort (Main Gate) .....	8	7
	47	2

### § 1 BELGAUM.

**Territory, Southern Military Division of Bombay, Collectorate of Belgaum (Padshapur Talook). Civil Authority, Resident Collector, G. B. Seton-Karr, Esq. Military Authority, Officer in Command at the Cantonments, Brigadier F. Adams, C.B. Acting Political Agent, presiding over the Civil and Criminal Courts, H. B. Locker. Encamping ground, Travellers' bungalow. Bazaar, well supplied. Post Office, Antonio da Silva, Deputy Postmaster.**

Races take place in December.

**DAWS.**—See Table of Distances, Bombay Presidency.

This is the principal town in the Collectorate of the same name, on the road from Dharwar to Kolapore. It stands E. of the Ghâta, on a plain, 2,500 feet above the sea.

The town occupies a position between the Cantonments and the fort. This fort is oval in shape, about 1,000 yds. long by 700 broad, and defended by a deep, wet ditch. There are some tanks near it. It was occupied by the British in 1818, upon the downfall of the Peishwa, after a siege of three weeks. The garrison, numbering 1,600, made but a feeble resistance.

It contains an arsenal, to which alterations and additions have been lately made. Two sets of quarters for ordnance subordinates have been completed. A gun shed, fire-engine shed, laboratory, and deposit room have been constructed. A permanent barrack for a company of artillery is finished; and the adaptation of one of the old barracks for a school-room and library has been commenced (*Annual Report on the Progress of India, Bombay Presidency, 1859-60*).

In 1857, the Chief Jaghirdar of the south Mahratta Country, who was confined in the prison at Belgaum, escaped and joined the mutineers.

Great improvements were effected here in 1848, by the native inhabitants, who of their own accord carried out a plan for the construction of good roads in the town and neighbourhood. In this they were

aided by a grant from government. From the official report it appears that various other improvements were in progress, under the sanction of the authorities. A church for the camp is begun, but not completed. Extensive additions have been made to the European hospital. A charitable dispensary is established here; and an augmentation has been made to the police force.

The Sirdars' College, for the education of the sons of native gentlemen and persons of the middle class, has been placed under the government educational department. It has greatly advanced in numbers and efficiency, having 96 pupils in 1860, against 63 the year before. The building was erected by the government in 1850.

An increase of 125,300 rupees in the land revenue of this Collectorate is reported. The survey is now completed, except a few villages. A map of Belgaum has been published by Capt. Lester. The Falls of the Gokak are 36 miles from Belgaum, through Tumbarbund and Padshapur, as follows:—From Belgaum to Kanbargi, 2½ miles; Muchundi, 2½; Chand Kera, 1½; Chandri, 2½; cross Ballari nullah, 1, to Tumbarbund, 2½; Soldhal, 3; Kunjahali, 1½; Kundargi, 4½; Padshapur, 1½; cross Markand river by boat in the rains, to Garkette, 3½; Gargiri, 2½; Kunar, or Kanar, 1½, on the Gutparba river, whence it is 5 miles to the Falls. They have been described by Capt. Newbold, in the *Bengal Asiatic Society's Journal* for 1845. According to his account the Falls of Gokak are so named from the old ruined fort, situated two miles distant. The hilly ranges of Gokak and Kotabangi form the E. flank of the Western Ghats, and close to the cataract, extend from S. by E. the upper portions of which form mural precipices, with flat tabular summits and narrow crested ridges, enclosed from the east by a beautiful romantic defile, through which rushes the Gutparba river from its lofty source, down into the elevated Dakkan plains, close to the town of Gokak, 3½ miles east of the cataract. The approach to this picturesque cascade leads along the bottom and side of the gorge, on the right bank of the river, which is swollen in July by the freshes from the Western Ghats, here from 90 to 300 yards broad, and a rapid, muddy, and impetuous stream, unfordable from May to September, and 15 feet deep at the dry season, fordable in July, up which proceed for a mile, during which serpentine walk the roar of the Falls is distinctly heard, and even, in the dead of the night, at the town of Gokak; then turn a sudden bend of the road, and a superb mass of no less than 16,000 cubic feet of water is seen rushing down most furiously from the tabular surface of the sandstone, over a perpendicular rock, into a gorge forming the head of the defile, the bottom of which is about 178 feet below the edge or spout of the cataract. The river, which is just above it, appears about 250 yards across, contracts to 80 at the brink, which increases its density and velocity; hence it precipitates most rapidly down the shelving tables of rock with a terrific thundering noise, easily heard at 3 or 4 mile's distance. The colour of the water is very muddy, that of the thin vapour white, and the spray amber which ascends from the basin at the bottom in festooned wreaths, only rendering the basin visible at intervals, when fitful gusts of wind whirl up the glen. 8, ray bows of various dimensions keep constantly ascending, form arches across the river, recede as the sun sinks in, and then disappear with it. The brilliancy of the colours of this cataract rainbow is considerably influenced by the size and distance from each other of the drops composing the different portions of the spray cloud, the tints being

the brightest when the drops are of medium size. The velocity of the water is about 9 feet per second, and depth 10 feet. The water when analysed has 1-5th part of fine reddish clay; the pebbles washed down are chiefly quartz granitic, and the sands contain several grains of magnetic iron. The boiling point of water at the sandstone plateau from which the cascade rushes, gives the elevation 2,817 feet. The mean temperature is 73° in the shade. The elliptical form of the head of the fissure, whose sides are sandstone, has been cut back 100 yards, like that of Niagara; the bed is interspersed with large, angular, worn surfaced rock, and their recession would be much more rapid if the compact structure of the sandstone had been softer. Vertical fissures, extending E.S.E. from top to base, rend the cliffs which flank the right side, minor cracks cross them at right angles and insulate portions of the rock, and the traveller can descend by one of them into the bed.

The bases are frequently undermined by the water, and then heavy masses of the tottering pinnacles dash headlong into the rushing stream. The sandstone is interstratified with layers of purplish brown and yellowish brown coloured shales, incrustured with common, earthy, and impure slum, similar to that cresting the copper mountains near Bellari (Bellary). It is found in large quantities in the small cave at the base of the cascade, and the European ripple-mark, so common on sandstones of that continent, is seen most distinctly on the tabular surfaces of the cliffs, and in layers of the adjacent beds, 100 feet below the surface. The bottom of the fissures in the sandstone cliffs are strewn with fragments of leaves, rocks, sticks, guano formed by bats, wild pigeons, sheep, goats, and rats; the bones of goats, evidently the debris of the repasts of beasts of prey, jackals, and hyenas, and remains of animals that have fallen over into them. The upper parts are often completely heaped up with rubbish; the sides are smooth, with shallow polished grooves. Here seeds of creepers germinate most rapidly, and shade the fissures with the leaves of their flowers. On the opposite bank of the river rises a variegated, foliaged wooded hill, 100 feet above the fall, crowned with the ruins of Hindu Temples, whilst to the south stands a table land, densely covered with low jungle, interspersed with the flowering *dunder*, *cassia*, *carissæ spinarum*, *euphorbia antiqua*, *mend bundati*, whose lilac, sweet pea-formed blossom has a very beautiful effect; *mosmos-euphorbia*, *totitus*, *webera*, *tetrandra*, and various other plants, all of which, being in flower in July, render the scenery of this interesting locality extremely grand and picturesque.

## THE BELGAUM COLLECTORATE,

Which is bounded on the N. by Sattara, Southern Maratha and Sholapore Territories; E. by the Nizam's Dominions; S. by Dharwar and South Canara; W. by Goa, Sawut Warree, and Colapore States, has an area of 6,515 miles; population 1,633,723, chiefly composed of Christians, Hindus (the greater portion), Jains, Muslins, Parsis, wild tribes, and low castes; yields an annual revenue of £232,973; is 160 miles long from E. to W., and 89 broad; and is subdivided into the 11 Talooks of Athni (Hutnee), Bagalkot, Badami, Bidi, Ohikori, Gokak, Hungund, Padshapur, Parasgad, Sampganu, and Taraganu (Taraganu).

The chief routes are W. to E. from the port of Vimporia (Venguria), via Belgaum and Kuladgee to Moodgul, in the Nizam's Dominions. N. W. to S.E.

from Colapore (Kolhápúr), via Nepanee and Belgaum to Dharwar.

The principal language spoken by the population is the Canarese.

### HISTORICAL REMINISCENCES:—

1817. Ceded to the British by the Peishwa at the Treaty of June, 1817, and formed part of the Dharwar Collectorate.

1836. Converted into a Collectorate.

Belgaum and Dharwar Collectorate in the Southern Marhatta country cover an area of 10,900 square miles, or one fifth of the whole. Belgaum has about 220,000 acres planted with cotton, each; yielding 2 1/2 lbs. of seed cotton, of which the proportion of clean cotton fit for market is about one-fourth. Fall of rain about 40 inches a-year. Scarcely one per cent. of the revenue was expended on irrigation at the period of Mr. A. Mackay's Report on Cotton Cultivation. There are 218,000 acres in the Collectorate at the disposal of government, mostly of a poor quality, except the koorums, or grass portions. These unoccupied tracts are scattered and outlying fields, among which it would be difficult to get a compact farm of any size.

From Belgaum proceed along a good road, over an undulating, fertile, and well cultivated country, having all the nullahs bridged, and abounding with quails and fowls, which afford excellent sport, to § *Shapoor*, or *Shapur*, 1 1/2 mile; § *Old Belgaum*, 1 1/2 mile. Cross by bridge, the Ballari nullah, 1 mile; pass § *Algaui* (Algaues, or Alge-), 1 1/2; a § *Bastawadi*, 1. Then descend a small ghât to § *Baghoadi*, or Bagwarree, 6 miles. Bazaar well supplied. Encamping gr. and, S.W., on a high spot. Market on Saturdays. The next place is § *Hutana*, or Mootoonal, 2 1/2 miles. Travellers' bungalow, 2 1/2 miles, close to a hard encamping ground. Pass on to *Moskul Khan Hoollee*, or Mukal Khan Hubali, 1 mile. Travellers' bungalow. Market on Saturday. Then cross by a ford, from D. cemb-r to June, or by a basket boat, in the rains, the Mulpurba, or Malparba river; here 90 yards wide, with a gravelly bed, and easy banks, having on the right good encamping ground. This stream rises on the east side of the Western Ghâts, flows east through the Belgaum Collectorate, and some of the South Marhatt: Jashere, and falls into the Krishna. Pass on to § *Dasti Kopa*, or Dastee Kopa, 1 mile; § *Tinnapur*, or Tinapoor, 8; and after 1 mile we are close to the town of

### § KITTOOR (Kitur),

Territory, The Southern Military Division of Bombay. Collectorate of Dharwar. Civil Authority, Collector at Dharwar. Military Authority, Officer commanding at Dharwar. Encamping ground about 1 mile S.E. of the Fort. Bazaar, well supplied.

Fort.—A small compact structure, formerly the stronghold of a Desai (chief), who was nominated by the Râjâ of Colapore (Kolapur).

### HISTORICAL REMINISCENCES:—

1803. The Desai (chief) co-operated most energetically with the Iron Duke (then Colonel Wellesley), when marching against Poonah.

1824. He died in September without issue, and the E.I.C. claimed the Fief. The Desai's family sent in their claim, founded chiefly on past services. Mr. Thackeray was appointed Collector *pro tem.*, and took charge of the district. The gates of the fort being closed against him he attempted to force them; a conflict ensued, in which himself, Captain Black, and Lieutenant Dighton (Deighton)

were killed, Captain Sewell wounded, and the assistant collectors, Messrs. Elliot and Stevenson, taken prisoners, and doomed to death in case an assault took place. Lieutenant-Colonel Deacon, however, effected a breach, entered it, and spared the lives of the garrison.

1832. An insurrection took place, but was suppressed through the bravery of the *Patila*, Linga Gowah and Krishnu Rao, to whom grants of land were given for their courageous and praiseworthy conduct.

This town stands on the left of the road.

From Kittoor, pass on to †*Teigur*, or *Taigoor*, 5½ miles; encamping ground, dry, rough, and stony, and water extremely scarce during the hot season. Market on Friday. Thence proceed for ½ mile to the travellers' bungalow. The next place is \**Yenkulpur*, or *Yenkapor*, 1½; then *Yengera*, 3½; encamping ground; ‡*Mominkuttee*, or *Mominkutti*, 2½; §*Sydaipoor*, or *Saidapur*, 5½; and 1 mile beyond, we enter

## THE DHARWAR (Dharwad, Darwar) COLLECTORATE,

Which is bounded on the N. by the Belgaum Collectorate; E. by the Nizam's Dominions and Bellary (Ballari) Collectorate; S. by the Maisur (Mysore) territory; and W. by the Madras Presidency and Belgaum Collectorate. It is 105 miles long N. to S., 77 miles E. to W., has an area of 3,837 square miles, population of 754,385, the greater portion of whom are Hindua, Muslims, Jaina, Lingayats, Canarese, and a few Christians and Parsis; revenue of £289,205, and is subdivided into the 8 talooks (but formerly 18) of Bankapur (Bunkapoor), Dantul (Dummul), Hubli (Hobblee), Hangal (Hungul), Kod (Koda), Nawalgund (Nowligond), and Ranebenner (Bednore). The greater part of this district is an extensive plain; a small portion, however, inclines to the S.W., in which direction flows the Kali Nadi, Tumbudra, and Wurda rivers, all of which water it. The staple commodity is cotton, 25,000 acres being cultivated with that article from New Orleans seed. The chief marts are Hubli, Havery, Narragoodra, Sirov, Noolgond (Nowligond), and Balapoor, from which to Coompta (the port of Madras), a good road for wheeled carts has been constructed, and from whence the cotton is exported to Bombay. There are about 14 Government Vernacular schools in this district, attended by about 1,000 pupils, and an English one in the town of Dharwar, attended by 40 pupils.

### HISTORICAL REMINISCENCES:—

- It composed a portion of the Brahmanical kingdom of Vijayanagar.
1506. The Mussulman confederacy defeated the Raja of Dharwad at Talikot, and it then became incorporated with the kingdom of Bijapur.
1675. Seva-lee (Sivaji) conquered it. It became subject to the Raja of Sattara. The Peishwa governed it.
1770. Hyder Ally (Haidar Ali) overran it, and in 1778, he captured the fort and town.
1791. The British took possession of it.
1818. The Peishwa overthrown, and it was annexed to the British dominions.
1836. Ten of its talooks were incorporated with the Collectorate of Belgaum.
- 1857-58-59. Slightly disturbed by the Sepoy mutiny, but soon reorganised.
- The first town we enter is

## † § DHARWAR,

The principal town of the Collectorate, 288 miles from Bombay, 223 miles from Poona, 70 miles from Goa, and 270 miles from Hyderabad.

Civil Authority, W. A. Goldfinch, Esq., Collector. Military Authority, Officer in command of a regiment of native infantry, of which this is the head quarters. Encamping ground, 1 mile west, and 2 miles east of the fort, on high sloping ground. Travellers' bungalow. Bazaar, well supplied.

DAWKES.—See Table of Distances, Bombay Presidency.

This town, in the Presidency of Bombay, stands on a plain, close to the frontier of the Collectorate of Canara, lately the Presidency of Madras, now transferred to Bombay.

It is a fortified post, defended by a mud wall once of some strength, now irregular and decayed. The outer and inner ditch are 25 to 30 feet wide, and about as many deep. On the south side is a native pettah or village, defended by a low mud wall.

In 1718, this fortress was taken from the Mahrattas by Hyder Ali; but was recaptured by the English in 1791, and handed back to its former possessors. It was finally annexed to the territories of the East India Company, upon the downfall of the Peishwa, in 1818.

Two government vernacular schools for Mahrattas and Canarese, and an English school, are established here. The English school, which had been closed in consequence of the people failing to pay their subscriptions, was reopened in January, 1859. It is now flourishing, and has 100 pupils (Annual Statement of the *Moral and Material Progress of India*—Bombay Presidency—for 1859-60).

Five wholly self-supporting schools have been opened in the Dharwar and Rahunagheri zillahs; which is stated to be a new and interesting feature in the history of native education. They are generally thriving, in spite of the old difficulty of getting the people to pay their subscriptions regularly. The masters receive 5 rs. a month each. There is a candidate Schoolmasters' class at Dharwar, yet in its infancy.

Some miles of road have been finished, and many important tanks have been repaired and improved, in the neighbourhood of Dharwar, in 1858-59.

In 1837, Dharwar was the scene of fierce religious disputes between the Brahmins and Lingayats, with respect to the Vrayasanthole procession. Their animosity increased to such an extent, that the government was compelled for the sake of public security, to depart from their usual policy of non-interference in such matters, and to forbid the procession for the future.

There are several ancient *Cave Temples* and other remains of antiquity round Dharwar; among others, the caves of Lakhundi, Gudduk, and Hambal, may be noticed.

Several cotton plantations are in the neighbourhood. An American planter, who resided here for a few years, successfully cultivated 7,000 acres where only 600 had been grown before. There is no better short staple cotton than that of Central India, when properly cleaned. The dry gravelly soil and breezy undulating surface of this vast tract are well suited to the production of this important article.

Though there are some cotton fields near the town, yet the great bulk of the district lies some miles to the eastward, the land between being chiefly in grain. About 370,000 acres in the whole Collectorate are sown

with cotton, which appears to be as large a proportion as possible; no increase in the breadth is likely, but improvements in the mode of cultivation are wanted. The average yield per acre is about 250 lbs. of seed cotton, which is reduced to one-fourth only of clean cotton, fit for market. It is not pressed in bales but packed in loose bags, and sent to port on the backs of bullocks. The "Dharwar New Orleans" was first tried here about 1832, by Dr. Lush, and again in 1840, be order of government; but both experiments came to nothing. A third trial was made more carefully in 1842, on government farms, under the eye of Mr. Shaw, the Collector. After two years the farms were given up, and its cultivation left to the ryots, among whom it appears to have taken root, to a certain extent. It is allowed to be good cotton, and likely to become an important substitute for American, if a constant supply could be ensured. In quality, it is equal to Middling Uplands, suitable for wets.—*Mr. A. Mackay's Report.*

The average size of holdings in this Collectorate is 24 acres, and the cost of cultivation to the ryots, 2 rs. an acre. Land is assessed on the New Settlement, begun here 1843-4, and completed in 1857; it is fixed according to the quality of the land, and remains unalterable for 30 years, the holder being at liberty to throw it up at any time. The rate is lower than under the Old Settlement; but it still presses heavily on the cultivator, and the fee-simple belongs, as heretofore, to the government. But now, since the promulgation of Lord Canning's important regulation, it will be in the power of the cultivator to purchase the fee-simple and become a freeholder. The land in this Collectorate remaining at the disposal of government is about 179,000 acres. There is little waste. The best kind of land is under cultivation, and few tracts of good land are now available, most of it having long since been taken up.

Mr. Brice, a cotton planter of Dharwar and Bombay, has become manager of the East India Cotton Agency, formed in London, for the purpose of collecting and buying cotton, and of cleaning, packing, and pressing it; so as to preserve its intrinsic good quality, and sell it at the port of shipment, in a condition fit for the English market.

It is asserted that the number of bales raised in India is double that of America; and that export is increasing at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum.

## ROUTE 81.

Proceed W.  $\frac{1}{2}$  N.

**BELGAUM TO VINGORLA (VENGURLA), VIA THE RAM GHAT AND BANGA.**

DISTANCE 76 MILES.

ROUTES.	Distances of Stages.	
	Miles.	Fur.
Belgaum to Koodarmunsee .....	11	1
Patna .....	9	5
Summit of the Ram Ghât (Ramling Pagoda) .....	9	2
Got Kackewarree .....	8	6
Sasollee .....	8	3
Banda .....	10	2
Tulloora .....	10	6
Vingorla (Vengurla) Bandar .....	7	7
	76	0

Leave *Belgaum* (Route 60), and proceed along a good made road, constructed by pioneers, having all the dips and nullahs paved; thence through an open undulating country, cultivated in the hollows: pass *\*Bekunhulle*,  $\frac{1}{2}$  miles; then cross a large nullah,  $\frac{1}{2}$  mile to the east (unfordable for horses after rains) *\*Serowie*,  $\frac{3}{4}$  miles; encamping ground to the west, on dry ground; east of which, cross the Markand river,  $\frac{1}{2}$  mile (by boat in the monsoon); then cross a nullah,  $\frac{1}{2}$  mile, always full, to *\*Koodarmunsee*, 1 mile pass *\*Tookhwarree*,  $\frac{2}{3}$  miles; encamping ground; travellers' bungalow,  $\frac{1}{2}$  mile; cross three nullahs; pass the hill fort of *Kala Nuddegurh*, 1 mile to the left; thence proceed through open jungle; and at the end of  $6\frac{1}{2}$  miles we reach the town of

### § PATNA.

Territory, the Southern Military Division of Bombay. Collectorate of Belgaum. Civil Authority, Collector at Belgaum. Encamping ground S. of the Dhurmsalla. Travellers' bungalow. Dhurmsalla. Bazaar, well supplied. Market weekly.

Then cross two nullahs, both unfordable for several hours after the rains; pass *\*Mootunwarree*; thence through dense jungle along an undulating country for 5 miles; then ascend a small Ghât; proceed up the Ram Ghât, the ascent being 400 yds. but steep; and at the end of  $\frac{3}{4}$  miles we arrive at the *Ramling Pagoda* on the summit of the Ghât; where there is a travellers' bungalow, dhurmsalla, bazaar, well supplied; tank having an excellent spring of water, and encamping ground near the bungalow; then descend to *\*Moolas*,  $\frac{3}{4}$  miles, situated at the foot of the Ram Ghât, the descent of which is so steep that it is necessary to take the precaution to have the bullocks yoked to every cart, which causes some delay; pass through a jungly country, cross the *\*Teelar* river,  $\frac{3}{4}$  miles, unfordable before November, with a rocky bed, low banks, always full of water, and a canoe plying in the monsoon; soon after which we enter the

SOUTHERN KONKAN (CONCAN) AND THE SOUTHERN MILITARY DIVISION OF BOMBAY (Route 63), and  $\frac{1}{2}$  mile brings us to *\*Gotkackewarree*, standing on the above river, with encamping ground, on good, but low ground, between the road and the river; then pass *\*Awara*,  $\frac{1}{2}$  miles; *\*Baitsee (Beise)*,  $\frac{1}{2}$  miles; travellers' bungalow; then re-cross the Teelar river to *Ko das*,  $\frac{3}{4}$  miles; pass *\*Sasollee* (Sasoli),  $\frac{2}{3}$  miles; encamping ground, 400 yds. to the S., on dry ground; travellers' bungalow; thence through a jungly rugged country; cross the Kalna river,  $\frac{2}{3}$  miles; fordable until November, except in the monsoon; then cross an open country for  $7\frac{1}{2}$  miles to the town of

### § BANDA.

Territory, the Southern Konkan (the Southern Military Division of Bombay). District, Sawuntwarree (Sawunt Wadi). Civil Authority, Political Superintendent at Sawuntwarree (Sawunt Wadi). Military Authority, Officer commanding at Sawunt Wadi Sawuntwarree. Travellers' bungalow. Bazaar, well supplied.

Fort in ruins, standing on the Terrakole river, much affected by the tide, navigable at high water and fordable at low water, except in the monsoon. We now proceed through

### THE SAWUNTWARREE (Sawunt Wadi)

#### STATE,

Which forms the S. part of the Konkan (Concan), is bounded on the N. by the Gar river; E. by the line of Ghât S.; S. by the Terrakole creek and the Portuguese

**Territory of Goa :** W. by Vingorla Mehal and Salsee Mehal of the Malwan T-looka; is 9 miles long from N. to S., and 30 broad; has an area of 800 square miles; population of 120,000, chiefly husbandmen, a very warlike people who form a considerable portion of the recruits in the British Native army. Revenue of £20,000; expenditure, £15,000, the surplus being appropriated to the liquidation of the debt due to the British Indian Government; and a military force, called the Sawuntwarree Local Corps, which, prior to the rebellion of 1857-58-59, consisted of 520 rank and file; 80 native, and 2 Euro. can officers, kept up at an annual cost of £1562. The police force is divided into three divisions each superintending a certain portion of the country, and commanded by a district officer and several *peons* (policemen). The appearance of the country resembles that of the Konkan (Caucan), and is very rugged and broken, interspersed with high mountains and thick jungle, and intersected by rivers and rivulets, which are rocky and clear until they reach the level, where, being affected by the tide, they become very deep and muddy. The E. part is a strip of land, extending along the W. of the Ghâts, into the Deccan (Dakkan). The scenery is superbly magnificent and grand, has mountains of 4,600 feet high, covered with beautiful trees, and variegated foliage, intermingled with patches of huge, black, barren rock, following each other in rapid succession. The monsoon, on the hilly ridges of the Ghâts in this state is extremely heavy, and considerably greater than in any other quarter of the globe, as no less than 237 inches of rain has fallen in one year in the most elevated parts. In the fertile portions, tigers, leopards, hyænas, snakes, reptiles, &c. abound. Alligators literally swarm in the rivers (full of excellent fish), which approximate to the sea. The exports consist of rice, coconuts, jowar, wheat, gram, pulse, and esculent vegetables, which thrive well. The principal manufactures are gold and silver embroidery, worked saddle cloths, horse equipments, guns, swords, and spear heads.

The principal routes are—

The military road from Belgaum, *via* the Ram Ghât, to the fort of Vingorla.

From the Dakkan, *via* Tulkut Ghât, to Banda and the Portuguese Territory of Goa.

Down the Parpoolee Ghât to Warree (Sawunt) and Vingorla; and a branch, *via* Bowliw and Banda, to Goa.

Down the Hunmunt Ghât, *via* Neroor, Warroos, Mangaoor, to Vingorla and Path.

Over the Gotgha Ghât to the Port of Malwan.

The Cross Roads into the Portuguese Territory.

The Passes in the Ghâts, from the Upper to the Lower Region of the States.

It is well watered by the Gundnudee, Karlee, Banda, Tullowra, Tillarree, Koodasseer, and Kulna streams, as also by several smaller ones, which, in the rainy season become large rivers. This state is not tributary to any power, but its customs duties have been ceded to the British Government.

**HISTORICAL REMINISCENCES:—**

A.D.

1659. Sawunt Bahadur (the Maratha Desmook of Warree Wadi), formed an alliance with Sivaji (the great Maratha leader).

He repudiated his treaty with that chief, and placed himself under the protection of the King of Bijapur.

1662. He was conquered by Sivaji, who restored him to his Deshmookhee rights, and to whom he became faithfully allied.

1730. Phond Sawunt, owing to the piracies of Kanhoji (Kanhoji) Angria, formed an alliance with the E.I.C.

1765. The British sent an expedition against this State, and the fort of Etwunghur (Raيرة, now called Augustus), and a treaty was concluded with the chief of this State, who never fulfilled the terms therein stipulated.

1786. The Raja of Kolhapur (Sivaji) invaded, and held it.

1792. The British sent a force to attack it, but Sivaji offered an apology, which was accepted.

1806. Sivaji again besieged this State, but the Peishwa and chief defended it.

1812. The fort of Vingorla ceded to the British.

1819. The British sent another armed intervention, when the districts of Panti Aijam, and the line of sea coast, from the Carlee river to Vingorla, and thence to the Portuguese Territory, were ceded to them.

1820. The terms of the above treaty were modified, and the villages were restored to the ruler of Sawunt Warree.

1838. The population broke out into rebellion against Khaim Sawunt (Bappoo Sahib), a weak and incompetent ruler; British troops assisted to suppress it, and that prince, owing to his maladministration, was removed, and the country placed under British protection.

1843. The Kolapur malcontents fled into the jungles of this district, after Col. Wallace had driven them from Rangna fort.

1844. Anna Sahib (the heir apparent to this throne) joined the rebels, and, by so doing, forfeited his claim to the same. The British defeated them, and they took shelter at Goa.

1857-58-59. The Sons of Phond Nawunt escaped from Goa, joined the rebellious Sepoys, and attempted, but *ineffectually*, to cause a general rising of the South Maratha States.

Thence proceed through a fine open country; pass *Malgaum*, 6½ (3 miles to the E. stands the largest town of *Sawuntwarree* (Sawunt-Wadi); and 4 miles beyond, pass *Tallowra*; encamping ground about 100 yds. S., then cross the Tallowra river, ¼ mile, which is very difficult in the monsoon; ascend the Toolsee Ghât, 4, the ascent and descent of which are easy for carts; and 1½ mile beyond, stands the Camp, situated on the right of the road, and at the foot of the Ghât; soon after which we enter the town of

### † § VINGORLA (Vengurla).

Territory, the Southern Konkan (the Southern Military Division of Bombay). District of Ratnagiri (Rutnagherry). Civil Authority, Collector at Ratnagherry. Military Authority, Officer commanding at Ratnagherry. Military Station, Cantonments, at which are stationed a detachment of Native Infantry. Travellers' bungalow. Bazaar, well supplied.

DAWES.—See Table of Distances, Bombay Presidency.

Conveyances.—Tatoos (Ponies), Bullocks, Coolies, and Boats can be hired.

Harbour.—Small, and exposed to the S.W. gales.

Population, 5,000.

Fort a small but well defended structure.

Steamers.—The Bombay Steam Navigation Company's vessels to and from Bombay and Goa, except in the monsoon. Fares, Rs. 60 (£6), 80 (£8).

The Rocks (Vingorla) are situated two miles from the mainland; some of them stand no less than 20 feet above high water mark, and are particularly remarkable when the sun shines upon their snowy



white exterior, whilst others are so level that the water washing over them conceals them from the mariner's sight, and renders the navigation of the entrance to this port *extremely difficult*.

**BRANCH ROAD.**—To the interior of the country, *via* Belgaum, thence to Kullogee, Bogulcote, Dharwar, Hooibie, and Sircy.

#### HISTORICAL REMINISCENCES:—

Formerly the retreat of desperate pirates.

1812. Ceded to the British by the Sawuntwarree (Sawunt-Wadi) Chief.

This pretty town stands at the mouth of the Vingorra river, the bay of which is sheltered from all winds except the S., and when it blows from this point, vessels then proceed to Malwan (18 miles N.); thence proceeding 2½ miles, we reach

The Bunder (Bandar), to which Native boats of 230 candies burthen can ascend.

## ROUTE 82.

Proceed W.S.W. & S.

**BELGAUM TO GOA, VIA THE RAM GHAT.**

DISTANCE, 68½ MILES.

ROUTES.	Distances of Stages.	
	Mile.	Fur.
Belgaum to Baitsee (Betsee), <i>via</i> Route 81	41	1
Assunwara (Assanwada).....	12	2
Panjim (New Goa) Custom House.....	15	0
	68	3

Leave Belgaum (Route 80); proceed, *via* Route 81, to Baitsee (Betsee, Route 81), 41½; thence along a good cart-road, which leave at the 6th mile, and proceed through a thick jungle of high trees for about another six miles, when we enter the well-cultivated and populous

## PORTUGUESE TERRITORY OF GOA.

Situated on the W. coast of the Indian Peninsula, and bounded on the N. by Sawuntwarree, E. by Belgaum, and N. by Canara, and S.W. by the Indian ocean. It is 62 miles long from N. to S., and 40 broad; has an area of 1,066 square miles; population of 313,222, of which two-thirds are Roman Catholic Christians. It is divided into districts, sub-divided into parishes, the chief of which are Panjim (Panjim or New Goa) and Oli Goa. It has a military force of 3,360 strong, only 400 of whom are Europeans, produces a revenue of £71,920, which falls *very far short* of the government expenditure and is governed by a distinguished Portuguese officer, who takes the title of the Governor-General of all the Indies. Its chief productions are rice, pepper, cocoa-nuts, betel nuts, and salt (which is here manufactured to a great extent). It is the Roman Catholic stronghold of India, the clergy of which are very numerous. The district abounds with fowls, partridges, quails, woodcocks, buffaloes, tigers; and *chamois and white bears* have been seen in the forest.

#### HISTORICAL REMINISCENCES:—

A.D.  
1497. Vasco da Gama sailed from Lisbon, doubled the Cape of Good Hope, and landed at Calicut in

1498, the first place visited by the Portuguese, had an interview with the Hindú Prince, Zamorin, and returned to Portugal.

The Portuguese re-visited this coast, obtained leave to trade with the natives, and their power gradually extended itself.

They assisted the King of Cochín against Zamorin, and obtained permission from the former prince to erect a fort within his possessions, and thus laid the ground-work of their dominions in the East.

1510. They assaulted Calicut, were repulsed, but took Goa, which the natives re-took.

The Portuguese soon captured, and made it their Eastern Capital, and from thence sent, four times annually *galoons* (vessels, almost as large as line-o'-battle ships), laden with the treasures of the East, to Lisbon.

The Dutch soon afterwards drove the Portuguese from India, and

Goa gradually sank into its present miserable state.

1844. The sons of Phond Nawunt sought refuge here after their rebellion, and in

1857, they commenced depredations in the S. frontier and Canara district, although the Territory was free from all rebellion.

Then cross several bridged rivers, and proceed to the large village of

## § ASSUNWARRA (Assanwadi).

Bander and baggage boats can be hired, of which the traveller is advised to avail himself, at half tide, and in 3 hours, after passing over 18 miles amidst as beautiful scenery as any to be found in India, studded with villages most picturesquely embedded in luxuriant groves, interspersed with elegant edifices, the lofty spires of handsome churches, and also enjoying the pleasure of excellent fowls, partridge, quail, snipe, and woodcock shooting, whilst en route, he lands at

## § PANJIM, or NEW GOA (Pangaum, Panji, Panjem).

Territory, the Portuguese Possessions. Civil Authority, the Governor-General of Portuguese India, whose stipend is £1,500 a year. Military Authority, the Commandant of the Portuguese Forces, numbering about 4,000, of whom 600 are Europeans. Naval station of the Portuguese Indian squadron, consisting of two schooners. Seat of the Portuguese Primate of India. Bazaar, well supplied. Post Office. Population, 3,500, of a mixed character.

Goa, the decayed capital of the Portuguese dominions in India, is on the north side of an island of the same name, on the west coast of the peninsula, and consists of an old and new city; the new city being situated near the mouth of the harbour, in the parish of Pangaum, or Panjim; and the old city, about 3 to 5 miles further up the harbour.

The island of Goa is from 25 to 30 miles in circuit, and is divided from the mainland by a narrow channel or arm of the sea, surrounding it on the north-east and south sides. This navigable channel is the Rio de Goa, and its northern bend forms the harbour to the city, having an entrance from the sea, two miles broad, but obstructed by a bar. The white Parol, or lighthouse, and the batteries of the Castello de Agoda, occupy a bill on the north side of the entrance, while a monastery is planted on the Cabo, or Cape, on the south side. Within, the channel appears like a picturesque basin, bordered by hills, up to Panjim, which is three miles from the Cabo Conento.

"New Goa, or Panjim," says Burton, "is situated upon a narrow ledge, between a hill to the south and, on the north, the Rio de Goa or arm of the sea, which stretches several miles from west to east. A quay of hewn stone, well built, but rather too narrow for ornament or use, lines the south bank of the stream, if we may so call it, which hereabouts is a little more than a quarter of a mile in breadth. The appearance of the town is strange to the Indian tourist. There are many respectable looking houses, usually one story high, solidly constructed of stone and mortar, with roofs of red tile, and surrounded by large courtyards, overgrown with cocoa-nut trees, Bungalows are at a discount, only the habitations of the poor consist solely of a ground floor. In general, the walls are white-washed, an operation performed regularly once a year, after the monsoon rains, and the result is a most offensive glare. Upon the eminence behind the town is a small telegraph, and, half way down the hill, the church of Igreja de Conceição, a plain and ill-built pile, but as usual, beautifully situated. The edifices along the creek which catch the eye are the *Palacio* where the governor resides, the Archbishop's Palace, the Contador's, or Accountant's Office, and the *Alfandega*, or Custom House. All of them are more remarkable for fastness than neatness of design."—*Goa and the Blue Mountains.*

Panjim loses much by close inspection. Pigs infest the streets, which are dusty, of a dirty brick colour, and paved only here and there. Most of the houses have green doors and windows, the light being let in through oyster shells, except in some of the more wealthy ones. Most of them are sheltered by balconies. In the whole town there are not more than half a dozen vehicles. The usual mode of conveyance is a *mancheel*, or palanquin, a sort of light sofa, with green curtains round it.

The large Palace of the Governor contains a tolerable library, a private chapel, and a suite of empty but spacious saloons, remarkable only for their luminous windows, and a collection of portraits of all the Viceroy's and Governors, from Albuquerque and De Gama downwards. These have been spoiled as works of art by the bungling attempts made to restore them.

The Library, so called, is mostly an ecclesiastical one, with a few books of travel, history, &c., and (at the period of Burton's visit, about 1850) only three Oriental books—"a Syriac book, printed at Oxford; a Manuscript Dictionary; and a Grammar of the Concane Dialect of Mahratta."

A large irregular square pile of Barracks faces the Rio. Here Burton found a prisoner confined, one Phonde Sawunt, a Mahratta chief of the Robin Hood class—"an old thief," Burton calls him—who had revolted against the English government. A statue of Alfonso de Albuquerque, the famous Portuguese viceroy, stands under a small dome, on the east side of the barracks.

At the west end of the town is a public walk, close to the sea-side, with seats placed at the best points of view. "Had we expected a crowded corso," says Burton, "we should have been disappointed. Half a dozen *mancheels*, two native officers on horseback, one carriage, and about half a dozen promenaders, were moving lazily and listlessly up and down the lugubrious strand."

Two miles east of Panjim is the village of Ribander, approached by a long stone bridge, built by the Viceroy, Miguel de Neronha. The village of San Pedro depopulated by malaria, is near it. Here an old deserted palace of the Archbishop is seen, close

to the Casa de Polvera (so called from a powder factory in its neighbourhood), formerly the Viceroy's seat.

On the small island of Choras, opposite Ribander, is the old Jesuits' Seminary, one of the five religious houses possessed by that order, in 1641 and 1648, in Tavernier's day, when Goa was in its decline. Few persons reside at this unwholesome spot. "The director was sick, and the rector suffering from fever. The pallid complexions of the pupils told a sad tale of malaria. The building is an immense mass of chapels, cloisters, and apartments for the professors and students. There is little remarkable in it. The walls are ornamented with abominable frescoes and a few prints, illustrating the campaigns of Napoleon and Louis Quatorze. The crucifixes appear almost shocking. They are, generally speaking, wooden figures as large as life, painted with livid and unnatural complexions, streaked with indigo-coloured veins, and striped with streams of blood. In the sacrists we were shown some tolerable heads of apostles and saints. They were not exactly original Raphaels and Guidos, as our black friends declared, but still it was a pleasure to see good copies of excellent exemplars in India."—*Burton.*

Going up the creek or Mandova, are the aldeas or villages of St. Agnes and Verini, a scattered line of churches, country villas, and cottages. St. Agnes has another large, rambling and disused episcopal palace, and many pretty residences in the Oriental style of the Portuguese employes and retired officers. At Verini, the Hindoo natives live.

OLD GOA, or Goa Velha, is about two hours' steady rowing above Panjim. There are two old Goas. The first and most ancient stood two miles above its successor, which is nearer Panjim. It was a flourishing Hindoo port, governed by its own rajahs, by whom it was held as a fief to the princes of Bejanagar, until it fell under the power of the Muslim kings of the Bhamani race in the 15th century. It was deserted for the second old Goa before the Portuguese came to India in 1498. A few hovels round the parish church are all that remains of the old Hindoo city.

The second old Goa was founded by the Molems about ninety years before the arrival of Vasco de Gama in Calcut; but did not remain long in their possession, being taken by Albuquerque eleven years after this event. As the capital of Portuguese India, it soon became a place of great power and wealth. Linchoten, a native of Harlem, who travelled in the suite of Archbishop de Fongera about 1583, has left an account which is quoted by Burton. He describes it (in somewhat exaggerated style, no doubt) as the "finest, largest, and most magnificent city in India. Its villas almost merited the title of palaces, and seemed to be built for the purpose of displaying the wealth and magnificence of the erectors. During the prosperous times of the Portuguese in India, it was said you could not see a 'bit of iron in any merchant's house, but all gold and silver.' They coined an immense quantity of the precious metals, and used to make articles of workmanship in them for exportation. The very soldiers enriched themselves by commerce. The vice-royalty of Goa was one of the most splendid appointments in the world. There were five other governments, namely, Mozambique, Malacca, Ormus, Muscat, and Ceylon; the worst of which was worth 10,000 crowns (about £2000) per annum, a large sum in those days."

The fall of this prosperous city was, however, as rapid as its rise, through the mistaken policy, bigotry, and oppression of its new masters; the baneful in-

fluence of the Inquisition, the Jesuits, and fever, combined to hasten its decay. Such was its unhealthiness, that in 1758 the Viceroy deserted old Goa for Panjim; its convents and churches were emptied by the expulsion of the Jesuits; and the Inquisition, long after its terrors had become nominal, was finally suppressed at the desire of the British government.

About the beginning of the 18th century, Captain Hamilton, a trader, paid Goa a visit. There were then not less than eighty churches, convents, and monasteries within view of the town, peopled, he says, by "thirty thousand church vermin who lived idly and luxuriantly on the labour and sweat of the miserable laity." But the houses were poorly furnished, and the living was mean. The army was ill paid, and the soldiers were little better than common thieves and murderers. The only trade was in salt and arrack, which are the staple products of the present day. Another, the Alphonso Mango, is said to be the best in India.

Old Goa, says Burton, should be visited like other cities of the dead, by moonlight. "As we walked down the wharf, along a broad road, lined with double rows of trees, and faced with stone, opposite the sea, a more suggestive scene could not be conceived than the utter desolation which lay before us. Everything that met the eye or ear seemed teeming with melancholy associations; the very rustling of the trees and the murmur of the waves sounded like a dirge for the departed grandeur of the city."

On the right hand of the wharf, near the Arsenal, is a gateway, towering over the ruins which choke up the entrance of what was a principal thoroughfare, the *Strada Diretta*, or straight street. A statue of St. Catherine, the patron saint of Goa (on whose day it was captured by the Portuguese) fills the upper niche; and another of Vasco de Gama fills a lower. It was the custom for every newly appointed Viceroy to pass through this gateway to the palace.

A road leads hence from this to Terra di Sabalo, a square in front of the almost deserted *Se Primacial*, or cathedral; a building large enough for a first-rate city, where now only a solitary priest, or twenty or thirty native Christians are seen at their devotions. Near it, is the Casa Santa, or Inquisition House. The seat of this merciless tribunal is reduced to a heap of ruins; but traces of its three entrance gates can be discerned. The *Aljube* (from the Arabic *Aljibr*, "the prison"), or Ecclesiastical prison, in which Dello, the French Doctor, was confined, has been cleansed and plastered, and made habitable.

Nothing but the site of the Viceroy's Palace is left, the building itself being razed to the foundations. It filled a space of two acres now covered with cocoa and other trees, and rank grass, the haunt of the jackal. Among the churches and convents—the only edifices in existence here—the nunnery of Santa Monica, and the churches of the Franciscans, St. Caitan, Cajetan, or *Jaetano*, and Bom Jesus, are those usually visited. Bom Jesus Church contains the magnificent tomb of St. Francis Xavier, with its richly ornamented altar and gilt tomb, enclosed in silver and glass and carved with reliefs of the saints' life and miracles, the work of artists at home.

St. Monica's Nunnery is peculiarly strict in its rule, and the nuns are called *matres*, or mothers, by the natives, in token of respect. They are mostly country-born. St. Gaetano's Church is copied from St. Peter's at Rome. The Augustine Monastery is also a large and handsome building. There are about

thirty church buildings, still more or less habitable; some being almost in ruins or half demolished for the sake of the materials. Those in good repair are large rambling piles, surmounted by red, sloping tile roofs, with lofty belfries, and small windows. But, except some good examples of wood work, their decorations are paltry and grotesque. "Pontus Pila" is accommodated with a huge Turkish turban; and the other saints and sinners appear in costumes equally curious in a historical and pictorial point of view. Some groups, as for instance, the Jewish martyrs upon the walls of St. Francis, are absolutely ludicrous. Boiled, roasted, grilled, and basted missionaries, looking more like seals than men, gaze upon you with an eternal smile. A semi-decapitated individual stands bolt upright, during the painful process which is being performed by a score of grim-looking heatbens; and black savages are uselessly endeavouring to stick another dart in the epidemics of some unfortunate whose body has already become "like an Egyptian porcupine."—(Burton.) When these pictures require touching up, a common house decorator is called in. The sculptures are better than the pictures; wood being the material generally used for the figures which are painted to look as unlike life as possible.

There are Mathematical and Medical schools, established at Panjim. The *Imprensa Nacional*, or government printing office, issues a weekly Gazette or *Boletim do Governo*, containing the news of the day, in addition to its official information. One establishment here, called the *Casa da Misericordia*, contains forty or fifty young orphans of all colours and classes, who are educated by the nuns, and remain in the house till husbands are found for them.

Everything is in a stagnant and decaying condition at Goa. There is little wealth and no trade; officials are poorly paid; but living is cheap, so that a whole family may live most comfortably on £100 a year. The priesthood are still numerous and influential; and, being poor, are decorous and respected. The army numbers about 2,000 actually on duty, besides the *Mowros*, or *Moor*s, acting as police, &c.

The population consists of Portuguese officials, half castes, and native Hindoos, between all of whom a political equality is now guaranteed by the new charter; but the whites, who are distinguished as *Reinols* (born in Europe) and *Castis* (born in India) hate and despise the "blacks," as they call the half castes, or *mesticis* (i.e. *mougrels*),—a mixed breed of European and Indian, forming the great mass of society at Goa. This system of intermarriage and equality has always been encouraged by the Portuguese in their colonies; but it is one, which (says Burton) has lost the mother country almost everything it possessed in Africa as well as Asia. The *mesticis* are an ugly and degraded-looking race, with low foreheads, small eyes, concave chests, thin calves, and a general deficiency of muscle. They are quick at learning, up to a certain point, where they stop; and are intolerably dirty.

The Hindoo Christians, at Goa, cultivate whiskers, but the beard and moustache are confined to the whites. A long beard is the mark of a Moslem, of whom there are about 1,000 resident here. The native Hindoos wear a moustache, but no beard. They are held in great esteem by all, and are eligible to every office, except of a religious character.

Seroda, about 15 miles south-east, by water, may be visited, as a specimen of a thoroughly Hindoo town, in its stone houses, pagodas, tombs, tanks,

peepal trees, bazaars, and dirt. It has, also, about twenty establishments for training nautch girls.

*Margao*, near this, in the Portuguese province of *Sa. sette*, is the next place in importance to Panjim; and boasts of schools of physic, law, theology, &c.

## ROUTE 83.

Proceed E.  $\frac{1}{2}$  S.

BELGAUM TO GUJJUNDURGURH, VIA

NURGOOND.

DISTANCE 102 $\frac{1}{2}$  Miles.

ROUTES.	Distances of Stages.	
	Miles.	Fur.
Belgaum to Bagwarree, via Route 80 ..	11	4
Sangolee .....	13	5
Kurreekuttee .....	13	5
Heerakoomes .....	11	6
Nurgoond .....	12	2
Hutlee .....	9	2
Hoodoor .....	10	6
Ergee .....	10	0
Gujjundurgurh (S. Gate) .....	9	5
	102	3

Leaving Belgaum (Route 83), proceed, via Route 80, to *Bagwarree*, 11 $\frac{1}{2}$  miles. Thence along a good road, through a cultivated country, practicable for carts, except in the monsoon. Pass *Sheek Bagwarree*, three miles.  $\S$  *Suddee Koorwinkupa*,  $\frac{1}{2}$  miles; encamping ground to the west.  $\S$  *Naigunkut*,  $\frac{1}{2}$  miles.  $\S$  *Kasirkopa*. Cross a nullah (1 mile) 10 yards wide, with steep banks and sandy bed. Als the Mulurba river, here 100 yards broad, with a sandy bed, steep muddy banks on the north, and fordable after November. A ferry boat, holding 20 men, plys in the monsoon. At the end of  $2\frac{1}{2}$  miles, we reach *Sangolee*. Then pass *Belwarree*,  $\frac{1}{2}$  miles; market on Tuesday.  $\S$  *Oodkairree*, 2 miles; encamping ground.  $\S$  *Kurreekuttee*,  $\frac{1}{2}$  miles.  $\S$  *Yedramee*,  $\frac{1}{2}$  miles; good encamping ground.  $\S$  *Betsoor*, 1 mile; encamping ground towards the *Purusgurh Hill*, which is one mile north. Thence pass on to *Heerakoomes*, 4 miles; encamping ground, east or west.  $\S$  *Kunkeskoopa*,  $\frac{1}{2}$  miles.  $\S$  *Guridikuttee*,  $\frac{1}{2}$  mile; and  $\frac{1}{2}$  miles beyond we enter

## THE NURGOOND (Nargund) JAGIR,

One of the Southern Maratha States, the revenues of which were mortgaged to the creditors of the late chief; who, to rid himself of his liabilities, joined the mutineers in the rebellion of 1857 and 1858, and killed Mr. C. Manson, the Political Agent in the South Maratha Country, who had proceeded to his capital, Nargund (Nurgoond), to disarm the inhabitants. Colonel Malcolm, with a detachment of the 74th Highlanders, and the 28th Bombay Native Infantry, under Captain Paget, marched to that town, captured it, and also the chief, who was hanged, and his confederate, the Raja of Daulab was blown from the guns. Major Hughes soon afterwards captured the strong Fort of Gopal, which effectually stopped the rebellion in this locality, and this territory became a British possession; soon afterwards we reach the town of

## $\S$ NURGOOND (Nargooond).

Territory. The Southern Military Division of Bombay. Collectorate of Dharwar. Civil Authority, Collector at Dharwar, and Political Assistant in the S. Maratha Country. Encamping ground, south-east and west. Bazaar well supplied.

The Fort stands on a rock about 800 feet high, at the base of which lies the town, formerly a place of considerable strength, as it was several times unsuccessfully besieged by Tipoo Saib.

The Ruins of the Old Shrine of *Ban Shankri* are situated at a short distance from this place, about two miles from *Talasgad*, and close at hand stands a fine masonry Tank, surrounded by a double pillar colonnade, but full of bad water; a Ruined Temple, the large modern green stone one, erected by a banker of Sattara, in 1730, A.D., is worth inspection, as also are the Ruins of a Masonry Dam, 50 feet thick, which diverts the water of a small stream for the purpose of irrigating the large gardens near *Talasgad*.

From Nurgooond, proceed on to *Korlor*,  $2\frac{1}{2}$  miles.  $\S$  *Kothul* or *Kotaul*, 1 mile;  $\S$  *Mogde*,  $2\frac{1}{2}$  miles. We then enter

THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY AND THE NIZAM'S DOMINIONS (Route 57). Pass on to *Ergee*,  $2\frac{1}{2}$  miles. Civil Authority, resident at Hyderabad.  $\S$  *Soolie*,  $2\frac{1}{2}$  miles; *Rajoor*,  $\frac{1}{2}$  miles; and then enter the *Gujjundurgurh Jagir*; and at the close of  $2\frac{1}{2}$  miles arrive at the south gate of the town of

## $\S$ GUJJUNDURGURH.

Territory, the Southern Military Division of Bombay. District, the Gujjundurgurh Jagir of the Southern Maratha States. Civil Authority, Collector at Dharwar.

## ROUTE 84.

Proceed E.N.E.

BELGAUM TO KALUDGHEE (KALAGI), VIA

MAREHAL, GUCHIN KOPPET, AND

HOOLKOND.

DISTANCE ABOUT 95 $\frac{1}{2}$  MILES.

ROUTES.	Distances of Stages.	
	Miles.	Fur.
Belgaum to Marehal .....	12	7 $\frac{1}{2}$
Muddunbavee .....	11	4
Wannoor .....	7	1
Guchin Koorpet .....	12	7
Hoolkond .....	14	4
Tonder Kuttee .....	8	0
Lukesunde .....	9	0
Lokapur .....	9	5 $\frac{1}{2}$
Kaludghee .....	10	0 $\frac{1}{2}$
	95	5 $\frac{1}{2}$

Leave Belgaum (Route 80), from whence the Chief Jagherbar of the South Mahratta country escaped in 1857, and joined the rebel Sepoys. Proceed along a good but circuitous road, keeping close to the Kogtee Hills, by which means the low ground is avoided—a tract impassable in the rains and also during a great portion of the year, on account of the muddy nullahs. Thence we cross a nullah,  $2\frac{1}{2}$  miles, full of water for six months.  $\S$  *Kunurgee*,  $\frac{1}{2}$  mile;  $\S$  *Ku Kumba* (Kurgumba),  $\frac{1}{2}$  mile; then cross a

nul'ah,  $\frac{1}{2}$  mile, full of water for six months, to \**Moohobondce*,  $\frac{1}{2}$  mile. Pass on to \**Satjee*,  $\frac{1}{2}$  mile; \**Chun'kaira*,  $\frac{1}{2}$  mile; \**Chota Kangame*, 1 mile; \**Chandoor*,  $\frac{1}{2}$  mile; encamping ground east. Cross the \**Bellary nullah*,  $\frac{1}{2}$  mile. Then pass \**Yedulbarree*,  $\frac{1}{2}$  mile; \**Sootlebaree*, 1 mile; \**Marehal*, 1 mile; \**Kurteegoodce*, 1 mile. Then cross a \*nullah,  $\frac{1}{2}$  mile of water until February. Thence the road proceeds across the Ghats, 1 mile. It becomes stony and jagged, and so continues for  $\frac{1}{2}$  mile. Then cross a \*nullah,  $\frac{1}{2}$  mile, full of water for nine months, to \**Amgera*. Cross another \*nullah, 1 mile also, full of water for nine months, to \**Bergoodce*,  $\frac{1}{2}$  mile; and  $\frac{1}{2}$  mile beyond there is a road to \**Moorgoor*, 26 miles distant. At  $\frac{1}{2}$  mile farther, a branch road turns off to \**Naisurjee* (or \**Naisurjee*), 17 miles distant. Continuing the route for  $\frac{1}{2}$  mile we reach \**Muddum Bavees*. Thence along a good road, across a \*nullah,  $\frac{1}{2}$  mile, full of water until May, on to \**Makulmurde*, 3 miles. Cross another \*nullah,  $\frac{1}{2}$  mile, full all the year round, to \**Wounoor*, 3; thence the road becomes very stony for the last six miles; pass \**Sheeratte bavee*, 5 miles, standing  $\frac{1}{2}$  mile to the right; \**Poorukuttay*, 1 mile; and  $\frac{1}{2}$  mile beyond the road from \**Gokik*, so celebrated for its Falls (Route 80), joins this route; cross a \*nullah,  $\frac{1}{2}$  mile, in which there is water until May, to \**Guchin Koopet*,  $\frac{1}{2}$  mile; ten shops: Hill Fort: good encamping ground, S.W.; then cross a \*nullah, 3 miles, full of water all the year round, to \**Beteekairee*,  $\frac{1}{2}$  mile; encamping ground, W. or S.; pass \**Hawunul*,  $\frac{1}{2}$  mile; \**Munneekairee*,  $\frac{1}{2}$  mile; cross a \*nullah,  $\frac{1}{2}$  mile, full of water all the year round, to \**Holkont*,  $\frac{1}{2}$  mile; encamping ground east, and also a fine top of trees for the travellers; then cross a \*nullah, 1 mile, full of water all the year round, to \**Koonduhal*,  $\frac{1}{2}$  mile; extensive encamping ground; cross a \*nullah,  $\frac{1}{2}$  mile; \**Tonderkutte*, 3 miles; pass \**Gooteegoolce Hoskotta*,  $\frac{1}{2}$  mile; \**Sahunhuttee Hoskotta*, 3 miles; good encamping ground, N.; \**Kullekuttay*,  $\frac{1}{2}$  mile; \**Lubeessundee*, 9 miles; then pass on to \**Lokapoor*,  $\frac{1}{2}$  mile; encamping ground, E.; \**Jalokopa*, 1 mile; then cross a \*nullah,  $\frac{1}{2}$  mile; \**Kusdandee*,  $\frac{1}{2}$  mile; and  $\frac{1}{2}$  mile beyond we enter the large town of

\***KALUDGHEE (KALADGHEE, KALADGI).** (Route 58.)

**ATTRACTIONS.**—The environs should be visited.

**DAWES.**—See Table of Distances from Bombay.

## ROUTE 85.

Proceed E.N.E.

This is the direct and best road for cattle of all descriptions.

**BELGAUM TO KALUDGHEE (KALADGI), VIA MAREHAL AND NAIISUNGEE.**

DISTANCE, ABOUT 74 MILES.

ROUTES.	Distances of Stages.	
	Miles.	Furl.
Belgaum to Marehal .....	10	5
Charchee (Sarsee) .....	13	2
Yerakutte .....	13	0
Chundergce (Burra) .....	9	3
Pauchgaum .....	8	1
Lokapoor .....	9	7
Kaludghee, via Route 84 .....	9	5
	74	1

Leave *Belgaum* (Route 80), proceed along a good male road for  $\frac{1}{2}$  miles, to the *Bellary nullah*, which is difficult to cross at all periods; pass \**Khoorchee*, 1 mile; \**Montee*,  $\frac{1}{2}$  mile; \**Sambra* (market on Frid. yst. 1 mile; \**Balakoodurgce* (Cheeka),  $\frac{1}{2}$  mile; \**Balakoodurgce* (Heera),  $\frac{1}{2}$  mile; \**Modger*,  $\frac{1}{2}$  mile; then cross a \*nullah,  $\frac{1}{2}$  mile, with sandy bed, muddy banks, and full of water all the year round, to \**Marehal*,  $\frac{1}{2}$  mile; shops; encamping ground in an open plain,  $\frac{1}{2}$  mile west, and also near a top of trees; thence to \**Kurteegoodce*, 1 mile; then pass a \**Ghat*,  $\frac{1}{2}$  mile, which is only  $\frac{1}{2}$  mile long, and practicable for guns; \**Kuwmunkutte*,  $\frac{1}{2}$  mile; a nullah with nearly perpendicular banks, bed stony, and 20 feet deep; we then enter

## THE KOLAPOOR (Colapore, Kolhapur State),

Which is bounded on the N. and N.E., by *Sattara*; E. and S. by *Belgaum*; W. by *Sawunt-Warree* (Sawunt-Wadi), and *Rutnagherry*; has an area of 3,415 square miles; is 95 miles long from S.E. to N.W., and 65 miles broad; population of 500,000, chiefly composed of *Maratats* and *Ramosis*. Military force, 1,000 men; revenue, £155,000 per annum. The highest elevation in the W., is 4,000 feet, and the lowest part (E.) 1,800 feet. It is a tract of country having a rugged surface, and well watered by the *Kistnah*, *Warina* river, and several mountain torrents, all of which flow E. The geological formation is volcanic, trappean, overlaid with laterite, sandstone, &c.

The chief routes are:—

N. to S. from *Sattara* to *Sawunt Wadi*, via *Kolapoor*.

S.E. to N.W., *Dharwar* to the S. *Konkan*.

N.E. to S.W., *Sholapur* to *Kolapoor*.

It contains the districts of *Alte*, *Bowda* (Baora, Bowrah), *Inchulkungee* (Inchulkarinji), *Kagul* (Kagal), *Budagarh* (Bodurgur, Garh Ingaj), *Kolhapur* (Colapore, Kolapoor), the capital, *Panhala*, *Sherul*, *Toregal*, and *Vishalgarrh*. Fall of rain averages 30 inches in the plains, and in the hilly districts, from 46 to 24 inches.

**HISTORICAL REMINISCENCES:—**

The *Rajah* of this state derives from *Sevaje*, the founder of the *Mahratta* State. *Saho*, his grandson, being kept prisoner at *Delhi*, his uncle, *Raja Ram*, took the government. He died before his nephew's liberation, and was succeeded by his son, *Sevaje*, who disputed the rights of his cousin, *Saho*. Upon his death, his brother, *Sambaje*, supported his pretensions; and finally it was agreed that *Saho* was to be acknowledged paramount sovereign of the *Mahrattas*, while *Sambaje* was to remain *Rajah* of *Kolapoor*. In

1728, *Sambaje* joined his forces to the *Nizam's*, at *Poona*, and in

1731 concluded a treaty with the *Peishwa*, by which the land north of the *Kistna* was assigned to him; all between the *Kistna*, *Warina*, and *Toombuida*, to *Sambaje*; and all the conquests south of the *Toombuida* were to be divided between the two chiefs. The country thus disposed of to the *Rajah* of *Colapoor*, was at the time occupied by the *Moguls* and the *Deessys* chiefs; but at length it was brought under the power of the *Rajah*. He died without issue in

- 1760, and his widow adopted a boy, Serajee, as rajah.
1765. On account of repeated acts of piracy by his subjects, the Bombay Government sent an expedition against the coast, and took the Fort of Malwan.
1766. A treaty concluded with the British, and Malwan restored.
1772. Death of Jija Bai, the queen mother.
1804. Sir Arthur Wellesley endeavours to obtain a promise from the Rajah, for the suppression of piracy, which is given, but was evaded till its final extinction about eight years after.

In the course of a war with the Peishwa, the latter takes all the chief towns of Kolapoor, which were held till given up at the mediation of the British authorities. By the year

- 1812, the claims due on account of plunder by the piratical subjects of the Rajah, amounted to 5 lacs. Mr. Elphinstone concludes a treaty defining the rights of the Rajah in relation to the Peishwa, and by which Malwan was to be ceded to the British, and all pecuniary claims on their side were surrendered.

1822. Rajah Abba Sing, called the Dewan, assassinated in his palace, and succeeded by his son, and then by his brother Bawa Sahib. The country fell into disorders, such as are common under rulers when inefficient or careless of their duties. Robberies and other outrages were frequent in all parts. If, after many delays, a case of robbery sometimes found its way to the rajah's ears, and he happened to be struck with its enormity, he ordered out a body of horse and foot to hunt the perpetrators. The party, after scouring the country, and probably becoming as great a nuisance as the thieves themselves, returned to the capital, and reported that it was too late to trace them. Under such misrule, the potails (who are what justices of the peace are in England) became the abettors of rogues instead of their terror, and the officers of police became thieves instead of thief-takers.

1825. The British interfere in consequence of the mal-administration which prevails, and after some useless negotiation, they take military possession of the country.

1827. The Rajah submits, concludes a treaty, and another in

- 1829, but behaves suspiciously, under the bad influence of his minister, who was at length removed. The native force was reduced to 400 horse and 800 foot.

1839. Death of Bawa Sahib, leaving two sons, minors, by different mothers. Sevajee the elder, was called Baba Sahib, and his mother assumed the regency. This was wrested from her by Tarra Bai, widow of the Dewan, Abba Sing, and she was recognised by the British government.

1842. The misrule of Kolapoor grew to such a pitch that the regent was set aside, and a Resident appointed by the English.

1844. Rebellion of the Dewan's party suppressed, and the management of affairs assumed by the English in 1845, during the minority of the Rajah. Under their rule the Mamlukdars

and Sudars had a jurisdiction in small criminal cases; Munsiff courts were established for civil cases; with an ultimate appeal from both to the superior court of the Resident at the capital.

1847. A balance in the treasury enabled the political superintendent to pay all the debts due to individuals, amounting to Rs. 1,64,021. The country, as a matter of course, was prospering and its revenue increasing; though the best part of the latter was found to be alienated to a tribe of court dependants. Improvements of all kinds were steadily kept in view. Imposts were lessened, transit dues abolished, good roads formed, and crime greatly reduced.

1857. The Bombay 27th native infantry mutinied and killed Lieut. Norris and Ensigns Stubbs and Heathfield. A general Mahratta rising had been planned.

The queen mother, Jija Bai, mentioned above, was a ferocious devotee of Bhawani, to whom she offered an immense number of human sacrifices. With regard to these, 'In the Calican Puran various oblations are commanded to be made to Doorga in her form of Kali; but the pleasure the goddess derives from them is said to be of very unequal duration. It is truly horrible to peruse the code of forms commanded to be observed for the sacrifices, which are said to afford the sanguinary goddess the highest gratification. They are remarkable, however, more particularly those affecting human sacrifices, as they emit entirely display the cunning and personal care of their ecclesiastical framers. A woman or a Brahmin, it appears, may not be sacrificed; neither the aged, the crippled, nor the diseased; but the victims must be of good appearance, and be prepared by ablution and purifying ceremonies. On the day preceding the sacrifice, he must be adorned with flowers anointed with oil, and smeared with red sandal wood. The sacrificer is commanded to worship his victim, and after the death blow is given, auguries are drawn of prosperity or otherwise to the sacrificer. A human sacrifice must only be made after the victim has attained his twenty-fifth year, extreme youth being unwelcome to the goddess.

"Such are a few of the horrible laws which have been allowed to govern the ceremonies of these appalling rites. Yet, fearful as they are, when the dreadful penances, startling superstitions, and authorised religious cruelties which pervaded the ancient world, are considered by the light of reason, it is scarcely subject for surprise that fanaticism should complete the catalogue of terrors by demanding human victims for the propitiation of its deities.

"The doctrine of metempsychosis deprives self-sacrifice, which is yet common among Hindoo devotees of the most fear-inspiring and mysterious terrors attendant upon death; and the belief that the sins of a being sacrificed to the terrible Kali are forgiven, and the spirit of the victim received into the courts of heaven as the first drop of his warm blood falls at the altar's foot, remove, doubtless, from the mind of the sacrificer those dreadful and overwhelming emotions of horror which now oppress the equirer on a mere contemplation of these dark and terrible rites.

"Happily, these blood-stained oblations have ceased in Western India; and the last, of which I remember to have heard, was among the Bramins of the Deccan, who long preserved the custom of yearly sacrifices

an aged woman, on the occasion of the Rajah of Satara's visit to the fort of Pertabghur."—*Mrs. Postans' Western India*. This rajah was the recognised head of the Mahratta dynasty.

And at the close of  $\frac{1}{2}$  miles we reach the town of

### § NAISURGEE (Naisree).

Territory, the Southern Military Division of Bombay. District, Kolhapur. Civil Authority, Collector at Belgaum. Political Agent at Belgaum. Travellers' bungalow. Bazaar, well supplied.

Thence cross a nullah,  $\frac{3}{4}$  m. to *Charchree* (Sarsree).  $\frac{1}{2}$  m.; encamping ground on high ground not far from the *Rock*; pass *Verakuttee*, 13; travellers' bungalow; *Chundergee* (Burra),  $\frac{9}{16}$ ; two dhurmsallas; *Pauch-guun*,  $\frac{8}{16}$ ; dhurmsalla; travellers' bungalow; *Lokapoor*,  $\frac{9}{16}$ ; two dhurmsallas; and thence proceed, *via* Route 84, to the large town of

§ KALUDGHEE (Kalladghee), Route 58.

## ROUTE 86.

Proceed N.N.W.

BELGAUM TO KOLAPOOR (KOLHAPUR),  
VIA SUNKESHWAR AND NEPANEE.

DISTANCE ABOUT 65 $\frac{1}{2}$  MILES.

ROUTES.	Distances of Stages.	
	Miles	Fur.
Belgaum to Bootramuttee.....	9	6 $\frac{1}{2}$
Hutturgee Huttee.....	10	2 $\frac{1}{2}$
Sunkeshawur (Sunkeshwar) .....	9	2 $\frac{1}{2}$
Nepanee (Fort Gate).....	12	7 $\frac{1}{2}$
Kagul.....	13	2 $\frac{1}{2}$
Kolapoor, S. Gate of .....	10	1
	65	5 $\frac{1}{2}$

Leave *Belgaum Fort* (Route 80), by the main gate, and proceed along a made road practicable for carts, 20 feet wide, marked out and bridged over to Nepanee,  $\frac{4}{16}$  m.; pass on to *Yumnapore*,  $\frac{3}{16}$  m.; *Kagtee*  $\frac{1}{16}$  m., situated under some hills; then cross the Markund river  $\frac{1}{16}$  m., over which there is constructed in the moonsoon a flying bridge, here 30 yards broad, with muddy bed; pass on to *Hansee* (Hongee),  $\frac{1}{16}$  m.; *Benkhulee*,  $\frac{1}{16}$  m.; *Bootramuttee*,  $\frac{2}{16}$  m.; encamping ground N.W.; then cross the Gutpurba river,  $\frac{6}{16}$  m., here 140 yds. broad, with stony bed, easy approaches, and having across it a wire suspension bridge; thence proceed through dense jungle, then up a few ascents, down some declivities, to *Benkhulee*,  $\frac{1}{16}$  m.; pass *Hutturgee Huttee*,  $\frac{3}{16}$  m., standing on a hill; then down a declivity, cross four nullahs, and proceed on to *Chilulgoode*,  $\frac{5}{16}$  m., standing on the Hirnkasee river, here 200 yds. broad, with sandy bed and difficult approaches (for carts), and across which a flying bridge is erected in the moonsoon, and having a dhurmsalla on each bank; pass on to *Hebal*,  $\frac{1}{16}$  m.; and  $\frac{3}{16}$  miles beyond stands

### § SUNKESHWAR.

On the Hirnkasee river.

Civil Authority, Collector and Political Agent at Belgaum. Encamping ground on the left bank. Bazaar, well supplied. Houses, 3,000. Population, 30,000. Then pass *Solapoor*,  $\frac{3}{16}$  m.; encamping ground; *Kunwala*  $\frac{1}{16}$  m.; Bazaar, well supplied. Market on Friday. Good encamping ground S.W. Thence

proceed along a good cart-road to *Tondee*,  $\frac{3}{16}$  m., travellers' bungalow, so appropriated by the courtesy of the Raja. Then descend a stony rugged Ghat, and at the end of  $\frac{1}{2}$  mile we reach the fort gate of the town of

### § NEPANEE (Nepani).

Territory the Southern Military Division of Bombay. District, Kolhapur. Civil Authority, Collector at Belgaum. Political Agent at Belgaum. Encamping ground S.W. and N.E. under trees. Travellers' bungalow at the old palace. Bazaar, well supplied. Dhurmsalla. House, 1,100. Population, 30,000. Fort, a strong structure.

Thence pass along a tolerable good cart-road across a level country, to *Yumkurnee*,  $\frac{4}{16}$  m.; cross the *Venguna* river,  $\frac{1}{16}$  m., easy of approach, and cross by basket boat in the moonsoon; proceed to *Sundulga*,  $\frac{1}{16}$  m.; *Kongamee*,  $\frac{5}{16}$  m.; dhurmsalla; cross the *Doodgunga* river,  $\frac{1}{16}$  m., here 100 yds. broad, having a bad ford and difficult approaches for carts; we then enter the

KOLAPOOR (KOLHAPUR) STATE, (Route 85), and  $\frac{1}{2}$  mile beyond stands the town of

### § KAGUL (Kagal).

Encamping ground N. on high ground. Travellers' bungalow. Bazaar, well supplied. Dhurmsalla N.

Kagul is a jaghire of the native state of Kolapoor, within the jurisdiction of the Political Superintendent. The people having been always at feud with the reigning authorities, easily came over to the British government, when the country was occupied. The revenue is 7,000*l.* and the military force numbers 700 men.

Then pass on to *Seergaum*, 5 $\frac{1}{2}$  m.; *Moriachee Warree*,  $\frac{1}{16}$  m.; pass across two large tanks and some gardens, and at the end of  $\frac{2}{16}$  miles, we enter the S. gate of the large walled town of

### †§ KOLAPOOR (Kolhapur, Colapore).

185 miles from Bombay, 130 from Poona.

Territory, the Southern Military Division of Bombay. District of Kolapoor. Civil Authority, Resident Political Superintendent, W. H. Havelock, Esq. Military Authority, Commandant of Kolapoor Infantry Corps, Major W. B. Gray. Travellers' bungalow. Bazaar, well supplied. Post Office.

DAWKES.—See Table of Distances, Bombay Presidency.

This is the capital of the state of the same name, in a part of the country little visited. It stands in a valley protected by hills on three sides, and by two hill forts on the remaining or west side. The defences of the town are weak. It is crowded with population and unhealthy; but means have been taken to improve it, and to bring in a supply of water. The hill forts, which are at a distance of 10 or 12 miles, stand on eminences about 300 feet high, faced here and there by steep basalt cliffs, 30 to 60 feet high. They are connected together by walls and outworks. One of them, called *Pen-wighur* or *Punahagur*, was occupied by the English forces in 1849. It covers a space of  $\frac{3}{16}$  miles in circuit, including houses, gardens, tanks, &c., in short, room for a fortified town.

Jotiba's Hill, a conical peak of the Pannhala mountains, 1,000 feet high, to which pilgrimages are made, and the Pannhala caves, are within a few miles of Kolapoor.

## ROUTE 87.

Proceed W. by N.

BELGAUM TO MALWAN, VIA THE  
AMBOOLEE-PARPOLEE GHAT.

DISTANCE 85½ MILES.

ROUTES.	Distances of Stages.	
	Miles.	Fur.
Belgaum to Toorkwarree, via Route 81...	13	6½
Chandgureh .....	12	0½
Amboolee .....	14	4
Devas (Devisoor) .....	8	3
Malgaum River .....	11	1½
Narroor (Narrool, Nurool) .....	11	6
Rajkote Fort .....	13	5½
	85	3

Leaving *Belgaum* (Route 60), we proceed, via Route 87, to *Toorkwarree*, via Route 81; thence pass through an open cultivated country, interspersed with thin jungle; cross the *Anjurnal* river,  $\frac{3}{4}$  here 15 yards broad, with paved bed, and boat plying in the monsoon, and about  $\frac{1}{2}$  mile beyond, we leave the *made road* and proceed over a rugged path through an undulating, difficult country; pass \**Ulkurnee*,  $\frac{4}{5}$ ; encamping ground; \**Ullwarree*,  $\frac{2}{3}$ ; then cross a broad nullah,  $\frac{2}{3}$ , with high, sandy banks, to \**Korre-gaum*,  $1\frac{1}{2}$ ; pass \**Asgaum*,  $1\frac{1}{2}$ ; cross the \**Tumbupance nullah*, here 20 yards broad, with low banks, full of water all the year round; and at the close of  $2\frac{1}{2}$  miles, we enter the town of

## § CHANDGUREH.

Territory, the Southern Military Division of Bombay. Collectorate of Ratnagiri (Ratnagherry). Civil Authority, Collectors at Belgaum and Ratnagiri. Encamping Ground, S. E. Bazaar, well supplied.

Fort.—A middle sized compact structure in good repair.

From thence the road along the remainder of the Route is impracticable for carts; pass \**Kajeerna*,  $2\frac{1}{2}$ ; \**Bejoor*,  $1\frac{1}{2}$ ; cross several broad nullahs to \**Chota-Kanoor*,  $1\frac{1}{2}$ ; then cross a nullah to \**Poon-deera*,  $\frac{3}{4}$ ; also another one to \**Burra Ranoor*,  $1\frac{1}{2}$ ; cross a broad nullah to \**Amboolee-Warree*,  $\frac{6}{7}$ ; thence the road becomes passable for laden cattle only, and leads across an undulating, hilly, jungly country; we then enter the

SOUTHERN KONKAN (CONCAN), Route 63; pass on to a *Dhu:msalla*, custom house *Chooee*, both on the banks of the *Hirukasee* river, encamping ground close to the road; pass on to *Daturboree Well*,  $1\frac{1}{2}$ ; we then ascend the *Ghut*,  $\frac{3}{4}$ ; thence descend it, which declivity, though not very steep, has several sharp turns which render it difficult for heavy ordnance, and at the bottom, 3, flows a fine stream, on the banks of which there is good encamping ground; pass on to \**Parpoole*,  $1\frac{1}{2}$ ; \**Devas* (Devisoor),  $1\frac{1}{2}$ ; and we enter the

SAWUNTWARREE (SAWUNT WADI STATE), Route 81. Civil Authority, Political Superintendent at Sawuntwarree, 9 miles. Extensive encamping ground. Then cross the *Toorgun* river, here 50

yards broad, with sandy, stony bed, easy banks; but impassable for three months in the monsoon; and on the E. bank of which, near a Temple, is the branch road to *Sawuntwarree* (8 miles). Thence the road becomes rugged and stony, interspersed with ascents and descents, then pass on to \**Kulwa*,  $\frac{1}{2}$ , standing in a plain; then up an easy ascent,  $\frac{1}{2}$ , for  $\frac{1}{2}$  mile; then down a declivity for  $\frac{1}{2}$  mile; pass through dense, low jungle, along which laden cattle can travel, then cross a steep and rather difficult nullah to \**Banna-Deo-Warree*,  $\frac{1}{2}$ ; proceed up an easy ascent  $\frac{1}{2}$ , for  $\frac{1}{2}$  mile; then down a declivity, and up another ascent to \**Ambagaum*, 2; encamping ground on the E.; thence pass along a difficult rugged road, passable for cattle, but impracticable for carts, to \**Ka'nilee*,  $2\frac{1}{2}$ ; thence the country becomes rocky and jungly, with hills to the left, and we soon reach \**Malgaum* (Malgaum). Bazaar, well supplied,  $1\frac{1}{2}$ , situated in a cultivated plain; then pass through a hilly, jungly country, interspersed with a few rice fields, to \**Nanalee*,  $\frac{2}{3}$ ; cross a river,  $1\frac{1}{2}$ , here 100 yards broad, 10 feet deep, with pebbly bed, muddy banks, and impassable in the monsoon; a mile from which (at *Sulgaum*), a ferry boat plies; thence through an open country with fields on both sides, pass \**Gorenal*,  $\frac{2}{3}$ , situated in a plain; \**Toosolee*,  $1\frac{1}{2}$ ; cross another river,  $1\frac{1}{2}$ , here 25 yards broad, with sandy, pebbly bed, steep banks, and frequently impassable in the monsoon, without any boat plying, to *Mool'da*, all of which hamlets are scattered and surrounded with tops of cocoa-nut trees, and having good wells near them; then cross a river,  $\frac{3}{4}$ , here 60 yards broad; then over another stream,  $1\frac{1}{2}$ , here 95 yards broad, both with sandy beds, deep banks, and impassable in the monsoon; pass on to \**Koodal*,  $1\frac{1}{2}$ , boat plying; encamping ground, S. E., in rice fields; thence proceed for  $\frac{4}{5}$  miles to *Narroor* (Narool); and then pass over the *Korlee* river,  $\frac{2}{3}$ , here 250 yards wide, with muddy, sandy bed,  $2\frac{1}{2}$  feet deep, unfordable, but a boat plying; and we then enter

THE RATNAGHERY (Ratnagiri)  
COLLECTORATE.

Which is bounded on the N. by the *Hubslee* Territory, and Collectorate of Tannah; S. by *Sawunt Warree* and the Portuguese Territory; E. by *Sattara* and *Kolapore*; and W. by the Arabian Sea. It is 167 miles long from N. to S., and 40 broad from E. to W., has an area of 3,964 square miles; population of 665,234, chiefly composed of Mussulmans (engaged as fishermen), Ramosis, *Koolcarrees*, who are miserably poor, ignorant, and apathetic. The country is well cultivated, shut out from the Dakkan by the Syadree Range, interspersed with mountains and jungles, and intersected by torrents which become deep and muddy near the sea. The Passes down the several Ghats to the sea-coast are in a most wretched condition for travelling. There are good bridle paths from the Rotunda Ghat, via *Mhar* to *Sattara*; the *Mahabuleshwar* Range and the *Koombarlee* Ghat leading from *Chiploon* to the *Dakkan* S. of *Sattara*; also that of the *Anus Koor* Ghat, leading to *Rajapoor* and the *Bhowda* to *Malwan*. This district suffers much from want of roads. Its chief



products are rice, grain, and hemp; but cotton and flax have both been grown, and proved unsuccessful. It is sub-divided into five provinces (districts or taluks) of Anjanwel, Malwan, Suwarnadurg, Ratnagiri, and Vijayadurg (Viziadroog).

#### HISTORICAL REMINISCENCES:—

1857-58. Several of the native regiments of Infantry were disbanded here, a few of the troops having joined the rebels, but order was soon restored.

Thence pass on to \**Kalsa*, 1; hills are seen standing on the right, and a cultivated country on the left; \**Damapoor*, 1½; then commence a short, stony ascent, pass through a cultivated country, interspersed with thin jungle; cross the *Jambrachanuliah*, 1½, which is a deep ravine, with a channel 12 yds. wide, with stony bed, and fordable to *Chouk*, 2½; then cross a *nuliah*, situated at the bottom of a deep and difficult ravine, interspersed with thin jungle; pass on to \**Koonbarmul*, 1, situated in open fields; thence along a rocky, steep, and difficult road; proceed down a *descent*, ¾, of 300 yds., by steps cut in the rock, and ¾ mile brings us to the town of

#### § MALWAN (Melundy Island, Sindoodroog).

District of Ratnagiri in Ratnagiri. Collectorate of Ratnagerry. Civil Authority, Collector at Ratnagerry. Encamping Ground, W. Bazaar, well supplied.

This large and populous town, which stands on open ground, considerably elevated above the sea, at a short distance from the main land, is much scattered, and almost entirely surrounded with tops of cocoa-nut trees. The landing place, for there is no regular Bandar or pier, is sandy, the harbour is encircled by rocks, and extremely difficult of access for any boats above 400 candelas. The beach and the scattered rocks form the bay, abreast of which stands that ancient stronghold of the Maratha pirates, the fort of Sindoodroog, which was ceded to the British in 1812, by the Rajah of Kolapoor (Kolhapur, Colabore). About 2 miles to the S. flows the *Kondaltee* river. In the vicinity of this place excellent iron ore has been discovered; thence proceed through the town for 1½ mile, and 1½ mile beyond stands the

Fort of *Rajkote*, from whence a road has been constructed, via the *Akairree Pass*, to the town of *Sawuntwarree* (Sawunt Wadi).

### ROUTE 88.

Proceed W. by N.

#### BELGAUM TO MALWAN, VIA THE RAM GHAT.

DISTANCE, 94½ MILES.

ROUTES.	Distances of Stages.	
	Miles.	Fur.
Belgaum to Malgaum, (Mangaum), <i>via</i> Route 87.....	64	1
Nairor Waroor .....	13	7½
Damapoor.....	5	4½
Malwan, <i>via</i> Route 87.....	10	4
	94	1

Leave *Belgaum* (Route 60), proceed, *via* Route 87, to *Malgaum* (Mangaum), 64½ (Route 87); then after ¾ mile, pass along the remains of a good made cart-road, practicable for carts, to \**Necmlee*, 2½; \**Necmuleenarree*, 2½; \**Adlee*, ¾; \**Wittoree* (Gatera), 2½; \**Waroreenarree*, 1; then cross a nullah to \**Kingolee*, 1½; here a road branches off to *Sawuntwarree*; thence proceed along a rocky difficult road, impassable for carts, to \**Gondialla* 2½ (Gajallee); pass \**Nairor Waliee*, ¾; then cross the *Kartee* river to \**Kalsa*, 3½; pass \**Damapoor*, 2½; and thence proceed, *via* Route 87, to \**Malcan*, 10½; (Route 87.)

### ROUTE 89.

Proceed N.E. by E.

The most direct cart-road.

#### BELGAUM TO SHOLAPOOR (SHOLAPUR), VIA PADSHAPOOR, ERROOR, AND MEERUJ.

Distance, 156½ Miles.

ROUTES.	Distances of Stages.	
	Miles.	Fur.
Belgaum to Toomburgoondee (Tumbar gundi).....	12	5
Padshapoor (Padshahpur) .....	10	1
Nagur Manowlee .....	9	3
Erroor (Errool) .....	15	5
Malgaum .....	12	7
Kurroda .....	11	7
Bhoj .....	14	2
Hunnalee .....	12	4
Hingurree .....	6	1
Saidun Kaira .....	11	6
Nandoor .....	13	4
Kundialgaum .....	13	3
Sholapoor (Sholapur, Solapur, staff lines at the Cantonment) .....	12	6
	156	6

Leave *Belgaum* (Route 60); proceed along an indifferent cart-road, which, however, becomes very heavy, and totally impassable in the monsoons, to \**Kunbargree* (Kambargi), 3½; encamping ground, but little water in the hot season; \**Kutkumba* (Kalbamba), 1½; to the left of which stand the Kaglee Hills (in view all throughout this stage); pass \**Brochoonde* (Muchundi), 1½; \**Asigee* (Asigi), 1; \**Chundkatra* (Chand Kera), ¾; \**Kunganee* (Chik Kangami), 1½; \**Chundoor* (Chandur), ¾; encamping ground on dry, out low land; then pass through much grass, cross the *Bellary* (Ballari) *nuliah*, 1, deep, muddy, and difficult in the monsoon, to Toomburgoondee (Tumbargundi), 2½; grass and wood procurable at all the above places; thence along a very heavy cart-road, interspersed with stones, to \**Soldapal*, 3; encamping ground on high and dry ground; \**Bodehal* (Budihal), ¾; \**Koonjunhall* (Kunjanhall), ¾; \**Koonbargree* (Kundargi), 4½; standing on the right bank of the Markund river, and having on its banks good encamping ground; and 1½ mile beyond stands the town of

### § PADSHAHPUR (Padshahpoor).

So named from *Padsha* (king), and *Poor*, *Pur* (city).

Territory, the Southern Military Division of Bombay. Collectorate, Belgaum (the Padshahpur district). Civil Authority, Collector and Political Agent at Belgaum. Encamping ground on the left bank of the *Markand* river, here a small stream, except in the rainy season, when it becomes large, and is crossed by boats. Bazaar, well supplied.

Boats ply across the *Markand* river in the monsoon.

Fort small, but compact. The traveller should here make an excursion to the Falls of Gokak by the following Route, viz:—proceed across the *Markand* river to \**Gurkhetri*, 3½; pass \**Golgiri*, 2½; \**Kunur* (Kunar), 1½, a small hamlet, standing on the *Gulparba* (Gatparba) river; and 5 miles beyond, are situated

The superb Falls of *Gokak* (Route 80); thence proceed along a tolerably good cart-road, dry in the hot weather, but muddy in the rains; cross the *Markand* river (Markund) to \**Goorkaitoor*, 3½; pass \**Golgiri* (Gogree), 2½; thence a branch route leads via *Chitrooke* to Erroor, but 3 miles longer; *Koonoor* (Kunur, Kanar), 1½; situated on the *Gulparba* river. The Falls of *Gokak* (5 miles E.) can be visited from this hamlet; pass on to \**Moolenal*, 1½; then cross the *Gulparba* river, ½, here 80 yards wide, with black muddy banks, across which a basket boat plies from June to November, to \**Kotha-ree* ½; pass *Soreepoor* (Sorapoor), 4; \**Sheruttee Hurra*, 1½; good encamping ground; then cross a *nuladh*, 2, the banks of which are studded with huts, to \**Nagur Manoulee*, 1½; good encamping ground, but low; thence proceed along a bad, rocky, and sandy road, ascend some high *stony land*, 2; pass through two *Khinds* to \**Kairoor*, 5½; encamping ground; *Karapoor*, 1½; then cross a *nuladh*, ½; pass *Seedapoor Huttee*, 1½; proceed through an open and cultivated country to \**Kaloollee*, 2½; standing on the right bank of the *Kristna* river, here 600 yards wide, with sandy bed and bad banks; cross it by an excellent ford from December to June, at which a large basket-boat plies in the monsoon, and a small *cutter*, during the remainder of the year. If an officer is travelling this route with his regiment, precaution should be taken to send the baggage across first, and then the troops should traverse it the next day, which will occupy them about 1½ to 2 hours), to \**Erroor* (Errool), 1½; encamping ground in a tangle of trees; thence proceed to \**Erroor Huttee*, 2; \**Sheergoopee*, 2½, standing on the left bank of the *Kristna* river; then along a good road, through an open, cultivated country; pass \**Kagcar*, 5½; \**Mysaul*, 3½; encamping ground; \**Bolvar*, 5½; 3 miles E. stands Meeruj; to \**Malgaum* (Mangaum), 3½; encamping ground S.; branch road to Sholapur, via *Nagur*, *Watumbur*, and *Chechoolee*, about 9½ miles longer: thence along a wild rocky country to \**Goonleevarree*, 2½; \**Kundee Rajaree*, 1½; *Kurrodee*, 7½; encamping ground S.; we then enter

THE DAKKAN (Deccan), (Route 5); pass on to \**Dhoolgaum*, 8½. (Civil Authority, Commissioner of

Sattara.) standing on the left bank of the *Agurnee* river: *Ranjune*, 1½; § *Bhoj*, 9½; encamping ground E. and W.; thence the road, which becomes stony and rather difficult for carts, passes through an open, cultivated district to \**Bagevarree*, 4½; \**Bheernal*, 2½; \**Rynal*, 2½; \**Bunnalee*, 3½, a pretty hamlet, situated among mango trees; encamping ground S. and E., near thin jungle; then pass \**Hundral*, 1½; \**Para*, 4½; \**Hingurjee*, 1½; \**Baloo Gorachevarree*, 2½; \**Bhosa*, 4½; thence the road is stony to \**Saidunkaira*, 5; the country now becomes level; pass \**Narravcarra*, 8; \**Nandoor*, 5½; encamping ground E and W.; Civil Authority, Collector at Sholapur; \**Dussoor*, 3½, standing on the right bank of the *Bheema* river, which cross at \**Tailgaum*, ½; standing on the left bank of that stream, where it is 120 yards broad, with high banks and sandy bed, with a good ford; pass \**Hinchoor*, 4½; \**Kundulgaum*, 4½; \**Pulsahewarree*, 1½; thence cross by a good ford the gravelly bed of the *Seena* river, to \**Tailgaum*, 2½; and 2½ miles brings us to \**Dongaum*; then along an open, cultivated country for 5½ miles to the large town of *Sholapoor* (Sholapur, Solapur) (Route 63).

### ROUTE 90.

Proceed W. by S.

BELGAUM TO RAIRÉE, VIA THE RAM GHAT.

DISTANCE, 78½ MILES.

ROUTES.	Distances of Stages.	
	Miles.	Fur.
Belgaum to Malgaum (Mangaum), via Route 81.....	64	1
Sirowda.....	11	6
Rairée.....	2	4
	78	3

Leave *Belgaum* (Route 60); proceed, via Route 81, to § *Malgaum* (Mangaum) 64½; thence along a hilly, hilly road, interspersed with rice fields; pass \**Pundoorchevarree*, 4½; encamping ground; forage procurable; \**Gorkoond*, 1½; and ½ mile brings us to the *Foot of the Pass*, from which there is a very steep, dangerous, slippery, paved ascent, about ½ mile long, extremely trying for cattle; then down a gradual descent to \**Aygaum*, 3½, situated in a small, level, sandy valley; pass \**Sirowda* (Sirowda), 1, standing on the left bank of a river, 1½, which cross, and proceed along a raised road near the stream; pass between the *Salt Pans*, and at the end of 1½ mile we enter the town of

### § RAIRÉE (Yeswuntgurh).

Territory, the Southern Military Division of Bombay. Collectorate of Rutnagari (Rutnagherry). Civil Authority, Collector at Rutnagari. Bazaar, well supplied. Boats ply across the river and down to the sea. Fort situated on a rocky eminence, strongly built, and commanding the sandy landing place.

This place, situated about 1 mile S. from the Fort, stands at the mouth of a small river, near its con-

fluence with the sea, up which boats of about 25 candies, can proceed a mile inland.

#### HISTORICAL REMINISCENCES:—

- A.D.  
 1662 Sivaji erected it, and at his demise The Rajahs of Sawuntwarree held possession of it;  
 And soon afterwards it became the stronghold of Pirates.  
 1765. The British Indian Forces captured it, but It was afterwards restored to the Sawuntwarree State, and in  
 1819, the British had it ceded to them in perpetuity.

## ROUTE 91.

BELGAUM TO SHOLAPOOR, VIA RYBANG (RYBAUG) AND AENAPOOR.

DISTANCE ABOUT 169½ MILES.

ROUTES.	Distances of Stages.	
	Miles.	Fur.
Belgaum to Bomnashuttee .....	10	4
Wutmooree .....	8	5
Sooltanpoor .....	8	3½
Belud Bagwarree .....	9	3
Boolehal .....	9	3
Chincklee (Muyake) .....	10	3
Aenapoor .....	9	7
Hutnee .....	11	7
Gogwar .....	12	6½
Jut .....	12	3½
Karajungee .....	7	2
Bobal .....	12	2
Hooljuttee .....	12	0
Tailgaum .....	10	6
Patree .....	13	5
Sholapoor Cantonments .....	9	5
	169	1½

Leave *Belgaum* (Route 60); proceed along a good made road; pass \**Yamapoor*, 8½; encamping ground, S.; \**Kaglee* (Kagtee) 1½; encamping ground, S.E.; \**Masunhuttee*, 1½, standing in a cultivated plain; then cross the *Markund* river, ½, here 30 yards wide, with sloping banks, gravelly, sandy bottom, having water in it all the year round; thence proceed up an ascent, 2½, for ½ mile; pass \**Eernabavee*, ½; \**Bomnashuttee*, ½; then down a declivity, 1½; pass \**Islampoor*, 2½; \**Tareekolee*, 3½; and 1½ mile beyond stands the town of

### WUTMOOREE.

Territory, the Southern Military Division of Bombay. District, the Southern Maratha States. Civil Authority, Collector and Political Agent at Belgaum. Encamping ground, W. Bazaar, well supplied. Houses, 500. Population 3,500.

Fort.—Which is situated on the *Gutparba* river.

Thence pass \**Ramunkuttee* 2½; then cross the *Gutparba* river, ½, here 150 yds. wide, with sloping

banks and gravelly bottom, to \**Hoonoor*, ½, situated on it; then along a gravelly, sandy road to the *Hirnakasee* river, 4½, here 70 yds. wide, with sandy bottom, and having water in it all the year round; pass \**Sooltanpoor* ½, good encamping ground, S.W.; then cross a *nullah*, 3, which is here 40 yards wide, with sloping banks, full of water all the year round, and ½ mile beyond which there is a cross road ½, to Erroor; then pass *Kolbagee*; \**Belud Bagwarree*, 5½; cross a *nullah*, ½, here 60 yds. wide, with sloping banks, and water in it all the year round; pass \**Kubboor* 3½; encamping ground, N. and S.; \**Marlegee*, 3½; \**Budehal*, 2½; Civil Authority, Political Agent at Kolapur; thence along a good road, pass \**Hoolurhuttee*, 1½; \**Rybang* (Rybaug) 3½; encamping ground, S.W. and E.; market on Mondays and Wednesdays; then cross the \**Hullala nullah*, 5, here 80 yards wide, with sloping banks, and full of water all the year round; pass on for ½ mile to the town of

### CHINCHLEE (Muyake).

Civil Authority, Political Superintendent at Kolapur. Encamping ground, S. Bazaar, well supplied. Houses, 400. Population, 10,000.

Boats ply on the *Kristnah* river.

Fort.—A small compact structure.

This place stands on the right bank of the *Kristnah* river; then pass \**Koorchee* (Bayake), ½; encamping ground, in rice fields, S.E., standing on the right bank of the *Kristnah* river; at ½ mile beyond, cross it where it is 600 yards wide, with banks 30 feet deep, and at which place a basketboat plies until December, then cross the *Heereelul a nullah*, 2½, having water in it all the year round, and here 50 yds. wide, with sloping banks; and 1½ mile beyond stands the town of

### AENAPOOR.

Civil Authority, Collector and Political Agent at Belgaum. Encamping ground, S.E. in a cultivated plain. Bazaar, well supplied.

Then pass \**Kotral*, 3½; \**Tungree*, standing on the *Ugurree* river, 2½; here 130 yds. wide, with banks 14 yds. deep; cross it to \**Seenal* ½, situated in a cultivated plain; pass the town of

### HUTNEE (Athni), 5½ miles.

Territory, the Southern Military Division of Bombay. Collectorate, Belgaum (the Hutnee district). Encamping ground, S.W., or in a tamarind grove to the E., close to a fine well and temple. Bazaar, well supplied. Houses, 1,000. Population, 7,000.

Streets of Buddhwar, Jain, and Ravitbar are full of shops, wide, level, with masonry drains covered at the crossings.

Attractions.—The Hybrid Temple, erected by Ibrahim Shah Jagat Guru, or Bijapur (who was cautioned by the populace not to destroy any more Hindu Temples), a complete catholic "universal"

structure, frequented by the Brahmans, Mahars (outcasts), Lingayats, Hindus who worship in the Inner Temple, ornamented with a Muhammadan *sepu'chral* dome, situated in the centre of the court, and Muslims who exercise their rites in the court. The *Lingam* is contained in a shrine, surmounted by a crescent in front of the gateway.

*Excursion to* (15 miles distant) Mangsoll, with its beautiful gardens, Temple, to Khandoba (1 mile W.).

Pass on to \**Dhageruttee*, 2½; cross a *nullah*, here 30 yds. wide, with sloping banks and full of water all the year round, to \**Purtunhulle*, 3; pass \**Good-urjee*, 1½; \**Belgerree*, 3½; then cross a *nullah*, 2½, here 18 yds. wide, with sloping banks, to \**Gogicar*, ½, standing in a cultivated plain: then cross a *nullah*, 1½, very difficult for carts, to \**Biloor*, 3½; cross a *nullah*, 2, here 15 yds. wide, to \**Atulal*, 3½; and we enter the

POONAH MILITARY DIVISION OF BOMBAY (Route 63), and 1½ mile brings to the town of

### §JUTT (Jat, 'Jatt).

Territory, the Poonah Military Division of Bombay. District (the Jutt Jaghire of Sattara). Civil Authority, Commissioner at Sattara. Good encamping ground, N.E. Bazaar, well supplied. Market on Mondays. Houses, 700. Population, 7,500.

*Military Force*.—The Jaghiretar furnishes its feudal superior (the British Indian government) with a small contingent force of cavalry, when called upon so to do.

Then cross two *nullahs*, 1, the latter of which is 12 yds. wide; also the \**Dhone nullah*, 2½, here 12 yds. wide; then pass \**Karayangee*, 3½; encamping ground, S.; thence ascend the *Pippur Kooree Ghat*, across a stony road; cross a *nullah*, ½, to \**Chunmurree*, ½; pass \**Maetal*, 1½; \**Kanoor*, 1½; then a *Varree* of two houses and a *nullah*, 1½; §*Boblad* 4½; encamping ground on the S.W., and N.E.; thence the road becomes difficult; cross a *nullah*, 2½, here 15 yds. wide, with gravelly bottom, to \**Loungree*, ½; situated in a cultivated plain; pass \**Burra Sulgur*, 1½; then cross a sloping banked *nullah*, ½, to \**Chota Sulgur*, 1; also another \**nullah*, 2½, here 76 yds. wide, with sloping banks, and full of water all the year round; pass §*Hoojutee*, 1½; good encamping ground S.E., and S.W.; thence along a good road to \**Madapple*, 2½; cross a *nullah*, 60 yds. wide, with sloping banks, to \**Katral*, ½; cross a *nullah*, ½, with sloping banks, here 25 yds. wide, and full of water nine months in the year; also another *nullah*, ½; pass \**Dusoor*, ½, situated on the *Bleema* river, here 120 yds. wide, with high banks; cross it by a sandy ford to \**Talgaum*, ½; encamping ground E.; pass \**Antrolee*, 6½, situated in a cultivated plain; cross a *nullah*, 2½, here 12 yds. wide, and full of water half the year; pass on to \**Goonggaum*, 2½; then cross the *Scena* river, 2½, here 180 yds. wide, with its N. bank 15 yds. deep, and S. one 22 yds., both extremely difficult for carts; proceed to \**Pasree*, ½; \**Beluttee*, 3½; cross a *nullah*, here 110 yds. wide, with sloping banks, to \**Daigum* 2½, situated in a plain, and having salt and water; and 3 miles beyond stands the cantonments of *Sholapoor*, Route 63.

## ROUTE 92.

Proceed W. ½ N. The *Shortest Route* by 6 miles.

BELGAUM TO VINGORLA, VIA THE TULKUT GHAT.

DISTANCE, 70½ MILES.

ROUTES.	Distances of Stages.	
	Miles.	Fur.
Belgaum to Patna, via Route 81 .....	20	6
Jambra .....	8	0
Tulkut-Ghat .....	14	2½
Banda .....	8	5½
Vingorla (Bunder).....	18	5
	70	3

Leave Belgaum (Route 60); proceed, via Route 81, to Patna, 20½ (Route 81); thence along a good made road through an open, jungly country, interspersed with cultivation; cross a difficult *nullah*, ½, to *Heera*, 2½; Civil Authority, Political Agent at Belgaum; bazaar, well supplied; market on Friday; then cross a broad deep *nullah*, 2½, to \**Goonggaum*, 1½; \**Jambra*, ½; encamping ground in a cultivated valley; cross 2 *nullahs*, and proceed along a road, impassable for carts, to the *Summit of the Tulkut Ghat*, 6½, which cannot be ascended from the Dakkan to the W., the descent is easy, road rugged, but passable for cattle, and much frequented by the salt carriers, it is occasionally broken by long levels, ascents, steep in one or two parts, and ending at 6½ miles; then proceed for ½ mile to §*Tulkut Choorkee*; encamping ground; Civil Authority, Collector at Rutnagari; thence pass on to *Moorgaum*, 2½; through a rugged, undulating, jungly country, we soon reach the *made road*, 1½; and proceed to §*Banda* Road, ½; thence for 1½ miles to §*Banda*, (Route 81), and then proceed, via Route 81, to *Vingorla*, (Route 81).

## ROUTE 93.

Proceed N. W. by W.

BELGAUM TO VIZIADROOG (VIJAYADURG), VIA NEPANEE (NEPANI).

DISTANCE ABOUT 132½ MILES.

ROUTES.	Distances of Stages.	
	Miles.	Fur.
Belgaum to Nepani, via Route 86 .....	44	2
Moorgoor (Moorgoor) .....	13	7½
Furrata .....	15	5½
Dajeeppoor .....	12	4½
Phonda Bazaar .....	6	3
Pea-awarree .....	7	3½
Funnusgaumwarree .....	10	4
Wagotuu .....	11	4
Viziadroog (Vijayadroog) .....	10	0
	132	4½

Leave *Belgaum* (Route 60), proceed, via Route 86, to *Nepanes* (Nepant), 44½ (Route 86); thence along a good made road which extends to Wagotun (78½ miles distant); pass \**Kondneehewaree*, 2½; \**Gulguilla*, 2½, standing on the *Chikola* river, here 76 yards wide, with sandy, rocky bed, impassable during the rains; pass on to \**Ahmedwarra*, 2½; then ascend the \**Musooda Khind*, 2½; descend it to \**Zunga*, 2½; and during this stage cross no less than 10 nullahs, and 1½ mile beyond stands the town of

### § MOORGOAR.

Territory, the Southern Military Division of Bombay. Civil Authority, Political Agent at Kolapoor, 22 miles. Bazaar, well supplied. Market on Tuesdays. Telegraph station at Kolapoor.

Then cross by basket-boat in the rains the \**Vedgunga* river, ½, here 100 yds. wide, with high banks and sandy beds, to \**Moodal*, 2½; \**Oondurwarra*, 2½; *Surrowra*, 1½; market on Fridays; standing on the *Doodgunga* river, here 115 yds. wide; cross it byford, 1½, but in the rains by basket-boat; to \**Mangaiwarree*, 1½; \**Nulowra*, ½; \**Solumba*, ½; then down a descent, at the foot of which pass \**Hailaiwarree*, 2½; then up an ascent for nearly 2 miles; then down a descent for ½ mile; and in this stage cross eight nullahs to \**Furralla*; encamping ground close to the road, on rocky, confined land, and provisions obtainable at *Wullewra*, situated 2 miles to the right; bazaar, well supplied; market on Mondays; then along a fine level road, full 12 feet wide; proceed down an easy descent, and cross by bridge the *Bhogawuttee* river, which overflows its banks in the monsoon; also in this stage 3 nullahs; and at the end of 4½ miles we enter the town of

### § DAJEEPLOOR.

Telegraph station at Kolapur, 30 miles. Encamping ground in an open plain on the right bank of the *Bhogawuttee* river, on which it stands, Travellers' bungalow. Bazaar, well supplied. Dhurmsalla. Thence proceed up an easy ascent to a travellers' bungalow, which stands on the Summit of the *Phonda Ghaut*, ½; then proceed to its foot, 3½, at which there is a difficult nullah, and a steep descent for about 1½ mile along a cleared and level road, about 20 feet wide, and passable for carts and guns, then enter

THE SOUTH KONCAN (Concan, Route 63), and the *Kolapoor State* (Route 85), and proceed to \**Phonda*, 2½, a scattered village standing in a valley, and ½ mile beyond we reach the § *Phonda Bazaar*; encamping ground in a plain ½ mile W. and also S.; then pass \**Wagaree*, 4½, standing on a wide nullah; good encamping ground N.; \**Peala*, 1; \**Pealawarree*, 1½; then cross the \**Deophur* river, 2½, the passage of which is difficult, here 100 yds. wide, and impassable before the end of October; to *Darun*, 2; then cross two broad nullahs to *Singachee* (*Itla Devehewarree*) 5½; good encamping ground; *Funnusgaumwarree*, 1; encamping ground W. of a nullah; then over a rocky road, which is plainly marked out, cleared and practicable for carts and guns; pass *Shree Wagotun*, 9½; descend a hill, ½, and 1½ mile beyond stands the town of

### § WAGOTUN.

Collectorate of Ratnagiri. Civil Authority, Collector at Ratnagiri, 36 miles, S.E. Encamping ground bad and confined. Bazaar, well supplied. Dhurmsalla on the S. bank of the *Kunnee* river. Boats ply across the *Kunnee* (Kareepattun), river, Bunder boats, &c. Telegraph station at Ratnagiri.

This place stands on the bank of the *Kunnee* or *Kareepattun* river, which has never less than 2½ fathoms of water. Large boats can lie within 20 feet of the shore, where there is neither rock, bar, or any other impediment to the approach from the sea. The traveller should here hire a boat or sailing vessel, and 10 miles pleasant sailing will land him at

### § VIZIADROOG (Vijayadurg "Fort of Victory").

or GERIAH. Garhi, "fort."

Territory, the Southern Military Division of Bombay. Collectorate of Ratnagiri. Civil Authority, Collector at Ratnagiri. Bazaar, well supplied. Boats to and from Wagotun, 10 miles. Tide, rise and fall 9 feet. High water at 11 40.

This town stands at the mouth of the *Kuntee* river, which flows W. from the Ghauts, has an excellent wide land-locked and sheltered harbour, free from any bar, rock, or impediment. At the entrance there are 5 to 7 fathoms of water, and from 3 to 4 inside at low water. In moderate weather, a line of battle ship can approach within 600 yds. of the N.W. and N. faces of the fort, which stands on a neck of land on the S. side of the harbour, is in a good state of preservation, and considered as one of the finest Indian fortresses in this Presidency. Its walls are exceedingly thick and strong, one of which is double, with flanking towers, protected by ditches. It is commanded by two hills, on which there still remain ruins of batteries, called *Gheriah* (a corruption of *Garhi*, fort) by the Mussulmans and *Viziadroog*, by the Marathas. It contains a well of sweet water, and a large tank lined with lead. The wall on the N. side is studded with shots.

Excursions to the *large Temple*, 1 mile, picturesquely situated at the bottom of a ravine; *Angras Dock*, 2 miles E., which is merely a masonry entrance wet dock without gates.

### HISTORICAL REMINISCENCES:—

A.D.

1662. Sivaaji, the Maratha leader, fortified it.

The Angria Family (a branch of the Bosa) obtained possession of it at his demise, who in

1772, retained it against the attacks of the Portuguese and British.

1724-26. The Dutch captured it.

1756. The Great Clive, (to whom a fine statue has been erected at Shrewsbury, his native place,) and Admiral Watson captured it, took upwards of £100,000 treasure, and also Tulaji Angria, who was put in irons and imprisoned in one of the Peishwa's hill forts, near Raigarh, when this place was handed over to that prince, at whose downfall, in

1818, the British took possession of it.

## ROUTE 94.

TO VIZIADROOG, VIA PHONDA  
GHAT AND AJRA.

DISTANCE 96½ MILES.

ROUTES.	Distances of Stages.	
	Miles.	Fur.
Belgaum to Baikunkairee .....	8	4
Nasree .....	12	4
Ajra .....	9	5
Wakee .....	7	2
Dajeevoor .....	12	4½
Vizadroog, via Route 93 .....	45	6½
	94	2

Leave Belgaum (Route 60), proceed along a cleared road, passable for carts and guns, to \$Indu-gee, 3½; then cross the Markund river, ½, always full of water, to \$Mannoor, 1; \$Gosegee, 1½; \$Baikunkairee, 1½; good, dry, open, and spacious encamping ground; \$Husoor, 1½; \$Kujanee, 2½; cross the Gutpurba river to \$Konada, 1½, thence along a good road; pass \$Jukinhuttee, 3, which is in ruins; then cross at two different places the Gutpurba river, 2½, here 120 yds. broad, with sandy bed, boat plying, and ½ mile beyond stands the town of

## \$ NAISREE.

Territory, the Southern Military Division of Bombay. Civil Authority, Political Agent and Collector at Belgaum. Bazaar, well supplied.

Then pass \$Kinnaree, 3½; \$Sirsingnee, 1½; \$Mandlee, 3½; \$Bosegewarree, 1; and 1½ mile beyond stands the town of

## \$AJRA.

Territory, Kolapoor State. Civil Authority, Political Superintendent at Kolapoor. Encamping ground, N.E., but confined. Bazaar, well supplied. Market on Fridays. Dhurmsalla.

Boats ply across the Hirukasse river.

This large place, situated in the Kolapoor State, stands on the Hirukasse river, which is here 100 yds. broad, with banks 15 feet deep, rocky bed, strong current, and a boat plying during the monsoon. Then pass \$Sailgaum, 2½; \$Peernowlee, 1½; \$Harupba, 1; cross nullah, 2½; and proceed up a gradual but winding ascent to the summit of the Reddee (Behra) Ghat, 3; then down an easy declivity to \$Mandapoor, 4½, standing on the Vedgunga river, on the bank of which there is good encamping ground, and about 4 miles to the N.E. stands the Hill Fort of Buddurgurh; then pass \$Nutova, ½; and proceed up a steep ascent of 200 yards, covered with thick jungle on each side, and along a cut road to the summit of Raksha Deves Ghat, 3½; and ½ mile brings us to \$Jalkairee; then cross a nullah, 1, here 40 yds. broad, and 10 feet deep, to \$Wakee, 1½; encamping ground, S.; this road although cleared is difficult, owing to the number of ascents and descents with which it is interspersed, and gene-

rally rugged and heavy in the monsoon; then cross a branch of the Doodjunga river, 2½; here 100 yds. wide, with sandy muddy bed, low banks, and impassable after rain, to \$Gowlee; then cross a nullah to \$Konowlee, ½; encamping ground on the banks of the Deerbunda river, ½, here 60 yds. broad, with pebbly bed and sloping banks, pass \$Bamurda, 1½; cross the Dongur river, ½, here 30 yds. wide, with sandy bed; then up an ascent of 11 feet, down an easy declivity; pass on to \$Nanewra, ½; \$Nanewarcarree, 1½; then descend a hill, 2½, for about 1½ mile, and cross the Bhogawuttee river to \$Dajeevoor, 3 (Route 93); and thence, via Route 93, to Vizadroog (Route 93).

## ROUTE 95.

Proceed E. ½ S. during the month of April, and the best route in the hot season.

BHOOJ TO AHMADABAD.

DISTANCE 235½ MILES.

ROUTES.	Distances of Stages.	
	Miles.	Fur.
Bhoof Camp to Puddur .....	9	7
Kunjaboy .....	10	6½
Doodlee .....	9	3
Pakisair .....	7	4
Vond .....	10	5
Lakria .....	12	4
Chittore (Chittore) .....	8	4½
Palansa .....	18	3½
Madadeo (Captain McMurdo's tomb) ..	7	6
Teeka .....	23	5
Hulwud .....	11	6½
Choollee .....	14	2
Durangdra .....	7	5½
Ookiana .....	16	6
Patree .....	12	2½
Ahmadabad, via Route 48 .....	53	3½
	235	2½

Or proceeding N.E. by E., distance 237½ miles.

ROUTES.	Distances of Stages.	
	Miles.	Fur.
Bhoof to Rahdinpoor, via Route 46 ....	144	7½
Ahmadabad, via Route 46 .....	92	4½
	237	4

Leaving Bhoof (Route 15), proceed along a good road over a level country; pass \$Madepoor; cross the Pat river, 2½, here dry in the hot season; pass on the left a \$Dhurmsalla, 3½; situated close to the road, and at which there is a well, and 4½ miles beyond stands \$Puddur; good encamping ground, S.; thence along a flat bushy country, cross a nullah, 5½, to \$Daneetee, ½; large tank, and 4½ miles further brings us to \$Kunjaboy, 4½; encamping ground; thence across an indifferent road for two miles, which afterwards becomes good, to \$Chundranee, 5½; then along a confined road, through a level, undulating

district interspersed with babool jungle; cross a river,  $\frac{1}{2}$  mile, whose bed is sandy, and banks low and dry in the hot season; and  $3\frac{1}{2}$  miles further stands the town of

### § DOODYE.

Territory, Kachh (Cutch); Western India. Civil Authority, Political Agent at Bhooj. Encamping ground, E., but on low ground. Bazaar, well supplied.

Thence proceed along a good road through a flat, jungly, partially-cultivated country, pass two *Wells*,  $\frac{1}{2}$ ; cross the *Sarun* river,  $1\frac{1}{2}$ , a foot deep of brackish water throughout the year, to the ruined wallaged village of *Damurka*,  $\frac{1}{2}$ ; proceed to *\*Buddamora*,  $1\frac{1}{2}$ ; *\*Amairé*,  $2\frac{1}{2}$ ; *\*Pakur*,  $1\frac{1}{2}$ ; encamping ground, E., but on low land; thence along a confined road, leading through babool jungle, to *\*Koombaree*,  $1\frac{1}{2}$ ; then cross a *dry nullah*,  $1\frac{1}{2}$ , to *Seetra*,  $1\frac{1}{2}$ ; thence pass several *wells*,  $6\frac{1}{2}$ , on both sides of the road, containing good water; proceed through a level grassy country, interspersed with jungle, to *\*Vond*,  $\frac{1}{2}$ ; good encamping ground; thence along a good road, which soon becomes confined and rutty, to *Girana*,  $5\frac{1}{2}$ ; pass a *tank*,  $\frac{1}{2}$ , situated on the left, also a large *well* full of water; then through flat jungle, and  $3$  miles brings us to the town of

### § LAKIA.

The Sindh Military Division of Bombay. Encamping ground, S. Bazaar, well supplied.

This walled place stands on the *Lakria* river,  $\frac{1}{2}$ , here dry, with a sandy bed, but a large stream in the monsoon; cross it, then pass through an undulating country, along a good road, which soon becomes jungly and rocky, as we approach *Wastear*,  $3\frac{1}{2}$ ; pass over a bad sheet of rock, worn into ruins, and  $5$  miles brings us to

### § CHITTRORE (Chittore).

Encamping ground S., on high land, but rather small, in front of which there is a large well. Bazaar, well supplied.

Thence along a good road, pass through the town, then wind round the hill, descend into the plain, pass a large *well*,  $7\frac{1}{2}$ , 800 yds. on the right, standing on the site of the razed hamlet of *Gagodar*; then through much babool jungle; cross the *Gagodar* river, here only a dry sandy bed, with low banks, but which in the monsoon becomes a large stream, to *Ganeta*,  $\frac{1}{2}$ ; then cross a dry *nullah*,  $1\frac{1}{2}$ , and also another *nullah*,  $3$ , to the walled village of *Palanswa*,  $1$ ; encamping ground N., on rather low ground, and having  $16$  wells in its immediate vicinity, cross a *nullah*,  $\frac{1}{2}$ , to another *nullah*,  $1\frac{1}{2}$ , with a sandy bed, and jungle on both sides, pass on to a *dry nullah*,  $2\frac{1}{2}$ ; also another *nullah*,  $\frac{1}{2}$ , to *Wurrun Wao Mahaleo*,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  (Captain Mc. Murdo's tomb); encamping ground, N., in a plain, amidst a few babool trees, then we enter

THE KATTIWAR PENINSULA (Route 15), and proceed along a good road, over a sandy plain, to the

*Runn*,  $2\frac{1}{2}$  (Route 15), the Road across which is very good and dry, to *Murdak Isand*,  $3\frac{1}{2}$ , which is covered, with jungle, and on which there is no supply of water; passing which we re-descend into the *Runn*,  $\frac{1}{2}$ ; then ascend a small rising ground called *Boongar*,  $\frac{1}{2}$ , and enter the *Runn*,  $\frac{1}{2}$ ; which continue to traverse for  $3$  miles, then *quit it*,  $5\frac{1}{2}$ , by an indifferent road, the land about which is cultivated to within a short distance of the road, and studded with brushwood; soon after which we reach *Teeka*,  $4\frac{1}{2}$ , situated on the river *Banmee*, which flows past it, whose waters are *brackish*; encamping ground, S. W., on high land; then along a good road, pass *Wuntavudder*,  $4\frac{1}{2}$ ; cross the river *Banmee*,  $\frac{1}{2}$ , here  $350$  yds. broad, with a stream  $15$  yds. with a small quantity of excellent water; thence down a slight descent, but on the opposite side up a steep ascent; pass through the sandy bed and along a good road to a *well*,  $\frac{1}{2}$ ; thence to a large *well*,  $5\frac{1}{2}$ , situated on the left near a small temple, having good water; there is also another on the right, containing *bad water*, and  $\frac{1}{2}$  mile brings us to the walled town of

### HULWUD (Route 15).

Then cross a *dry nullah* to *Koychba*,  $5\frac{1}{2}$ ; cross the *\*Kumkawuttee* river,  $\frac{1}{2}$ , with flat sandy banks, and dry in the hot season, to *Jena*,  $4\frac{1}{2}$ ; pass a large *well*,  $\frac{1}{2}$ , which is reached by steps and a large *tank*, both of which are dry in April, but contain excellent water at other seasons; then pass a small *Fort*,  $\frac{1}{2}$ , standing on rising ground, about  $300$  yards on the left of the road above *\*Choolie*,  $3\frac{1}{2}$ ; good encamping ground, which pass. The traveller can also proceed by a *direct* road from *Hulwud* to *Choolie*, *via Pannudra*, leading through low jungle, and about  $2\frac{1}{2}$  miles shorter; then along a sandy road, through dense jungle, to *Wells*,  $\frac{1}{2}$  (one on each side of the road), containing good water,  $1$  mile to the right of which stands a low, hilly range; pass *Hobree*,  $2\frac{1}{2}$ , on the right of which stands a large *tank* dry in April, and a *well*, of good water; thence proceed to a *well*,  $3\frac{1}{2}$ , with steps and good water, and  $1$  mile beyond pass a *well* on the right; then cross a river,  $\frac{1}{2}$ , here  $270$  yards wide, with a stream  $25$  yards, sandy bed, and only ankle deep, and proceed  $\frac{1}{2}$  mile to the town of *\*Durungdra* (Route 16); pass a *well*,  $1\frac{1}{2}$ , on the right; then the road becomes stony, broken, intersected by *nullahs*, leading through low jungle to *Gnula*,  $5\frac{1}{2}$ ; cross the *Sindawagar* river,  $1$ , here  $88$  yards wide, with deep, sandy, rocky bed, low banks, and only knee deep of salt water, to *Doodipoor*; thence the road, which becomes narrow but good, leads through a partially cultivated country; then over waste land, through flat jungle, intersected by numerous *nullahs*, we then reach a *tank*, full of water for  $3$  months in the year; thence to another *tank*,  $\frac{1}{2}$ , full of water for  $10$  months in the year; beyond which, pass a large *well*,  $3\frac{1}{2}$ , of *brackish* water; thence to *\*Durmut*,  $\frac{1}{2}$ ; cross the *Durmut* river,  $1\frac{1}{2}$ , with bushy, sandy bed and slight descent; pass a large *tank* of excellent water all the year round; *\*Ookiana*,  $2\frac{1}{2}$ ; good encamping ground, N.E.; then along a good level road, pass a *\*tank*,  $2\frac{1}{2}$ ; *Malpama*,  $\frac{1}{2}$ ;

*Bujana*, 3½; then on the left a large *\*tank*; cross a portion of the *Runn*, 1½, here a low, muddy, tract of land, having a quantity of salt on the surface, about ½ mile broad, and destitute of water in April; pass *Soolas*, 1½; and 2½ miles brings us to the walled town of

### §PATREE.

Bazaar, well supplied. The Fort stands on a hill, on the N. side. Fine tank. Revenue, £1,800 per annum. Annual Tribute to the British Government, £565.

This town, situated at the S.E. angle of the *Runn*, is surrounded by three walls, the innermost of which has a ditch. It belongs to a chief or *Dessaye* (Desai), and thence proceed, via Route 48, to §*Ahmedabad*, 53½, (Route 4); or the traveller can proceed thus, viz.:—

Leave *Bhoof* (Route 15), proceed to §*Doodke*, via the last Route; then along a good, open road, which occasionally becomes heavy; cross the *Sarun* river, which separates

### THE DISTRICTS OF CUTCH AND WAGUR.

And here 50 yards wide, with hard, muddy bed, low banks, and full of salt water; the country to the right is densely covered with brushwood; then pass the town of

### §DAMURKA.

Territory (Wagur), the Sindh Military Division of Bombay. Civil Authority, Political Agent at *Bhoof*. Bazaar, well supplied. Tanks, 4. Wells, several.

This place is nearly in ruins; pass on to §*Bodamoora*, near which are some good enclosures; §*Morgurh*, standing on a hillock; §*Amavee*; §*Paksir*, large tank never dry; and proceed to the town of

### §KOOMBAREE.

Encamping Ground, N. Bazaar, well supplied. Houses, 100. Population, 2,000. Bullocks, about 40, can be hired. Carts, about 10 can be hired.

Pass along a good cart road, across a flat country, to *Lundree*, the country about which is bushy, becomes extremely thick as we approach *Munfra*, a Joggie village; then cross a river, here 190 yards wide, with low banks, sandy bed; thence the road becomes heavy, and leads through an open country to the town of

### §CHOWBARREE.

Encamping ground near a Tank. Bazaar, well supplied. Bullocks, 288, and carts, about 100, can be hired. Houses, 300. Population, 4,000.

This place stands in a cultivated district; then pass on the left about 500 yds. from the road; *Kur-zoos Bhaworia*, to the E. of which flows a river, 300 yds. wide, with soft, sandy bed, bushy banks,

and dry in the hot season; cross several *\*nullahs*; pass to the right through thick jungle to *Sooce*, a small hill fort; then through an open country to a river, 90 yds. wide, with hard bed; pass a *nullah*, dry in the hot season, and situated 350 yds. from *\*Jeesra*, standing on rising ground. Bullocks and carts hireable. Provisions from *Shoopor*. Encamping ground, W. This was originally a place of considerable importance; the country about is low, and the *Runn* approaches within a mile of it. Then proceed along a good road in the dry season, across a level country, scarcely passable in the monsoon for wheel vehicles; pass §*Roe* (a cluster of three villages), and thence to

§*GERREE*.—Encamping ground, W. Carts and bullocks can be hired. Then pass two *inlets* of the *Runn*, and we soon reach §*Mooana*, standing S. of the *Mooania* Hills. Good Encamping ground, S., on the slope of an eminence; Bullocks and carts can be hired; we then enter

### THE CHORWAUR District of KATTYWAR.

Situated on the S.W. coast, the inhabitants of which are Mussulmans, Banyas, Ahira, and Rajpoots of the Jaitwa Tribe, and also enter the *Runn* (Route 15), which here presents no obstacles for transit after the beginning of November, unless some unexpected rain has fallen, and after 4 miles we reach the *Gadka Gate Island*, covered with grass, and small bushes, about ½ mile wide, and the same long; then re-enter the *Runn*, and proceed to *Bhordia Bate Island*, which is about ¼ of a mile across, having a similar appearance to that of *Gadka Gate*; re-cross the *Runn* here, hard and dry in December, with a little mud between the islands; then along a sandy road to §*Vovea*; encamping ground, S.; and 2 miles beyond stands §*Duirana*; pass §*Bokoolra*; §*Babra* (a *charun's* hamlet); encamping ground, S.; then cross a small *Branch of The Runn*, here 450 yds. wide, and covered with grass; then along a good road; pass §*Sindur*; §*Bamnolee*; enter

### THE CHURSUT DISTRICT OF GUZERAT.

And the town of

### §WABYE.

Territory, Guzerat, the Northern Military Division of Bombay. District, Charsut (Charkat). Civil Authority, Political Agent at *Fahluipoor*. Bazaar, well supplied. Encamping ground, N.

This walled town, partly in ruins, the capital of a small protected State of the same name, has a population of 20,000, chiefly composed of Jatts (Jats), stands in the N.W. part of Guzerat, and is well watered by the *Bunnass* river. Then proceed along an excellent road to *Pipree*, and a short distance to the S., stands another village of the same name; we then enter

THE RADHUNPOOR (RADHANPUR) STATE (Route 46), and soon enter the W. gate of the town of *Radhunpoor* (Radhanpoor) (Route 46), and thence proceed, via Route 45, to §*Ahmedabad*, (Route 4).



## ROUTE 96.

Proceed N.E. by E.

The most direct, although the most difficult route for Wheel Carriages and Artillery to Balmeer.

## BHOJOJ TO BALMEER, VIA BHEYLA AND NUGGUR PARKUR.

DISTANCE ABOUT 249½ MILES.

ROUTES.	Distances of Stages.	
	Miles.	Fur.
Bhojoj to Row, via Route 95 .....	72	5½
Daisulpoor (Mankooa) .....	8	0½
Bheyila .....	12	7
Knsba .....	31	4
Nuggur Parkur .....	5	6
Veerawow .....	11	5
Kooya .....	12	6
Kurba .....	12	0
Janpalia .....	15	5
Eetawa .....	21	6
Chotun .....	15	4
Doodwa .....	8	4
Leesir Tank .....	10	2½
Balmeer .....	10	0½
	249	6½

Leave Bhojoj (Route 15), and proceed, via Route 95, to Row, (Route 95); then along a good road across a flat country, which becomes flooded in the monsoon, when it is almost impracticable for vehicles; pass Douree, 4½, having one or two nullahs on each side of it, and 4 miles brings us to § Daisulpoor. (Mankooa); good encamping ground; then pass through a wild, uncultivated country, and enter The Runa, ½ (Route 15), which continues for 2 miles, the belt of which is here difficult for carts during the rains, and 5½ miles brings us to \* Jattaiwarra, situated in a bushy district, and having a small river on each side; but the largest tank at this place is dry in January; then cross the Darawa river, 3½, here 60 yds. wide, with small, stony bed, and a large brackish stream in the monsoon; ¼ mile beyond stands Ragosa Tank; and 2¼ miles brings us to the town of

## \*BHEYLA (Beyla).

Territory, Cutch, the Sindh Military Division of Bombay. Civil Authority, Political Agent at Bhojoj. Bazaar, badly supplied; provisions should be procured from the Guzerat Country, or Nuggur Parkur, according to the direction of the traveller's starting point. Grain and ghee in abundance. We now enter

## THE NUGGUR PARKUR DISTRICT.

Which is considerably disturbed by the rebels (1859), now pass on to the S. bank of the Runa, 2, which has here hardly any declivity, and proceed to the N. bank, 25½ miles, one or two feet wide; then through a level country, covered with long grass and thin jungle, the road across is generally practicable for carts in October, but dangerous crossing in the daytime, owing to the blinding glare from the

salt which covers the surface; a detachment of artillery have, however, crossed from Bheyila to Kasba in 12 hours; and 4 miles brings us to \* Kasba (Kaswu) (1859), occupied by the British; thence along a good but sandy, rocky, level country, interspersed with thin grass and jungle, over which there are two roads, one round by the right of the Kalinjur hills, which is the best, and traversed by carts. The other route, which leads between two portions of the Kalinjur Hills, is shorter, practicable for laden carts and tolerably open; the hills on either side being about 800 yds. distant; after passing round its flank, the road leads under the N. of it, and at the end of 5½ miles brings us to the town of

## + § NUGGUR.

Bazaar, well supplied. Houses, 256. Population, 4,000.

This place, situated under a rocky hill, is surrounded by a dry thorn hedge.

## HISTORICAL REMINISCENCES:—

1859. The population manifested some signs of rebellion, a British force occupied the place, and the Rana fled to the Kalinjur Hills.

Thence proceed along a good cart-road, the first 2¼ miles of which is bushy, and gradually sloping to very low ground, completely flooded in the monsoon, after which it leads between some low ranges of rocky hills, is rather narrow, and having on the right and left the Coolie hamlets of Dingsee and Badrye; then pass found the left of a large swampy tank, 1 mile in extent, and surrounded by a dry thorn hedge, on the verge of a sandy desert, close to sand hills, and at the end of 11½ miles stands the town of

## § VEERAWOW (Neeravow).

Bazaar, well supplied. Wells, brackish. Fort, a small ruined brick structure. Tanks, with excellent water. Houses, 350. Population, 25,000.

This place is the capital of the Nuggur Parkur District. Thence along a heavy cattle road, winding between and across sand-hills, thickly covered with coarse grass and low jungle, which continue in succession from hence to Chotun, 77½ miles; pass \* Karor, 4½; here the water is brackish; to the left stand some lofty sand-hills, easy of ascent, and 3½ miles brings us to \* Kombarree; cross some sand-hills to \* Kooja, 4½; then pass Bheeka Byree, 2½; sand-hills covered with grass jungle, with barely any track of a road, which winds round sand-hills to \* Koorgooria, 2, a ruined well, and where a new one has of late years been constructed; pass \* Karora, 7½; soon after which we enter

## THE MARWAR (JODHPUR) DISTRICT, (Route 8.)

Thence proceed to \* Chowtul, 3½; \* Wurnar, 2½; \* Janpalia, 9½; then the road passes between sand-hills through an uninhabited country, and proceeds across a dense desert jungle to \* Talsir, 5½; \* Garaka Tullao, 4½; \* Koolai, 6; \* Rubrasir, 2½; \* Eetawa, 3½; then along a good road, interspersed with hills, small valleys, and sand-hills, thickly covered with low jungle and grass, to \* Chotun, 7½;

situated at the mouth of a ravine on the E. face of a rugged isolated granite hill, of an irregular quadrilateral form, about 1,500 feet above the plain, and almost inaccessible. Here are two fine springs of water on the W. and three on the E. side, above the plain. The finest water is obtained from a small stream in a ravine just above this place, close to which springs stand several small temples, much frequented by pilgrims and devotees; pass on to \*Doodca, 8½; \*Joona, 2; \*Akora, 1; \*Barola, 5½; \*Leetsir Tank, 1½; \*Atlee, 3½; \*Lugaira, 4½; and 2½ miles brings us to

## THE MULLANEE DISTRICT OF MARWAR.

And also the large town of

### § BALMEER (Balmer).

Territory, Marwar. District, Mullanee. Civil Station. Civil Authority, Resident Political Superintendent. Military Station; head-quarters of a detachment quartered in a plain to the E. Bazaar, well supplied. Post Office. Tank, large, with excellent water. Fort, erected with loose stones, standing on a conical hill, 300 feet high, and commanding the town. Houses, 600, built of stone. Population, 25,000.

**DAWS.**—See Table of Distances, North Western Provinces.

This large town, stands on the slope of a steep, rocky hill, situated on the E. end of a cluster of rocks in the centre of the Thull (sandy desert), on the high road between Marwar and Scinde in one direction, and Kutch and Jeysulmeer in the other, with a long extent of waste and barren land in each direction, and which was, until 1832, the rendezvous of banditti, who then succumbed to a British force sent against them; and on the S. and E. sides stand numerous sand-hills.

## ROUTE 97.

### BHOOJ TO BALMEER, VIA VEERAVOW, AND THE RIGHT BANK OF THE LOONEE.

DISTANCE ABOUT 275½ MILES.

ROUTES.	Distances of Stages.	
	Miles.	Fur.
Bhooj to Veeravow, via Route 96 .....	143	2
Guddra .....	11	6
Wundee .....	10	0
Kijreera .....	19	0
Tampee .....	11	4
Encamping Ground .....	9	2
Ditto .....	8	3½
Ditto .....	10	6½
Garra .....	6	0
Chottoomotoo .....	17	5
Gulloe .....	15	2
Balmeere .....	13	0
	275	7

Leaving Bhooj, (Route 15), proceed, via Route 96, to § Veeravow (Route 96); thence along a good road, which is hard and stony for 5 miles, and then becomes intersected by the *Inlets of the Runn*, which

dry up generally very early in the season, and can be avoided in most places, by making *detours* to the right, and we soon reach \*Guddra, 11½; encamping ground, S.W.W.; then pass over a sandy and undulating plain for 3½ miles to \*Dingasir, 3½, standing on the left; and by making a *detour*, the Runn, 4½, may be nearly entirely avoided, but early in November it is quite dry; which cross, and then proceed along a hard level plain, and at the end of 2½ miles, we reach the agricultural village of \*Wumlee, at which water is procurable by digging in pits. The head of the Runn stands on the right, and the Desert of Sand Hills on the left, cross a narrow branch of the Loonee river, here with little water, and a sandy bed. This stream, which derives its name from Loona, "brackish," the tide-waters being salt, rises W. of Pokkur, in the Ajmeer District, is situated in lat. 26° 30', and lon. 74° 46', flows S.W. and parallel to the Aravalli Range, from the N.W. declivity of which it receives its tributaries. It is crossed in lat. 26°, and again near Govindgurh (where it is called the Saburmati, and is joined by the Sarasrati), where its bed is composed of quartzose rock, banks low, and country through which it flows level. In lat. 25° 51', lon. 72° 20', after the monsoon, it becomes a fierce, turbid stream, about ½ mile wide, and rather shallow. It flows S.W. through the S.E. portion of the Jodhpoor Territory, and after a course of 320 miles, enters the Runn by two mouths, the first in lat. 24° 42', lon. 71° 11', and the second, 10 miles more to the S.E.; and at the end of the 19th mile we reach \*Kijreera; encamping ground, 4 miles W.; thence proceed along a good cart-road through a level, partially-cultivated, grass, and thin jungly district, to \*Milawa, 1½; \*Soorachun, 5½; re-cross the Loonee river, 4½, situated on the right, with good encamping ground on the bend of that stream, which flows on ½ a mile to the right of this road; now the Sand Hills of the Desert gradually approach towards and touch it, ½ mile beyond, at

### § STAMPEE.

Territory, Marwar. District, Mullanee. Civil Authority, Political Superintendent at Balmeer. Encamping Ground ½ mile, on the bend of the Loonee river. Bazaar, well supplied, but water rather brackish. Houses, 200. Population, 2,800. Tanna (Police Station).

Thence proceed along a heavy, winding cart-road, leading through fields, across a level, partially-cultivated country, to \*Dootra, 2½, situated on the left; pass Hotelegaum (Hoteegaum), 4½, on the right; § Seelosun, 1½, on the left; and ½ mile round N.W. there is encamping ground, ½, near some wells with brackish water; the river Loonee continues to flow to the right along the whole of the road. Retracing our footsteps back, on the Seelosun Road, ½, we proceed along a heavy, sandy road, through a confined, jungly country, continue our route with the river (Loonee) flowing a few furlongs to the right of the road, and soon reach \*Keyra, 7½, standing to the left; encamping ground near the Sand Hills, close to the W. of some pools, which are generally made by the inundation of the Loonee river; then travel along a good cart-road, which at times becomes very

heavy and confined by jungle; pass \**Dangria*, 7½, standing on the *Loonee* river, (close to which there is encamping ground), still flowing on the right, and the Sand Hills of the Thull, visible on the left; thence over a heavy road, which passes under high sandy hills, and we soon reach \**Gadaneer*, 2½; pass on to the \**Encamping ground*, ½; \**Banta*, ½; \**Dheemree*, ½, situated on the left; \**Alimpoora*, 3½; \**Seeloo*, ½, standing on the right; thence the road winds so much as to prevent the necessity of crossing the river, passes through wheat fields, close under some very high and steep sand-hills, and at the end of ½ mile we reach §*Gurra*; then through a country chiefly composed of sand-hills and jungle; pass \**Dalur*, 2½; the shepherd's hamlet of *Chotoomotoo*, 15, situated on a sand-hill; then on to \**Nokra*, 4; \**Noke*, 8; \**Gullore*, 3½; \**Mabar*, 10½; thence the road becomes good and level for 2½ miles, and we reach the large town of §*Balmer* (Balmeer), (Route 95).

## ROUTE 98.

Proceeding N.E. by N.

BHOOF TO DEESA CAMP, VIA MOOANA, VOWA, AND RAHINDPOOR.

DISTANCE 199 MILES 7½ FURLONGS.  
OR 196 " ½ "

ROUTES.	Distances of Stages.	
	Miles.	Fur.
Bhoof to Rahindpoor, via Route 95 ....	144	7½
Kakul .....	13	1
Oondra .....	15	3
Summow .....	2	7
Deesa Camp .....	13	5
	199	7½

Or

ROUTES.	Distances of Stages.	
	Miles.	Fur.
Bhoof to Geeree, via Route 95 .....	83	0½
Vowa .....	24	0
Rahindpoor, via Route 95 .....	34	0
Deesa Camp, via the above .....	55	0
	196	0½

Leave *Bhoof* (Route 15), proceed, via Route 95; to *Rahindpoor* (Rahindpoor), (Route 46); then over a soft sandy road, through an open country, pass \**Sirdarpoora*, 1½; \**Seenar*, 1½; \**Paro*, 2½; \**Bodurpoor*, 1½; \**Kumlapoor*, 2; \**Dalur*, 1; then cross the *Bunass* river, here 40 yds. wide with sandy, rushy bed, with only a small stream of water, scarcely 15 feet wide, and ½ foot deep, and at the end of 3½ miles we reach \**Kakul*; encamping ground E. There is a more direct road, via *Oon*, to *Oondra*, avoiding the above place, but not so good. Then pass \**Soondursina*, 3½; \**Totane*, 2½; §*Jampur*, 2½; an excellent halting place; thence

through a level country to \**Amlooa*, 1½; and we soon reach §*Oondra*, 4½; encamping ground, N.; then pass along a very heavy road through much jungle to §*Kubboee*, 4½; §*Waid* (Vyde), 1½; §*Raneer*, 2½; \**Summow* 3½, here the water is *indifferent*, and encamping ground rather confined, S., in rice fields; pass on to \**Mona* 4½, and we soon enter the large town of §*Deesa* (Disa) 5½; the river *Bunass*, flows through the town; thence along a very bushy country to \**Rajpoor* 2½, close to the river; and 1½ mile beyond stands the camp at Disa (Deesa) (Route 38). Or the traveller can leave *Bhoof* (Route 15), and proceed, via the above Route, to §*Geeree*, 83; thence pass on to *Futtigud*, 6½; poccoed to the W. bank of the *Runn* 5½; then to the E. bank 8½; and 2½ miles beyond stands §*Vowa*, (Route 95); and thence proceed, via the above route, to the Camp at Deesa, 89 miles (Route 38).

## ROUTE 99.

Proceed N.E. by E.

This is the shortest and best route for troops.

BHOOF TO DEESA, VIA THE ARYYSIE FORD.

DISTANCE, ABOUT 196½ MILES.

ROUTES.	Distances of Stages.	
	Miles.	Fur.
Bhoof to Chittrore, via Route 95 .....	69	2½
Bheemasir .....	15	0
Aryysie Ford .....	7	4
Rojoo .....	12	4
Bokootra .....	9	0
Babra .....	3	7
Deesa, via Route 98 .....	79	1
	196	2½

Leave *Bhoof* (Route 15); proceed, via Route 95, to §*Chittrore*, 69½; then along a hard, stony road, which soon becomes confined and bad; pass \**Vakra*; \**Kairanagur*; thence the country becomes much pleasanter, and at the close of 15 miles we enter the town of

## BHEEMASIR.

Territory, Cutch, the Sindh Military Division of Bombay. District, Wagur. Civil Authority, Political Agent at Bhoof. Encamping ground, 500 paces W. and N.E. Bazaar, badly supplied, especially with water. Thence proceed along a hard road, through an open country; pass \**Bagara*, 4; \**Ladra*, ½; and 3 miles beyond stands the large fortified, and almost ruined town of

## § ARYYSIE.

Encamping ground, N.N.W. or W., on good, level, but rather low land. Bazaar, well supplied. Thence proceed for 5 miles, to the *Runn*, which cross; here it is composed of hard sand, but which has 200 yds. of mud in December, and is 2 miles across, and about 1½ mile beyond we reach *Peepralla*, after which we enter

## The CHORAR (Chaurar) District of GUZERAT.

Which has an area of 225 square miles; population, 2,500. Revenue, £900, protected by the British. The government is divided among a number of Chieftains, who keep up a cavalry force of 25 men. Then cross a creek, 5; pass on to § *Rajoo*, 1; Civil Authority, Political Agent at Palhunpoor. Encamping ground, E; but no water obtainable here; then pass *Modootra*, 3; Encamping ground, W.; here the water is *brackish*; thence through an open country, pass § *Distrana*, 3; § *Ookurwarra*, 2; § *Bokootra*, 1; Encamping ground; and 3½ miles beyond, we reach \**Babra*; from thence proceed, via Route 98, to *Dessa* (Route 38).

## ROUTE 100.

Proceed E.N.E. During the month of August.

### BHOJOJ TO GUDDRA, ON THE ISLAND OF KHURKER.

DISTANCE, 82½ MILES.

ROUTES.	Distances of Stages.	
	Miles.	Fur.
Bhojoj to Bhurooria, <i>via</i> Route 98 .....	58	7
Wunnoovee .....	4	3
Kadeandia Island .....	11	7
Guddra .....	7	1
	82	2

Leave *Bhojoj* (Route 15); proceed, *via* Route 98, to § *Bhurooria*, (Route 98); then along a good road to § *Wunnoovee*, 4½, situated in a fine pastoral country for cattle, and ¼ mile from the *Runn*; then pass over a \**Short Grassy Tract*, 3½; having the *Runn* on the left, which enter and cross, although there is generally about 4 to 5 inches of mud, or 1 or 2 inches of water on its surface; but across which both Infantry and Cavalry can pass, although impracticable for guns or carts; and we then enter the *Island of Karabeer*, 5½, which cross, and re-enter the *Runn*, 2, here covered with 6 inches of mud, and interspersed with small islets, all of which are covered with pasture, and at the close of 1½ mile, we reach *Kadeandia Island*, which the road now skirts for 1½ mile; then cross a *Belt of the Runn*, about 300 yds. wide, and covered with 9 inches of mud, over which camels and horses can pass; then through an open and stony country to the *Island of Khurker*, 1½; and 1½ mile beyond stands a *Tank*; and 5 miles farther brings us to the small town of

### § GUDDRA.

Territory, Cutch, the Sindh Military Division of Bombay. District, the Island of Khurker. Civil Authority, Political Agent at Bhojoj. Encamping ground, E. Bazaar, well supplied, and grass, firewood, *ghee*, and milk also, obtainable. Fort, small, in good repair, and situated on the N.

Close to this place, a lofty, hilly range extends to the N.

## ROUTE 101.

Proceed N.W. by N.

This route should only be taken when an officer is despatched with troops; but, when travelling alone, private individuals can pursue it when the *Runn* is impassable from *Soomrasur* to *Vingur*, as from *Lucput* to *Kotree* is crossed by boat, but a great scarcity of water prevails throughout it.

### BHOJOJ TO HYDERABAD (HAIDERABAD IN SINDH), VIA LUCPUT.

DISTANCE 204½ MILES.

ROUTES.	Distances of Stages.	
	Miles.	Fur.
Bhojoj to Mankooa .....	7	6
Mujjul .....	10	2
Nukkturana .....	12	2
Vigoree .....	15	5
Kora .....	18	1
Lucput .....	15	0
Garee .....	38	2
Siranee .....	12	6
Buddenee .....	11	7
Umdanee .....	13	7
Goolam Hyder Khanda Tanda .....	10	6½
Mahomed Khanka Tanda .....	16	2
Shooranjo Gate .....	12	7
Hyderabad (Haiderabad) Fort .....	9	1½
	204	7

Leaving *Bhojoj* (Route 15), we proceed along a sandy rocky road, close to some hills; pass \**Jooruk*, 4; situated near a narrow, shallow, muddy nullah; and 3½ miles beyond stands § *Mankooa*; encamping ground; and, in the vicinity, there is considerable irrigation; the road now becomes heavy, with hills on both sides; then cross a small dry sandy-bedded river, 4½, with rocky banks; to § *Potree*, 2; standing on rising ground; pass \**Anundsir*, 4½; then cross a sandy-bedded nullah, ½; and ½ mile brings us to the small town of

### § MUJJUL.

Territory, Cutch, the Sindh Military Division of Bombay. Civil Authority, Political Agent at Bhojoj. Encamping ground, W. Bullocks, 1,000 can be hired if necessary. Houses, 332. Population, 4,000.

This town, which stands on the brow of a hill, is the residence of some very wealthy natives. Thence pass across several hills to § *Kukkurbetia*, 3½; § *Anjia*, 5½; cross the *Bookee* river, 1, which is broad and dry; thence through a well-cultivated country, and 2½ miles brings us to § *Nukkturana*, with its small ruined fort and encamping ground; then along a rocky, sandy road to § *Mujjul*, 6½; cross a river, ½, which is full of water in May, to § *Oogulee*, 4½; § *Vigoree*, 4; § *Ghuraneer*, 4½; situated under some hills; § *Malika*, 5; § *Panelee*, 4; to the S. of which stand several hills; pass on to *Kora*, 5; encamping ground; the road now becomes heavy; pass § *Dharsee*, 4; to the E. of which flows a

river, 2½; 100 yds. wide, with rocky bed and banks, then cross another stream, which is dry and 100 yds. wide, to *Oomurir*, 3½; thence, along a rocky ridge of gravel, pass over a hilly and bleak country for 6½ miles to the town of

### § LUCPUT (Lukput).

Encamping ground (very extensive) E. and S., on hard gravel. Bazaar, well supplied. Firewood procurable. Rice, grass, and gram. Houses, 1,300, all situated on the W. side. Population, 30,000, chiefly engaged in commercial pursuits. Tank, a very large structure, well supplied all the year round with excellent water, situated to the S.

FORTIFICATIONS—It is well defended by a wall, 2½ miles in circumference, with an unfinished ditch. This place is situated on the left bank of the *Koree* mouth of the Great Western Runn (the depth of which, at this place, has been much augmented since it was visited by an earthquake in 1819), in a complete desert, destitute of vegetation.

Thence proceed along a good road constructed of piles and brushwood leading across a muddy flat, flooded at spring tides, and at the end of 1½ mile we reach the *Bunder*, close to which are scattered a few boatmen and fishermen's huts, as it stands on the left bank of the *Koree* river, situated at the S.E. extremity of the sea-coast in *Sinde* (*Sindh*), which is an arm of the sea, the estuary of the E. branch of the *Indus* river, and receives a portion of its waters during the inundations. It has 1 fathom of water at low tide, and becomes shallow rapidly towards the N. Boats generally unload at *Cotasir* (Kotasir), 20 miles from the open sea, where its width is full seven miles. We now enter

THE SINDE (SINDH) OR NEW EGYPT, MILITARY DIVISION OF BOMBAY (Route 46),—when the general appearance around is that of a barren, salt desert for about 600 yds. E. from *Lucput Bunder*; the mud now becomes too heavy and deep for horses to traverse, and the land has three to four feet of water on its surface; and at the end of 6 miles, we reach *\*Kotree*. Civil Authority, Deputy Collector at *Mughrilbee* (Maghrilbee), which is only a shed station on the right (W.) side of the *Koree Estuary* of the *Indus*, and a place of embarkation and disembarkation between *Cutch* and *Hyderabad*; then along a good road for ¼ mile, pass over a level, salt desert, generally hard, dry, and yielding a little to the feet of the camels in February, nevertheless it is passable for cattle and horsemen during the monsoon, but laden beasts should not attempt to cross it before December; in October, one-fourth of the entire stage is girth-deep in mud and water; and at the end of 26½ miles we reach the *Custom Chookiee*; thence proceed along a good, hard, thin jungly road; cross the river, here only knee-deep, to *\*Garra*, 3½, during the *freshes*, monsoon, and in the *spring*. Boats of light draught can proceed up the very narrow, shallow, and winding creek in two tides to *Mittree*, which is merely a mud bank, destitute of hut, water, or forage. Thence proceed across the *Runn*, here liable to inundation; then pass grass and tamarisk bushes

to a pool of bad water, the only *fresh* obtainable; pass on to *\*Garra*, 3½, a hamlet of 20 houses, situated near some babool trees, and by this route 20 miles from *Lucput*; then along a good road interspersed with cultivated land, cross a level mud plain, strewn with shells, thick tamarisk jungle, and grass; pass some huts; a tomb, 9; also a few trees close to a tank, and 1½ mile brings us to the *Gooljufee Gote*, with its tower; thence amidst cultivated land to *Goolzar Synd*, ¼; the road now becomes swampy, and 1½ mile leads us to the town of

### § SIRANEE.

Civil Authority, Deputy Collector at Mahomed Kanka Tanda. Bazaar, well supplied; only bad and coarse forage procurable; pasturage for cattle.

This large place is situated in a low, marshy situation, in the vicinity of rice fields; thence proceed along a good level road, much intersected by canals for irrigation; pass several small hamlets, situated a few hundred yards from each other; then through a poor country, consisting of patches of the *Runn* and fields intermixed; pass on to *\*Bud-deena*, 1½ miles; encamping ground N. situated close to a grove of fine trees; all the canals in this vicinity are traversed by bridges, but which are too narrow to admit carts; and 7 miles beyond it flows

THE GOONER (Fulallee) RIVER, an offset of the *Indus*, which stream it leaves about 12 miles from *Hyderabad*, flows S., then to the E. of that town, and insulates it by sending a branch to the W., which unites with the main stream, 15 miles below that city, from whence it is called the *Gooner*; then flows S. E. and again separates, part flowing E. into the *Purana*, and emptying itself into the sea by the *Koree Mouth*, and the remainder to the W. into the *Pinyaree* or *Goongroo* (where a *Bund* or *Dam* has been erected below the town of *Maghrilbee* so as to prevent the sea from overflowing, but it is generally supposed that the Native *Sindh* Government constructed it for the purposes of irrigation, and not to deprive the W. part of *Cutch* of the necessary supply of water, as has been affirmed by some authors. The river is navigable 50 miles below the *Bund*), and discharges itself by the *Sir Mouth*. Thence we pass along a good road, intersected by canals, so that it requires to be cleared and re-marked for troops; proceed through a cultivated country, interspersed with patches of jungle, pass *\*Mailee*, 2; *\*Nundamanee*, 4, situated on a *Dund* or *Pool*; pass on to *\*Umdanee*, 7½, where forage is obtainable, but previous notice must be given for such; proceed to *\*Paravee*, 3½; *\*Goorea*, 2½; *\*Mauwakokur*, ½; *\*Joon*, 2½; *\*Goolam Hyder Khanka-Tanda*, 2½; then pass *\*Nuzzurpoor*, 7½, standing on the *Gooner* river, and formerly celebrated for its cotton manufactures, but now gradually falling into decay; then pass several small hamlets, and 3½ miles beyond stands the large flourishing town of

### § MAHOMED KHANKA TANDA.

Resident Deputy Collector, whose bungalow is beautifully situated and embedded in trees. Bazaar, well supplied. Post Office. Manufactures.

**Several. Commerce.**—It possesses nearly the whole of the transit trade from Cutch.

This large place, situated on a bank of the Fulailee branch of the Indus, was during the Talpoor Government the residence of one of the Ameers (Amirs) of Sindh (Sindh).

Thence proceed along a good level road, intersected by canals, to the village of \**Moojaur*; \**Bachoosee Lukker*, 5½; \**Mymoorjee Wu-see*, 2; ¼ mile from which stands a low lime-stone range, extending along the remainder of this stage, pass on to *Shah Raquere*, 1½; *Burunjee Wussee*, 4½; \**Khooorinjo Gate*, 1½; thence we proceed through a rocky country, passing several small hamlets, for 9½ miles, and then enter the large town of

### = † HYDERABAD, or Hydrabad,

4 miles from Kotree, terminus of the Sindh railway. Territory, Sindh, the Sindh Military Division of Bombay, Collectorate of Hyderabad, Civil Authority, Resident Collector, Military Authority, Officer in Command, Naval Authority, Officer commanding the Indian Flotilla, at Kotree Arsenal, across the ferry on the Indus. Encamping ground, on the west towards the Cantonment. Travellers' bungalow, at Kotree. Bazaar, well supplied. Post Office. Population, 25,000.

**Church Service**, at 11 and 6. Roman Catholic Chapel.

**DAWES.**—See Table of Distances, North Western Provinces.

Railway opened in 1861, from Kurrachee to Kotree, (110 miles), within a few miles of Hyderabad.

Hyderabad, late the seat of the chief Ameers of Scinde, is on the Indus, but 4 miles east of the east bank of that river, on an island formed by it, and a branch or loop, called the Fulailee, which leaves the main stream 12 miles above the city, and joins it again 15 miles below. This island rises into a plateau of soft limestone hills, called the Gunjah Hills, which rises about 80 feet above the surrounding plain, and is 1½ miles long, by nearly ¼ mile broad. On this plateau, the ancient city of Nirunkot, or Fort of Nirun, was built. It preceded the modern city which occupies the same site, and is about 1,000 yards from the Fulailee.

The city numbers upwards of 5,000 houses, half in the citadel, half in the pettah, or outlying town. They are built of mud, are shaded with verandahs, and provided with ventilating chimneys, for catching the sea breezes; the chief objection to which is that they let in the dust in blowing weather. Like those of most oriental towns, the houses form a mass of buildings huddled together, and threaded by narrow dark streets and alleys, with domes and mirarets rising here and there. But, "Unfortunat-ly" (says Burton, in his *Scinde, or the Unhappy Valley*), "unfortunately for its conquerors, Hyderabad is not far north enough to know the luxury of takhhanas, or underground rooms, in which you may pass the awful length of a summer's day dozing as coolly and comfortably as if you were on the Rhine, or in the Pyrenees."

The Bazaar is a long street, in which are sold the manufactures for which this place is celebrated;

such as silk and cotton goods, embroidery, seals, lacquered ware, with matchlocks, swords, shields, and other descriptions of arms.

At the south end of the ridge on which the city stands, is the Fort, conspicuous by its Watch Tower, or treasure house of the Ameers, and looking like a huge wind-mill. The Fort forms an irregular oval, about three-quarters of a mile round, within crumbling walls of burnt brick, from 15 to 30 feet high, thick at bottom, but thin at the top; not calculated to make any serious resistance to the fire of artillery, though flanked by imposing looking towers, at every 30 or 40 paces. There is a promenade round the ramparts, with a few embrasures for long guns. A trench on the North side cuts off the pettah, and is crossed by a bridge 10 feet wide. Within this inclosure, were the residences of the Ameers, one of which, the palace of Mir Nasir Khan, is occasionally occupied by the Commissioner of Scinde. Here are streets, mosques, bazaars, barracks, etc., in the style of a complete town, with several good houses belonging to natives.

"The ground plan of a Hyderabad palace is this. You enter by a low door, more generally by a door-way without a floor, opening from a narrow lane into a quadrangular court yard. On your right is a private chapel, a low wall subtended by a stuccoed floor; opposite you, the stables; on the left are the kitchen, offices, and servants' huts; the fourth side is occupied by the body of the house. The dwelling place consists of an open verandah, with pillars, and a parapet in front. The state, or men's, apartments meet you as you enter; the ladies' rooms are underneath behind them. Dwarf doors connect the different divisions; and the whole interior is purposely made as dark as possible, to obviate glare and secure privacy. Some rooms are elegantly stuccoed, and elaborately painted with coloured arabesques, somewhat like our stencilling, that gives a Moorish look to the scene. In the ceilings of the richest houses, there must have been at some time a quantity of gilding and expensive ornaments. In the inner walls are a number of niches; and, when I first saw them, not a few holes; for the Ameers and their courtiers being taken by surprise, by the result of Meenae deposited, more Asiatic, their gold bars and jewels in boxes, which they buried in thresholds, in the walls of houses, and in other places which a Western would seldom visit with the hope of finding a treasure. This fact becoming generally known, Europeans as well as natives did nothing for six months, but diligently rap with staves every foot of stucco, to infer by the sound whether the spot was hollow, and, consequently, worth the trouble of breaking into." (Burton.)

There is a fine view from the ramparts, of the Indus and the black dusty plain around, intersected by a network of canals and water courses, and studded with green villages. The intrenched Camp lies 8 miles south west, towards the river. The Bandar Avenue and Bellasis road are the principal drives.

Just outside the Fort, at the foot of the hill, is the temple of Shah Makkai, a place of pilgrimage sacred to the memory of Mahommed the Brave, a companion of Mahomet's son-in-law, Ali; who ran away with the Beebe Niger, the daughter of Niran, the pagan founder of the city. Opposite this is the Cemetery, walled in, containing the marble sepulchres of the

Kalhara and Talpoor princes, also of the late Ameer Kurum Ali.

The road to the camp winds picturesquely down between the temple and the cemetery, to the foot of the ascent, and thence runs across the plain, by a dusty route, planted with trees. The field-works which surround the camp have, says Burton, given it a name. "A humble building, somewhat in the form of a six-dozen claret chest, magnified and white-washed, with the barren court on the east, and a garden, grove, and sundry small bungalows to the south, is the Agency (formerly occupied by the British Resident), still memorable for the gallant defence made in 1843, by a company of British soldiers, against a host of enraged Melochies." This was the light company of Her Majesty's 22nd regiment, commanded by Capt. Conway, and under the orders of Major (the late Sir James) Outram.

The new Church, consecrated by the Bishop of Bombay, in February 7th, 1860, is in the early English style, of red brick, with stone quoins, and is universally admired. Its total cost was Rs. 48,667.

At Kotree, or Kotru, on the west side of the Indus, where the railway terminates, is the dépôt for the Indus Flotilla, to consist, when finally completed, of seven passenger steamers, seven accommodation flats, six towing steamers, and thirty-three cargo barges, of which the greater part are now ready. Building slips, workshops, &c., have been sent out from England with a model steamer, the *Stanley*, designed by Messrs. Scott Russell. The river here runs down with a strong current.

## ROUTE 102.

This is the best road for troops proceeding into Sindh, as Artillery can pass at the close of October.

### BHOJ TO HYDERABAD, VIA VINGUR AND RAOMA BAZAR.

DISTANCE ABOUT 197½ MILES.

ROUTES.	Distances of Stages.	
	Miles.	Fur.
Bhoj to Soomraseer .....	15	2
Bindiario .....	15	0
Kaoro .....	13	5
Misreea Well .....	6	0
Vingur .....	31	1½
Raoma-ka-Bazar .....	20	6½
Kudlun .....	18	1
Buddeena .....	16	4½
Hyderabad, via Route 101.....	63	0
	197	4½

Leave Bhoj (Route 15), proceed along a rocky, sandy, good cart-road, but rather difficult to tra-

verse in the monsoon; then cross the Karee river, 8½, here 102 yards wide, with brackish water, sandy bed, and very precipitous banks; then pass through a deep ravine on the opposite side, but practicable for ordnance, and proceed along a bleak country, covered with milk bush, to *\*Mokania*, 2½; thence the road becomes sandy, then cross a river, to *\*Soomraseer*, 4½; encamping ground N. and plenty of firewood; proceed along a good level but sandy road, practicable for guns in November, enter the Runn (which should be crossed at night to avoid the glare, and parties should be sent on to clear the wells, and prepare troughs, if an officer is proceeding with troops), passable for carts, before or in November; pass along a track road, which, in the rainy season is very muddy; and we soon enter

THE BUNNEE, OR GRASS LANDS, on which numerous herds of cattle graze, and at the end of 6½ miles, we reach *\*Raoda*, where there are a few trees; thence proceed to *\*Bindiario*, 6½, the largest waud in the Bunnee, and in ordinary seasons the water of the Runn does not approach within 2 miles N. and 6 miles S. of it; encamping ground E., sandy water, cattle, milk, ghee, grass, and firewood procurable. In the monsoon this road is extremely muddy, for 2 miles, and 6½ miles beyond, we enter a

## BELT OF THE RUNN.

About 1 mile broad, and traversing another mile we enter

THE ISLAND OF PUCHUM, and ½ mile to the right stands *\*Ublewond*, an excellent halting place; thence proceed through an undulating and badly cultivated country; cross a river, to the town of

## § KAORA.

Territory. The Sindh Military Division of Bombay. District, Island of Puchum. Civil Authority. Political Agent at Bhoj. Encamping ground N. Bazaar, well supplied. Fort in ruins.

This place is the capital of the island. Then proceed along a good road, which is rather sandy and stony, through an open country, to a river, 1½, here 150 yards wide, with sandy bed, low banks and dry, to the right of which stand some hills crowned with a ruined Fort; pass over Sookul river, 1½, here 60 yards wide, with sandy bed and dry, across which there is a road leading to *Dinwara*; then pass several nullahs, and proceed through a bushy country to *\*Misreea Wells*, 3½, the last place at which either water, grass, or firewood are procurable between Puchum and Sindh; about 1 mile to the right stands *Drobana*; thence the road becomes hard, and we enter

THE SINDH DISTRICT (Route 46). Travellers entering this part of India should never attempt to shave, but wear their beards and moustaches, as such protect the face from the effects of climate. This stage has been traversed by artillery in 18 hours, viz., from 4 p.m. to 10 a.m.; and at the end of 31½ miles we enter the town of

### § VINGUR.

Civil Authority, Deputy Collector at Mugrbee, Political Agent at Bhoof. Encamping ground near the wells. Bazaar, well supplied with forage and water, which is brought from a well, 3 miles E. Custom House Chowkee.

Thence the road which leads over the *Runn*, after November, is very good; but becomes heavy after the monsoon; and after traversing 20½ miles in 16 hours, we enter the town of

### § RAOMA-KA-BAZAR.

Encamping ground S. near a dry tank. Bazaar, well supplied.

This place is situated on the verge of the *Runn*. Thence proceed along a heavy road, cross sand-hills, also the *Koree* river, 6½, by the \**Alla Bund*; firewood procurable; then pass through thin jungle, and after traversing 10 miles in 9 hours we reach the large town of

### § KUDDUN.

Encamping ground N.E. on the bank of the *Koree* river, on which this place stands. Bazaar, well supplied, but water brackish.

Thence the road, though level, becomes intersected by water channels, and in 7 hours we reach § *Bud-deena* 16½, and then proceed, via Route 101, to § *Lly-derabad* (Hydrabad, Haiderabad) Route 101.

## ROUTE 103.

This Route is not so good as Route 102, being extremely difficult for cattle and artillery.

BHOOF TO HYDRABAD, VIA BALLIAREE AND WUNGA BAZAR.

DISTANCE ABOUT 199½ MILES.

ROUTES.	Distances of Stages	
	Miles.	Fur.
Bhoof to Misree Well, via Route 102....	49	7
Gaında Bate, N. extremity .....	11	0
Balliaree .....	18	6
Deepia .....	11	4
Soomra-ka-kooa .....	15	0
Wunga Bazar .....	11	2
Shah-Alum-ka-Gote .....	10	0
Bhaga-ka-Tanda .....	12	1
Chandnee .....	9	2
Surdee (Surdee Soomra-ka-Gote).....	13	3
Mahomed Khanka Tanda .....	15	2
Hydrabad, via Route 101.....	22	0½
	199	3½

Leave Bhoof (Route 15); proceed, via Route 102, to *Misree Well*, 49½; thence along a hard road, but which becomes bad in the monsoon, and is quite impassable in the heavy rains, enter the *Runn*, 2½; pass on to the *Island of Kooaree* 2½, which the road skirts for two miles; then cross over to the *Island of Gaında*, 4½, entirely covered with grass, and on which

troops can encamp for a night, but when such is contemplated water must be brought from the *Misree Well*. Thence to the N. end of the *Island*, 2½, and then along a good hard road, pass *Suparmore Island*, 2½, about ½ mile long, proceed to *Huronto Island*, 2, which is 4 miles long, 2 broad and situated 1 mile to the left; then pass on for 5½ miles and we reach dry land, and soon afterwards enter

THE *KUNN*, 4½ (Route 15), cross a branch of it, here 2½ miles broad, and we then reach

THE *TICULL*; pass over an undulating country, interspersed with low sand-hills, the road across which is very heavy, but practicable for carts and guns, and 4½ miles brings us to the town of

### \* BALLIAREE.

Territory, the Sindh Military Division of Bombay. District, The Thull. Civil Authority, Political Agent at Bhoof. Encamping ground W. Bazaar, badly supplied.

This place is situated on the N. boundary of the Great Western *Runn*.

Thence the road leads across heavy sandy hills, and through a country densely covered with thick low jungle and dry grass; pass a \* *Wand* 7½ (temporary village), situated ½ mile to the right, good well; thence proceed to \* *Kairee*, 1½, (a *wand*) situated to the left and 2 miles beyond stands the town of § *Deepia*; encamping ground N.W. on the bank of a dry tank; bazaar, well supplied, and plenty of forage, Fort small and compact. Thence the road leads over a succession of much higher sand-hills, the sand about which is heavier and looser, practicable for cattle, carts and ordnance; then pass a tank, 9½, situated on the right in a low jungle, dry grass, sand-hill country to *Soomra-ka-kooa*, 5½; encamping ground bad, situated in a marshy valley near the tank; the water is brackish, and only forage is procurable; then along a similar road for 6 miles, when the sand-hills cease, across a heavy plain, which is covered with thick tamarisk jungle; pass \* *Synd Mahomed-ka-Gote*, 7½; and 3½ miles beyond we enter the town of

### † WUNGA BAZAR.

Civil Authority, Collector at Mahomed Khanka Tanda. Encamping Ground. Travellers' bungalow on the right bank of the *Pooran* (Purana) river. Bazaar, well supplied, especially with grain, flour, ghee, and rice.

DAWKS.—See Table of Distances, North Western Provinces.

This large town stands on the right bank of the *Purana* (Pooran) river, generally dry, a channel from the *Indus*, silted during the inundation, and much of its water is retained in the *Dunds* (large pools). Here this stream is not fordable, but is crossed by a *Bund* 5 miles to the S. It was rendered navigable in 1826, by the inundation of the *Indus*, and so remained for many years. From thence there is a direct road of 10 miles to *Shah Alunka Gote*, but in order to avoid crossing a *Bund* of the *Pooran* river, the traveller now proceeds along a hard, level road, much intersected by canals, which frequently becomes wet and marshy in Nov.;



we make a *détour* of  $3\frac{1}{2}$  miles, but which, however, can be obtained if this part of the stage is performed after December; there is much jungle on this road; pass *\*Synd Kalefa*,  $1\frac{1}{2}$ ; *\*Dhobunea*, 3; *\*Shah Alum-ku-Gote*, here grain and forage are procurable,  $5\frac{1}{2}$ ; thence the road is intersected by water cuts and interspersed with jungle; pass six villages, situated close to the road, which leads through much cultivation, intermixed with dense low jungle, and at the end of  $12\frac{1}{2}$  miles we reach *§ Bhaga-ka-Tanda*, standing about two miles from the left bank of the *Goomee* river, and 8 miles from its confluence with the *Goongroo*; good encamping ground on the left, flour, forage, and grain procurable; we then cross the above river,  $4\frac{1}{2}$ , here quite dry in Nov., and which flows close to the right for the remainder of the route to Hyderabad; then proceed across a level country, interspersed with jungle and intersected by canals; pass five small hamlets, thence through much cultivation to *§ Chandee*,  $4\frac{1}{2}$ ; good encamping ground near the *Goomee* river, on which the above place stands; then pass eight villages to *§ Hakimnee*; *\*Surdee* (Surdee Soomra-ka-Gote),  $13\frac{1}{2}$ , both very pleasantly situated amidst trees; *Noora*,  $1\frac{1}{2}$ ; *Sunnungee*,  $2\frac{1}{2}$ ; *Boogree*,  $1\frac{1}{2}$ ; *Muzzurpoor*,  $1\frac{1}{2}$ , where water only is procurable, and all of which stand on the *Goomee* river, within a few hundred yards of the road; and  $7\frac{1}{2}$  miles beyond stands the large town of *§ Mahomed Kanka Tanda*, (Route 102), and thence proceed, via Route 101, to *§ Hyderabad*, 22 miles (Route 101).

## ROUTE 104.

Proceed W.

### BHOJOJ TO JUKKOW BUNDER.

DISTANCE  $67\frac{1}{2}$  MILES.

ROUTES.	Distances of Stages.	
	Miles.	Fur.
Bhooj to Mujul, via Route 101 .....	18	0
Mootara .....	18	4
Banara .....	15	4
Jukkow .....	11	7
The Bunder .....	3	3
	67	2

Leave *Bhooj* (Route 15); proceed, via Route 101, to *§ Mujul*, 18 (Route 101); thence along a good road through much irrigation to *§ Mungwana*, 3, a pretty *charan* village, situated in a valley; encamping ground; thence the road becomes sandy to *§ Vijpassir*,  $2\frac{1}{2}$ ; standing S. of a high hill, with 100 houses; population, 2,000; carts, 57; and bullocks, 1,500, (*Brijaree*, the costume of whose females closely resembles that of the female figures in the Kanheri Caves) to be hired; pass *§ Gunoon*, 2; *§ Sanoora*,  $4\frac{1}{2}$ ; standing on a river, 70 yds. wide, with brackish water, sandy bed, low banks, which crosses the road about 400 yds. from the village; pass *§ Nandra*,  $\frac{1}{2}$ , situated S. of a river, with a small fort; *§ Bheempoor*,  $3\frac{1}{2}$ , with a river on the N. and  $3\frac{1}{2}$  miles brings us to *§ Mootara*. Civil Authority, Political Agent at Bhooj,  $36\frac{1}{2}$  miles; en-

camping ground W.; bazaar, well supplied; bullocks, 202; and carts, 57, to be hired. It stands on the *Mootara* river, here 100 yds. wide and dry; cross it about  $\frac{1}{2}$  mile from this place, and re-cross it at *Rova*,  $5\frac{1}{2}$ , with a small fort; pass *§ Bitikaree* on the left, and *Bacchoonda*, 3, on the S. of which flows the *Rova* river; thence through a well cultivated open country to *\*Banara*,  $6\frac{1}{2}$ ; encamping ground, W. or S.; then the road becomes good and hard, interspersed with sand; afterwards it leads through a well cultivated district to *\*Vingabee*, 7; *\*Kokerow*,  $2\frac{1}{2}$ ; and  $2\frac{1}{2}$  miles beyond brings us to the town of

## § JUKKOW.

Territory, The Sindhi Military Division of Bombay. District, Cutch (Kachh). Civil Authority, Political Agent at Bhooj. Encamping Ground, N. and E. Bazaar, well supplied, and grain obtainable.

This place which stands in a flat and well cultivated district, is built in a very straggling manner. Then proceed along a good cart road for  $3\frac{1}{2}$  miles, through a country subject to floods and spring tides to

THE JUKKOW BUNDER, which is situated N.W. by W., and up to which boats of about 60 to 70 candies burthen can approach, but larger ones can only reach it at spring tides. The creek is about 5 miles long, and from 8 to 12 feet deep. About 3 miles from the Bunder is the *Buggara Creek*, which intersects the land W., as near as *Kotasir*, navigable for craft of 25 candies burthen, and up which boats are tracked all the year round; and the strip of land between it and the sea is about  $1\frac{1}{2}$  mile broad, on which herds of camels graze.

## ROUTE 105.

Proceed W. by N.

### BHOJOJ TO KOTASIR BUNDER.

DISTANCE  $87\frac{1}{2}$  MILES.

ROUTES.	Distances of Stages.	
	Miles.	Fur.
Bhooj to Mukna .....	9	5
Budlee .....	9	5
Mookulsee Arrul .....	10	7
Mooroo .....	10	2
Mhurr .....	15	2
Sanundrow .....	12	4
Kotasir .....	19	2
	87	3

Leave *Bhooj* (Route 15); proceed along a rocky, stony road, interspersed with hills; pass the *Jooruk* river,  $3\frac{1}{2}$ , here 25 yds. broad, 1 foot deep, with a good cart-road across it; then cross several *nullahs*,  $4\frac{1}{2}$ ; pass the *Karee* river to the left, and  $1\frac{1}{2}$  miles brings us to *\*Mukna*. Encamping ground; thence along an excellent road, through a hilly district; cross several rivers and *nullahs*; also over the *Kak* river,  $1\frac{1}{2}$ , the water of which is bad. Cross the *Kontur* river,  $4\frac{1}{2}$ ; then cross another stream, through whose hard bed there is a good cart-road, and which is here 30 yds. wide, 2 feet deep, to *§ Budlee*,  $3\frac{1}{2}$ ;

encamping ground; then proceed along a good but sandy, and occasionally heavy road, to the river *Bhoor*, 2½, a small salt-water stream, and 3½ miles brings us to a \**tank*, full of water all the year round. Pass on to § *Lakeerveera*, ½; here all the wells contain *brackish* water; then cross the *Bookee* river, ½, here 80 yds. wide, dry, with heavy, sandy bed, to § *Mookulsee Arrul*, 3½. Encamping ground E., standing on the *Arrul* river (a channel of the S.E. part of the Lake Manchur, formed by the expansion of the *Narra* river, which discharges itself into the *Indus*, on the W. side, 4 miles below *Selwan*, where it is a deep stream, 200 feet wide. After a course of 12 miles, this stream, the Manchur Lake, and the *Narra* form a contiguous channel, and join the *Indus* at both extremities, flowing parallel to it for 100 yds. on the W. The current is moderate in the monsoon; we then proceed over a good road to *Jogee Arrul*, 1½, standing on a stream 60 yds. wide, with rocky bed, and full of water all the year round; pass \**Chirakia*, 3½, situated in a very poor district; then cross two rivers, each ½ and ¼ mile, flowing into each other, each 50 yards wide, and full of excellent water, to \**Mooroo*, 3; small ruined fort; encamping ground N.E. and W., where rain water lies, and that only is obtainable. Then pass along a good road, interspersed with stones, to *Amara*, 4½; *Kara Kassim*, ½, a very picturesque, and celebrated *peer's* place, situated on the banks of a rocky river, amidst beautiful trees, close to a spring of excellent water. Pass *Narafa*, 1½, situated S. of a \**river*; \**Mhurr*, 8½; encamping ground N.W. The water is rather impregnated with *alum* (dug out of pits in large quantities), and for which this place is celebrated. Thence the road becomes open, hard, and stony, to \**Assaltree*, 5½, having a small river of brackish water to the E.; \**Bitiaree*, 3½; § *Sanundrow*, 4½; \**Mendiaree*, 3½; \**Godadur*, 6½; to the W. of which is situated a *nullah*, in which water must be dug for; \**Say*, 5; and 3½ miles brings us to § *Narrainsir*, 3½; bazaar, well supplied; halting place; no regular encamping ground, but yet a much better place to remain at than *Kotasir*; fort, with several temples within it; a large tank, full of excellent water all the year round. This celebrated rendezvous of devotees, is situated on the *Kotree* river, on the *Koree* mouth of the Great Western Runn of Cutch. Thence proceed along a sandy tract for 1½ mile, to the town of

### § KOTASIR (Cotasir).

**Territory**, The Sindh Military Division of Bombay. District, Cutch. Civil Authority, Political Agent at Bhooj. Bazaar, badly supplied. Water and provisions must be brought from *Narrainsir*. Population, 7,000. Houses, 62.

**Attractions**.—The celebrated temple, most so-berly built.

This place stands on the mouth of the *Koree* (E. branch of the *Indus*), and the Bunder is situated under the large pagoda which communicates with another one, about 100 yards distant, by a made causeway. Boats of 400 candies can come up to it, as there is 18 to 20 feet of water, a rise of 6 feet at spring tides; but they cannot reach *Lucput*, so that

all cargoes are transhipped into smaller craft for that purpose. There is a sandy bank about two miles below this place, which boats must avoid, as it is dry at low water, and over which there is only three or four feet of water at high tide; here the *Koree* river is five miles broad, and has the appearance of an arm of the sea.

## ROUTE 106.

Proceeding S.S.W. during October.

### BHOOJ TO MANDIVEE ON THE GULF OF CUTCH.

DISTANCE ABOUT 37½ MILES.

ROUTES.	Distances of Stages.	
	Miles.	Fur.
Bhooj to Kaira .....	13	1½
Furradee .....	11	4
Mandivee .....	13	2
	37	7½

Leave *Bhooj* (Route 15); proceed along a good road to a well, 1½, of excellent water; then ascend a *Ghat*, 3½, 400 yards long; *dhurmsalla*; the road to the summit becomes rocky, steep, and bad, pass another \**dhurmsalla*, 2½, after which, it is sandy; cross several *nullahs*, pass a mosque, and at the end of 5½ miles, we enter the town of

### † § KAIRA.

**Territory**, The Sindh Military Division of Bombay. District, Cutch (Kachh). Civil Authority, Political Agent at Bhooj. Encamping ground, E., on very good land. Bazaar, well supplied; vegetables and grain procurable; but the water of the *Nang* river, on which this place stands, is only fit for the use of cattle. Houses, 317. Population, 13,500.

**Attractions**.—The small mosque at the S. end, and the ruined fort at the W.; thence along a rocky road, through an undulating country, to *Gujjoor*, 3½, standing on the E. bank of the *Nang* river; small fort; tank containing *bad* water. Then cross the *Nang* river, 1, here 160 yards wide, with muddy bed, and high, but precipitous banks, the winding road across which is very bad in the monsoon, and rather indifferent in the dry season; there is a defile for 200 yards in the descent, and *lower* down a much better passage presents itself. Then cross the *Karee* river, ½, here 70 yards wide, with sandy bed, low banks, and almost destitute of water; and 6 miles beyond, cross the salt-water *Karee* river, 6½, 100 yds. wide, with sandy bed and low banks; then along a hard, open road for ½ mile to § *Furradee*; encamping ground, but wells at some distance; bazaar, well supplied, but the water *brackish*; houses, 273; population, 12,700; small fort; tank. Thence pass along an open, but sandy road, rather confined by milk-bush hedges to \**Bidra*, 3½; excellent halting ground; pass \**Pipree*, 3½; then through a well-cultivated country, to \**Mushra*, 4½, surrounded by en-  
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stems of milk-bushes; then proceed across a river with sandy bed, here 300 yards wide, dry at low water, but affected by the tide, and  $1\frac{1}{2}$  mile brings us to the town of

### § MANDIVEE (Maundvee, Mandavee).

Travellers' bungalow; the Palace is appropriated for their use. Encamping ground across the ridges, with water closet at hand. Bazaar, well supplied. Tank, a large structure, with plenty of water, on the W. Wells, numerous, and full of water; houses, 9,000; population, 90,000; streets extremely dirty. That on the W. is preferable for a long sojourn of troops; but, if such are disembarking, to proceed to Bhooj, the E. side is the best.

**Commerce.**—Almost all the trade of Cutch is carried on at this seaport.

**Sailing Boats** can be hired.

**Circumference**, 2,640 yards.

**Bunder**—There is not any regular landing place, but boats unload on a sandy beach, where troops disembark, on the W. of the creek; 400 yards broad and 100 wide, situated at the mouth (free from all impediment) of the gulf, having 12 to 18 feet depth of water at high tide, and affected by such. But at a short distance beyond the town, and where it is approached, its depth is only 2 feet at high tide.

This walled commercial seaport, the largest town in Cutch, is of an oblong shape, and stands between hilly ridges. Boats of any size can approach it, and large vessels can anchor safely in the offing, about three miles from the shore.

## ROUTE 107.

Proceed S. by W.

### BHOOJ TO MOONDRA BUNDER.

DISTANCE ABOUT  $36\frac{1}{2}$  MILES.

ROUTES.	Distances of Stages.	
	Miles.	Fur.
Bhooj to Kaira, <i>via</i> Route 106.....	13	$1\frac{1}{2}$
Kala Goga .....	11	3
Moonira .....	8	5
The Bunder .....	3	1
	36	$2\frac{1}{2}$

Leave *Bhooj* (Route 15); proceed, *via* Route 106, to *Kaira*,  $13\frac{1}{2}$  (Route 106); thence along a good open road, through rather a confined country, to the low stone-walled village of *Beraji*, 7, with its fort standing on the Nang river; then cross several nullahs; proceed over an undulating, barren, and sandy country, which, however, is open and cultivated, to *Kala Goga*,  $4\frac{1}{2}$ ; encamping ground in the fields; then along a sandy road to *Bharaya*,  $2\frac{1}{2}$ ; to the W. of which flows a river, 125 yds. wide, with hard sandy bed, low banks, with a fine stream until late in the season; thence through an open country, pass *Burra-Kuppaya*, 3; then cross the *Bookee* river,  $1\frac{1}{2}$ ,

here 450 yds. wide, by a road which is annually re-made for 700 yds. by throwing up sand over *Kirbee* (grass), and  $1\frac{1}{2}$  mile brings us to

### § MOONDRA (Mundeah).

Territory, The Sindhi Military Division of Bombay. District, Cutch (Kachh). Civil Authority, Political Agent at Bhooj. Encamping ground, N., S., and E. Bazaar, well supplied. Circumference,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  mile. Houses, 1,500. Population, 20,000. Wells, those to the E. contain salt water, but those to the W. fresh. Tank, to the N., full of good water.

This large walled town stands on the coast of the Gulf of Cutch, and owing to its distance from the sea, is unlikely ever to become a place of any very great importance. To the W. is the bed of a dry stream, and on the other side of it are situated some beautiful gardens and pretty trees, in the midst of a well-cultivated and open country. Thence proceed along a good hard cart-road for about 300 yds., and at the end of  $3\frac{1}{2}$  miles we reach *The Bunder*, which is flooded at spring tides, and being invariably muddy, renders it very inconvenient to land at. *The Creek* is about  $1\frac{1}{2}$  mile long, 100 yds. wide, from 9 to 12 feet deep, has a rise of 5 feet at the spring tides, when laden boats of 200 candies can approach the Bunder, but at all other times only those of 100, as there is a bar with 9 feet of water at its entrance; difficult of navigation from the Gulf, having its banks clearly marked, notwithstanding that the land on both sides is densely covered with bushes, which are almost under water when the tide is up, but dry at low water.

## ROUTE 108.

### BHOOJ TO OMERKOTE, *VIA* NOWAKOTE.

DISTANCE  $162\frac{1}{2}$  MILES.

ROUTES.	Distances of Stages.	
	Miles.	Fur.
Bhooj to Deepia, <i>via</i> Route 103 .....	91	1
Sehar .....	20	5
Nowakote .....	11	0
Nota .....	12	4
Chorawa .....	14	4
Omerkote (Umirkot, Amirkot, Amercot, Oomercote) .....	12	3
	162	1

Leave *Bhooj* (Route 15); proceed, *via* Route 103, to *Deepia*,  $91\frac{1}{2}$  (Route 103), situated in the *Thurr District*; thence proceed along a good road to *Pud-diar*,  $3\frac{1}{2}$ , with its ruined well; pass *Soonglee*,  $1\frac{1}{2}$ , with its good well; then across some heavy sand hills to *Dabree*,  $2\frac{1}{2}$ ; *Urjuk*,  $4\frac{1}{2}$ ; *Boreeai*,  $2\frac{1}{2}$ , the country about which is partially cultivated; *Singarea*,  $2\frac{1}{2}$ ; thence the road becomes better, and the country covered with low jungle, with sand-hills extending in the distance on both sides; pass *Bojakur*, 2; *Sehar*,  $1\frac{1}{2}$ ; *Kullye*,  $1\frac{1}{2}$ ; brackish water at the two latter places; thence along a jungly, sandy, but direct camel road to *Nowakote*, 11; encamping

ground S. of a small fort, standing on a hill, and mounting 9 guns. Water rather scarce, but forage and firewood procurable; thence the road leads through heavy sand, with sand-hills extending on the right to the end of the stage, pass *Lodec*, 1½, near which there is extensive cultivation; \**Junana*, 2½, to right of which (1 mile) is a well of excellent water; \**Moolnaja Gote*, now the country becomes jungle; pass \**Ramtulla-Synd-ka-Gote*, 2½, with its well of excellent water; \**Eyde (Hydoo Changa)*, ½; thence through a grassy jungle country to \**Nola*, 4½; encamping ground N., and well E.; then pass a well, ½, of excellent water, to \**Runabon (Runabou)*, 5½; \**Sukkurdeen (Nubbeesir)*, 1½; encamping ground near a vegetable garden; houses, 107; population, 2,000, chiefly composed of mixed tribes; wells 75 feet deep, N.W., but the water soon becomes brackish in the hot season; forage procurable; then pass \**Toora*, 2½, on the right of which there is a well of excellent water; then cross a very heavy sand-hill to \**Choravar*, 3½; encamping ground W., and forage procurable; \**Kajjurola*, 9, with its fine well, 1 mile W.; and 3½ miles brings us to the large town of

### OMERKOTE,

(Omercote, Oomercote, Amercote, Omarkote, Umrkot, Amirkot).

Territory, the Sindh Military Division of Bombay. District, Sinde, (Sindh). Deputy Collector at Meerpoor. Travellers' bungalow. Bazaar, well supplied. Post Office.

**DAWES.**—See Table of Distances, North Western Provinces.

Fort, large, built of mud, and about 500 feet square, with a mud wall about 40 feet high, having formidable round towers at each corner, six square ones on each side, and a huge circular one in the centre. It is now used as public offices, and stands ½ mile from the town.

Branch Routes to Balmir (Balmer), Jaysalmir (Jeysulmere), Islamkot and Virawao. Commerce.—An extensive rice trade is carried on here.

**EMINENT NATIVES.**—The Emperor, Akbar, the most celebrated Indian Sovereign, born here on the 14th October, 1542. His mother, the Empress, Hamidah (a native of Jam in Khurasan), having accompanied her consort, the Emperor Humayun (in his exile to the court of his friend, the Rajput Rana Prasad) from whom she received as a present at his birth, a *pod of musk*, with the supplication to his God, that the infant Prince might spread the renown of his arms over the world, as the perfume of the musk diffuses its fragrance around.

Houses, 300. Population, 25,000. Position: On the E. the Desert of Sindh, about 100 miles from the Indus, which, in the monsoon, inundates the place.

#### HISTORICAL REMINISCENCES:—

- Originally governed by the Talpoor family. Taken possession of by the Raja of Jodhpur. 1813. The Talpoor family regained it. 1843. Capt. Edmund Brown, of the Bengal Engineers, took it by order of the late Sir Chas. Napier.

## ROUTE 109.

Proceed N.N.W.

The best route for troops, if notice is previously given, as then the road will be cleared, and supplies provided by the Sinde authorities.

### BHOJOJ TO SUKKUR, VIA VINGUR AND BUDDEANA.

DISTANCE 398½ MILES.

ROUTES.	Distances of Stages.	
	Miles.	Fur.
Bhojoj to Buddeana, via Route 102.....	134	4½
Ghoolam Hyder Khanka Tanda, via Route 104.....	24	5½
Syedad Bussun-ka-Gote.....	17	1½
Kokur.....	11	3½
Aliyar-ka-Tanda.....	9	0
Pelajee.....	12	6
Shahikat (Saikat).....	8	1
Nowa Halla.....	13	1½
Synd-ka-Goto.....	11	1
Sukkurund.....	14	2
Loonee (Kazee Gotee).....	16	0
Dowlutpoor.....	16	6
Mora.....	12	0
Nowshara.....	15	4
Lukka.....	12	6½
Bylancee.....	9	7
Hingoria.....	10	6
Futtehpoor (Phoolhpoor).....	16	7
Lookman-ka-Tanda.....	14	3
Roree.....	15	3
Sukkur Camp.....	1	6
	398	3

Leave Bhojoj (Route 15); proceed, via Route 102, to \**Buddeana*, 134½ (Route 109); thence per Route 104, to *Ghoolam Hyder Khanka Tanda*, 24½ (Route 104); then along a good road through dense jungle, intersected by canals; pass *Juksir-ka-Gote*, 2½; \**Fyze Mahomed Nidamance*, 4, standing on the left bank of the Goonee river, which here cross, as it is dry from September to April; pass on to \**Kabool-Bussun-ka-Gote*, 8½; \**Syedad-Bussun-ka-Gote*, 2½; *Kirbee*, grass for forage obtainable; \**Shaik Beer*, 5; \**Paray-Fuqueer-ka-Gote*, 2½; and 3½ miles beyond brings us to the town of

### § KOKUR.

Territory, the Sindh Military Division of Bombay. District, Sinde. Civil Authority, Deputy Collector at Mahomed-Kanka-Tanda. Bazaar, well supplied, and *Kirbee* (Karbi) abundant.

Thence along a hard road through low jungle to \**Bookeyra*, 3½; and 6½ miles beyond stands the town of

### § ALLIYAR-KA-TANDA.

Civil authority, Collector at Hyderabad, 24 miles. Encamping Ground, N.W. Bazaar, well supplied, and *Kirbee* abundant. Houses, 1,000; population, 5,000. Manufactories of cotton fabrics and dyeing.

It stands at the intersection of the two great routes from Hyderabad, E., and Cutch to Upper Sind and the Punjab; then pass on to *Nuzerpoor* (Nurspoor), 8½ miles; houses, 400; population, 3,000; standing on the right bank of the *Gooner* river. \**Pelajee* (Pullajee). Encamping ground; houses, 100; population, 2,000; situated on the left bank of

### THE INDUS RIVER.

One of the largest streams in Asia, and deriving its name from *Sindhu* (Sancrit), called by the Greeks *Sinthus*, by the Latins *Sindus*, and takes its source at the N. of the *Kailas*, "cold," Range, 22,000 feet above the level of the sea, in lat. 32°, long. 81° 30', where it is called, *Sinh-kha-bad* "Lion's Mouth," from the native supposition that it flows from the mouth of one of those kings of the forest, then flows N.W. to Tagle for about 160 miles, where it is joined by the *Gartope* (*Eekung Choo*), near which spot much gold has been discovered, which stream is clear, broad, and rapid, but not deep. The elevation of the dreary district through which it flows is 1,000 feet, in which *Yaks* "goats" abound, and from whose wool is manufactured the celebrated shawls; thence it continues to the *La-Ganskiel-Pas*, a distance of 50 miles, when quitting the table land, it enters the deep gorges which separate the *Konienun* (Mooz Taugh) from the Himalaya, within 5 miles of the Chinese empire, in lat. 32° 56', long. 79° 22', close to a low, sandy plain, intersected by small lakes, partially covered over with *soda*; here its depth is 60 yards, and it is entirely frozen over in November; but in the summer fordable at night, although deep in the day-time. Thence it proceeds S.W. for 30 miles, then bends to the N.W., is 50 yards wide at *Ugahi*, 30 miles below which, and close to *Le*, the capital of *Ladakh*, its elevation is 10,000 feet, with a fall of 22 feet per mile; and here, opposite to *Niemo*, it is joined by the *Zanskar*, a rapid and turbid stream, 30 miles below which, at *Kulutze*, a wooden bridge is constructed over it, but in the inundation season it rises to 40 feet; then flowing N.W. for 55 miles, receives the *Draz*, which takes its source in the range N.E. of Kashmir, and at this confluence discharges an immense volume of water, thence bending to the N.W. for about 47 miles. Close to *Karis Fort*, in lat. 35° 11', long. 75° 51', it receives the *Shy-yok*, supposed to rise in lat. 35° 33', long. 77° 40', just above the *Cabool* river, one of its most important tributaries, and the accumulation of ice (which might be made an article of commerce, if native industry were directed into that channel, in lieu of purchasing the same from the Americans, who supply the East India markets) which obstructs the channel of the *Shy-yok*, causes the dreadful inundations to which this river is so subject, and where its breadth is 150 yards, and that of the *Sinh-kha-bad* only 80 yards, although its depth of water is considerably greater. Just below this junction the river (*Indus*) takes the name of *Aba-Sind* (Indus Proper), and at 25 miles W., opposite to *Istarloh*, where gold has been found, it receives the *Shyghur*, thence it glides along for 90 miles to the N.W., and at *Inckpou-l-Shagaron* it quits the mountains, winds S., proceeds through the *Attock* country, and at 3

miles distant receives the *Gilgit* from the N.W., and at *Acho*, 25 miles beyond this junction, descends like a vast torrent through a valley 7 miles wide to the S.W. for 45 miles; then passes *Derband*, the N. boundary of the Punjab, where it is generally 100 yards wide in August. Thence it flows 60 miles to *Attock* (the fort of which was, in 1857, garrisoned by British troops, and £270,000 treasure secured; in the sand near this place gold has been found), during which course it washes several small islands, passes five fords or ferries, which can only be crossed in winter, but which are very dangerous, owing to the rapidity of the current and the intense coldness of the stream. Here it receives the *Cabool* river, which joins it amidst turbulent rapids, the rushing of whose waters bears a strong resemblance to the thundering of the Falls of Niagara. The upward navigation of this river stops here, which place (*Attock*) is much frequented by travellers going from *Hindustan* to Afghanistan, and who cross over it by two bridges of boats, constructed one above the other at the *Fort of Attock*, where this stream is 1,000 feet above the sea, and 800 feet wide, and at the other one, just below it, the depth is 540 feet, and the current flows on at the rate of six miles per hour. Then flowing S.S.W., it enters a rocky channel in the Salt Range and bears the name of *Attock*, then rolling on for 10 miles beyond that place, between slate-rock cliffs, the current, though rapid and deep, is calm; then proceeds 100 miles further to *Kala Bagh*, the channel widens to 500 yards, the torrent whirls, dashes, and rolls most terrifically between precipices and ledges of rocks which rise almost perpendicularly several hundred feet from the water. Here it is known by the name of *Nilab*, "blue water;" thence proceeding to *Ghora Trap*, it passes at the rate of 10 miles an hour, through a channel of 250 feet wide and 180 deep, so that it is impossible to undertake an upward voyage from May to September, even although at that time the natives float down this rapid stream on their *Mus-sats*, "inflated hides." The upward voyage is performed by tracking. Just below *Kala Bagh* it enters the plain, where the channel widens to 500 yards, its banks become low, and the *Khussore Hills* rise like a gigantic fortress from the water, giving it (the river) the appearance of a *moat*. Here it loses its clearness, becomes muddy, and during the inundation covers the neighbouring district. Thence it proceeds to the S., to *Deera Ismael Khan*, and then to *Mittinkote* (Mittunkote), during which it receives the *Koorum*, and afterwards the *Harroo*, in lat. 33° 47', long. 72° 16', also the *Suan*, in lat. 33° 71', long. 71° 46'; it then flows on to within 20 miles of *Shikarpore*, which place it inundates, and proceeds to *Rokee*, winding through a ridge of limestone and flint rocks at which there are some rocky islets, the largest of which, *Bukkur*, has a good-sized fort, and separates the stream into two channels. About 80 miles from whence the *W. Narra* (Snake, so called on account of the winding nature of the stream), and the *E. Narra*, which is also a large branch of the *Indus*, in the low season no longer becomes a stream, but it is in contemplation to excavate a new channel close to *Roree* (Rori), at a cost of £47,780, which will cause a continuous supply of water, so that the sys-

tom of irrigation may be carried on when necessary diverges from this river, and, after serpentine for 120 miles, rejoins it about 4 miles S.E. of *Sewan*; just above the town of *Narra* it forms the Lake *Manchur*, about 20 to 50 miles in circumference; thence it takes the name of *Arrul*, and flowing on for 80 miles with banks elevated about 15 to 30 feet above the surface; here irrigation is carried on by means of the Persian wheels. Soon after it is joined by the *Fulakee*, which quits the *Indus* 12 miles N. of *Hyderabad*, flows S.E., insulates the *Gunjah hills* 15 miles below the town, then rejoins it at *Trical*, in lat. 23° 9' long. 60° 21', where the *Delta* commences. The *Tulaitee* then flows to the S.E., where it is called the *Gonnee*, and communicating with the *Phurran*, empties itself at the *Koree Mouth*, which is in fact an arm of the sea. At *Begunna*, 40 miles below *Hyderabad*, the *Pinyaree* branches off from the *Indus*, and is navigable as far as *Mayhribee*, within 50 miles of the sea, where there is a dam erected across it, after passing which it is again navigable, and discharges itself into the sea through the *Sir*, to the W. of the *Koree Mouth*. The *Indus* then flows past *Tatta*, close to which the *Kalarie* branches off from it, and there on that side the *Delta* commences. Five miles beyond that it separates into two branches, viz. the *Buggan*, flowing W., and the *Sata*, proceeding S., which is properly the *Indus*. Soon after, the *Mull* and *Moutnee* (both of which were formerly extensive branches), flow from the left side; boats are seen on the former estuary only, and beyond in the same direction flows the *Kaha*, quite unnavigable; and still farther in the W. proceeds the *Kockywarree* mouth, now stopped up by a sand bank, but which in 1837 was 1,100 yards wide. The *Sata*, empties the greater bulk of its waters through the *Kedewarree*, which is 7 feet deep at low spring tides. Then proceeding N.W. there flows the *Hujmarree* Estuary, where the British forces landed in 1838 en route to Afghanistan, and further on is the *Jooa Mouth*, leading to *Buggaur*, and up which the river steamers proceed during the floods; both the above channels are safe in the low season, either for arrivals or departures. The next mouth is formed by the junction of the *Dubbur* and *Gorabee*, and a little further on the *Pinyaree* reappears; beyond is the *Coddee Mouth*, with 5 feet of water, and then the *Pitty*, the largest mouth, which is navigated by the steamers from *Kurrachee* (*Karschi*), and is followed by the *Gizree Mouth*, navigable, although having only 2 feet of water. At low water the *Indus* falls into the sea by the *Sata* channel only, after flowing 1,914 miles, which has its efflux at the *Kedewarree Mouth*, the entrance to which is very unsafe, and is avoided by all coasters. In the early part of the season its water is considered very impure, and should not be drunk in any quantity, owing to the mass of decayed animal and vegetable matter it contains. Alligators of the long-nosed species *Bolus*, as large as porpoises, large fish, *Pullas*, a fine fish, but dangerous on account of its tiny and numerous bones, frequent the banks in such shoals that the inhabitants thereof may not inappropriately be termed amphibious.

Then continuing our journey, we proceed along a confined road, pass three small hamlets, *Sshatkat* (*Saikat*), *S3*; encompassing ground, E.; thence the road becomes heavy and sandy, but passable for carts, although intersected by several water channels, and the *Kullian* (*Wat* "canal"); pass *Mude* (*Muhar*), 14; *Kybur*, 1; *Kundoo*, 43; *Sshajya*, 12; and 41 miles brings us to the town of

## **{ HALLA, or NOWA HALA (i. e. New Hala).**

Resident Deputy Collector. Travellers' bungalow, situated off the high road. Bazaar, well supplied. Post Office.

A town of about 10,000 population, near an old town of the same name, on the E. bank of the *Indus*. Here is a masjid and tomb of a Mahomedan saint. Scindian cups and earthenware are manufactured to a considerable extent. The coarse pottery is made from the clay of the *Indus*; and the finer sorts, from the clay, mixed with ground flint, and brilliantly coloured. In this way glazed tiles for the walls and courts of buildings are produced. The lakes or jheels in the neighbourhood yield a salt fishy earth, which is chewed by the people for a relish; and they swarm with wild fowl.

We are now in the provinces inhabited by the *Jats*, whom Captain Burton is disposed to identify with the gipsies. "Your eye (he says) is scarcely given critical enough in this short time to see the tweedle-dum and tweedle-dee-like difference between their personal appearance and that of the Scindians; nor can I expect you as yet to distinguish a *Jat* wandle or village, from a *Scindie* goth or village; so I will describe them to you. You are certain to take some interest in a race which appears to be the progenitor of the old lady in a red cloak, whose hand, in return for the cunning nonsense to which her tongue gave birth, you once crossed with silver; and the wiry young light weight whose game and sharp hitting you have more than once condescended to admire. Native historians and their own traditions concur in assigning to them a strange origin." Their language, which is a corrupt dialect of that spoken throughout the provinces of the Punjab, supports this testimony; and it is probable that war or famine compelled them to travel southward at the beginning of the 18th century. "Under the *Kalua* dynasty, the *Jats*, in consequence of their superior strength, courage, and clanlike coalescence, speedily rose to high distinction. The chiefs of tribes became nobles, officials, and ministers at court. They provided for their families by obtaining grants of land—feoffs incidental to certain military services; and for their followers, by settling them as tenants on their wide estates. But the prosperity of the race did not last long. They fell from their place when the *Belochies*, better men than they, entered the country, and began to forage for themselves in it. By degrees, slow yet sure, they lost all claims to rank, wealth, and office." They are now scattered throughout *Scinde*, occupied in agriculture, feeding flocks, or breeding camels; especially the last, so much so, that *Jat* and *Sarwan*, or camel-man are synonymous. "The *Jats*, in appearance, are a swarthy and unclovely race, dirty in the extreme; long, gaunt, bony, and rarely, if ever, in good condition. Their beards are thin, and there is a curious expression in their eyes. They dress like *Scindians*, preferring blue to white clothes; but they are taller, larger, and more un-Indian. Some few, but very few, of their women are in early youth remarkable for soft and regular features. This charm, however, soon yields to the complicated ugliness brought on by exposure to the sun, scanty living, and the labour of baggage cattle. In *Scinde*, the *Jats* of both sexes are possessed of the virtues especially belonging to the oppressed and inoffensive Eastern cultivator. They are necessarily frugal and laborious, peaceful and remarkable for morality in the limited sense of aversion to intrigue with men."

bers of a strange kaum or clan. I say, in Scinde; for this is by no means the reputation of the race in the other parts of Central Asia, where they have extended. The term 'Jat' is popularly applied to a low and servile creature, or to an impudent villain; and in spite of the *Tohfat el Kiran* (the Persian history of Scinde, which asserts that the Jats and Beloches sprung from the same ancestors), a Beloch would consider himself mortally affronted were you to confound his origin with the caste his ancestors deposed, and which he despises for having allowed itself to be degraded. The Afghans and Persians all have a bad word to say for them.—*[Burton's Scinde].*

We then cross eight water-courses, pass six villages, and proceed through a wide and cultivated plain to § *Synd-ka-Gote*, 1½; situated on the Richel Mouth of the Indus, and supplied by water from a dund, "inlet," 1½ mile distant, but difficult of access on account of the mud; forage is also obtainable; thence proceed along a good but sandy road, through thin jungle; cross fourteen water-courses; pass § *Synd Gote*, 1½; § *Abadejja Gote*, 2; § *Manarunga Gote*, ½; § *Pingara*, 1½; § *Punjinora*, 1½; § *Kucheree*, 3; § *Goolab-Hoosin-ka-Gote*, 1½; § *Sukhurund* (Sakhrand), 1½; encamping ground, N.E.; bazaar well supplied, and forage obtainable; dund, with excellent water. *Sporting*.—Excellent duck and snipe shooting. Thence proceed along a good road through thin jungle, cross ten water courses, also the Bain river, whose bed is dry; then pass near a dry tank, 3, situated about half a mile S.; then over a wide sandy plain, interspersed with patches of jungle, to § *Loonee* (Kazee Gote), 13; forage procurable; encamping ground, S.E.; thence proceed through a level and well cultivated country, cross eleven water-courses; pass § *Boogarunja Gote*, 10½; § *Gorum-Rasou-ka-Gote*, 2½; and 3½ miles further brings us to the town of

### § DOWLATPOOR (Daulatpur).

Encamping ground S.S.W. and S.S.E. Bazaar, well supplied, and forage procurable. Dund, ½ mile W.

This place stands about 2 miles from the Indus river. Thence proceed along a good road, intersected by eighteen water-courses and canals, through a cultivated but jungly district, to § *Shapoor*, 4½; § *Dal*, 6½; encamping ground, W. or E., close to dense jungle; § *Mora* (Morah), 2; thence dense jungle extends along nearly the entire distance of this stage; pass several villages situated at a distance on the left, close to the river; cross twenty-four water-courses, and then along a heavy sandy road to the town of

### § NOWSHARA (Nowsharra, Nawshahra).

Civil Authority. Political Agent at Khyrpoor. Encamping ground N.E., near two wells. Bazaar, well supplied, and forage abundant. Market for rice well attended. Manufactures of coarse native writing paper.

Excursion to *Taru Shah*, 10 miles off the road, the head quarters of a Deputy-Collector.

This large place was, during the reign of the Talpur Dynasty, the head-quarters of the artillery of the Sindian Amcers. Thence along a route which was cleared in 1845-46, by Mir Ali Murad, for the British army, the road being broad and sandy; pass § *Gye*, 3; houses, 1,500; population, 7,000; § *Syndon-ka-Gote*, 2½; situated on the left, ½ mile beyond which there is a Dund of water; § *Beree-ka-Shah*, 2½; standing on the right, with a Dund flowing near it; then cross the bed of a river, 2½, which is ½ mile broad; pass several Dunds; § *Munga-ka-Tanda*, ½; § *Lukka*, 2½; encamping ground and forage; pass § *Bulwaja Gote*, ½, close to which is a Dund; § *Bazeelpoor Gote*, ½; § *Syndpoor*, ½; § *Synd Shooja-ka-Gote*, 1; § *Hullian-ka-Gote* (Hallani), 3½; travellers' bungalow, and the last one met with on this Route; pass § *Baylanee*, 4½, the water is procured from the river Indus, 5 miles distant; thence proceed along a good, but rather sandy road, through a richly cultivated district, interspersed with villages and Dunds; pass § *Dwan-ja Gote*, 2½; § *Munga Pootra*, 4½; § *Jeeashuri-ja-Gote*, 2½; § *Hingoria*, 1½; encamping ground N., at some distance; pass on for 7 miles to

### § RANKEEPOOR.

Bazaar well supplied, and forage procurable. Population, 5,000, chiefly employed in the manufactures. *Manufactures*.—Cotton fabrics, formerly in great demand, but fallen off considerably since the introduction of British goods.

Then pass § *Derafar*, 2; § *Goombul*, 4; and 3½ miles beyond stands the town of

### § FUTTEHPOOR (Phoolipoor).

Encamping ground E. of the road. Bazaar well supplied, and forage procurable.

This place, which stands on the route from Hyderabad to Bukkur, is situated E. of a large plain, which extends full 100 miles S., and about 8 or 9 miles from the left bank of the Indus, has an elevation of 30 to 60 feet, and consists of hard marl, perfectly free from saline efflorescence, is consequently regarded as the most healthy place in Sind, and well adapted for a cantonment.

Thence pass § *Mustee-ka-Tanda*, 4; § *Peca Shah*, 4½; then proceed through a sandy desert tract to § *Lookman-ka-Tanda*, 5½; encamping ground, W.; and on the right, pass the large town of

### KHYRPOOR.

Territory, Kyrpoor (Kaipur), belonging to Mir Ali Murad. District, Upper Sindh. Civil Authority, Resident Political Agent. Bazaar, well supplied. Post Office. Streets narrow, very dirty, and unwholesome. Population 15,000, chiefly employed in weaving and dying coarse cotton fabrics. Revenue under the Amcers (Amirs) of Sindh amounted to

**£70,000. Military Force 12,000. Sporting**—Excellent shooting of hogs and small deer; the Hunting Grounds, "Shikargas," of His Highness Mir Ali Murad, who invariably allows Europeans permission, on application. Canal, the Merwah, the largest from the Indus, which supplies the city with drinking water, and the district for irrigation, that in the wells being *brackish*, except that within the palace walls.

This town is beautifully situated among trees, about 15 miles from the Indus, on the borders of the E. Desert; was formerly a military station, and the residence of the Sindian Amers; it contains numerous mud hovels, a few good houses, a palace with embattled mud walls, situated close to the Bazaar, and a gaudy lacquered tiled mosque. It is the capital of a territory governed by Mir Ali Murad, who has abolished slavery therein, and whose son-in-law, Jattier Alee Mohammed, Reis of Khyrpoor, visited England in 1856, to institute his claim against the E. I. C. for an annuity of £90,000.

Then passing through dense *reed jungle*, 9, which soon afterwards leads over an open plain, pass a date plantation, situated on the bank of a river; thence along a *winding road* for 5 miles, and then proceed across stony hills; and at the close of 6½ miles we reach the town of

### ROREE (Rori, Lohri, Lohuree).

Civil Authority, Political Agent at Khyrpoor (Khairpur). Encamping ground N., on the E. bank of the Indus. Bazaar, well supplied, and forage abundant. Post Office. Population 8,000, chiefly composed of Afghans, Belooches, Hindus, the bankers and money brokers, and Mughuls. The *Houses* are constructed like those of Hyderabad, have a framework of wood, plastered with mud; are in a ruinous condition, 5 storeys high, roughly erected, with slight timber frames and wickerwork, plastered with mud, which gives them a dingy look, with flat roofs covered with straw, having layers of clay. The wealthy merchants have erected themselves flat-roofed dwellings of burnt bricks, with balustrades and shutters, with wooden lattices, but destitute of chimneys. The *Streets* are exceedingly narrow, and the atmosphere unwholesome. *Steamers* to and from Hyderabad. *Manufactures*: Cotton fabrics, dyeing, leather, silk fabrics, inferior paper, gold and silver embroidery. *Productions*: Sugar cane and wheat, the plantations of which are irrigated with Persian wheels.

**ATTRACTIONS.**—The *Mosque*, which commands the finest panoramic view, was erected in the time of Akbar by Muhammad M'assum, a Saiyid of rank, who is buried at Sukkur, and stands on the N.E. part of the town on an eminence. It is a heavy dull brick edifice, with three glazed porcelain tiled domes. In an adjoining shrine is preserved a hair of the Prophet's (Mahomet) beard, which is kept in *amber*, in a gold case set with emeralds and rubies, and enclosed in a wooden case inlaid with silver.

This town, the ancient *Lohurkot*, the appearance of which is extremely pleasing when seen from a distance, is situated on the E. bank (which is covered with date palms) of the Indus, opposite the town of

*Sukkur*, on a rocky, limestone, flinty range, which stretches from Cutch Gundava into Upper Sindh. It terminates abruptly on the W. side in a precipice of 40 feet high, rising from the beach of the Indus, which during the inundations maintains the height of 16 feet above the ordinary level. There are four islets close to this place. 1. The Island of *Bukkur* (Bakar, "dawn"), so named by a celebrated Saiyid after the Muhamnadan conquest of Sindh, an oval flint and limestone rock, about 25 feet above the river, 500 yds. long, 300 wide, and 1,875 in circuit, which has been constructed into a formidable fortress, with double walls of 39 to 35 feet high, built of burnt and unburnt bricks, having 61 bastions, loopholes, slight parapet, two wickets and two gateways, one facing the E. (Rori), and the other the W., opposite to Sukkur. It is divided on the left bank from Rori by the E. channel, 400 yds. wide, 30 feet deep, with a current of 4 miles per hour—and on the right bank from Sukkur, by the W. channel, 95 yds. wide, 15 feet deep, with a current flowing 3 miles per hour. At some distance to the N. stands a point of land which projects from *Bukkur*, W., between which and the W. shore there is a channel 50 yds. wide, 7 feet deep, with a current of 4 miles per hour, over which in 1839 a bridge of 19 boats was constructed for the W. channel, and of 55 for the E., to enable the Bengal army to march into Afghanistan; it was, however, soon after swept away. 2. *Sati*, between Bakar and Rori, a small islet containing some old tombs. 3. The Isle of *Khwajah Khizr* (Saint Elias), to the N. of Bukkur, with its antique Masjid, and containing an inscription dated 952 A.D., about 250 years prior to the Muhamnadan invasion of Hindustan. 4. Navy Wood Island, to the S. of Bukkur Island; and just below it, in the centre of the stream, stands an edifice, which proves that the Indus must have deserted its original channel, and which *break* is stated in the *Chuchnamah* to have arisen from the base conduct of the Raja of Alor.

#### HISTORICAL REMINISCENCES:—

1839. The Amirs of Khyrpoor ceded this fortress to the British.

**EXCURSIONS.**—The *Town of Alor* (5 miles), is worth inspection. The *Village*, with 60 inhabitants, two-thirds of whom are Muslims, and the remainder Hindus, contains the Tomb of *Shakar Gawi Shah*, to visit which vast numbers of pilgrims flock hither, who purchase the farming products of the inhabitants; and beyond the *Ridge of Ruins*, which extend N.E., and most conspicuous and picturesquely amidst which stand:—1. Alamgir's Masjid. 2. Two Tombs of the Saiyids, 1 Chakar Ganj Shah, a celebrated *Ziyarat*, to which the inhabitants of the adjoining villages make a pilgrimage twice monthly; it is a plain white tomb, with a neat carved flowered border; and 2. *Khalifah Kut b'ud-din Shah*.

The whole of this locality is considered extremely interesting on account of the rapidity with which the Indus dashes along by the islands, the depth of its waters, the luxuriant date groves which adorn its banks, the hills towering above them, and the ancient edifices which are scattered about its environs; independent of which, it has invariably been the place of departure for British-Indian



armies advancing into Afghanistan, or the point of arrival of hostile native forces to overrun Hindustan. Then cross the *Indus* river, and at the end of  $1\frac{1}{2}$  mile we enter the town of

### § SUKKUR (Sakar).

Bazaar, well supplied, and forage procurable. Population, 500.

DAWKES.—See Table of Distances, North Western Provinces.

ATTRACIONS.—The towers, under one of which (90 feet high) is buried the Saiyid Muhammad M'asûm, who erected the chief mosque at Rori; mosques, with minarets, all in a good state of preservation, one of which is a heavy, badly-proportioned edifice, 100 feet high, ascended by a winding stone staircase, and commanding most extensive and magnificent views of the adjacent country; the river and the immediate vicinity, which is densely covered with most beautiful and luxuriant groves of date and palm trees, which, together with the town and fortress, form a most interesting landscape, and unique *coup-d'œil*.

This ruined and extremely picturesque town, which stands on the right bank of the *Indus*, is situated opposite to the bold, precipitous-looking town of Roree (Rori), with the island fortress of Bukkur standing between them, and is built in a low limestone range, on the very verge of the river's bank. The river (*Indus*), immediately above this place, sweeps suddenly round, and flows S.W., forcing its way by two channels, the E. being the most considerable, at the narrowest part of which it is only 570 feet broad, but becomes 1,050 feet wide at the S.W. end of the Bukkur Fort. The W. channel is about 300 feet. Between these channels there is a triangular, rocky, limestone, flint, oval-shaped space, 2,600 feet long, and 1,500 broad, through which the river flows with great rapidity over a rocky bed, about 7 feet deep in the centre, on which stands the Fort of Bukkur, already described above.

### ROUTE 110.

This is not so good as the preceding route, owing to the road being very heavy between Balliarae and Wunga Bazar.

### BHOOJ TO SUKKUR, VIA BALLIAREE AND WUNGA BAZAR.

DISTANCE 405½ MILES.

ROUTES.	Distances of Stages.	
	Miles.	Fur.
Bhooj to Bhaga-ka-Tanda, <i>via</i> Route 103	139	4
Raja-Talpoor Khanance.....	15	0
Ghoolam Ali .....	11	3
Manikchund .....	9	2
Aga Manoo .....	11	7
Alligar-ka-Tanda .....	16	5
Sukkur, <i>via</i> Route 109.....	201	4
	405	1

Leave *Bhooj* (Route 15); proceed, *via* Route 103, to *Bhaga-ka-Tanda*, 139½ (Route 103); thence along a good, level road, intersected by water-courses,

through a jungly and partially-cultivated country, pass several hamlets, § *Raja Talpoor Khanance*, 15; Encamping ground; § *Mainoon-ka-Gote*, 8; § *Dung-ka-Gote*; § *Ghoolam Ali*, 7; Encamping ground, canal, forage abundant, and standing on the *Poorana* river, a large offset of the *Indus*; then along a good level road, which has lately been cleared and improved, although intersected by a few deep water-courses. Pass § *Luggarunja Gote*, 5½; § *Altikhan-ka-Tanda*, 3; § *Manikchund*, §; § *Shadramee Gote*, §; § *Goolabja Gote*, §; *Aga Manoo*, 1½; situated to the W. of the road; Encamping ground on the bank of a canal; then pass *Burakkhan*, 1½; *Musseerkhan-ka-Gote*, 2½; *Synd-ka-Gaum*, 1½; *Bulla Chalee*, 1½; *Meer Khan*, 1½; *Ghoolam Hoosain*, 2½; *Alligar-ka-Tanda*, 6½ (Route 106); and thence proceed, *via* Route 109, to § *Sukkur*, 201½ (Route 109).

### ROUTE 111.

Proceeding N.W.

This is the best, shortest, and post road to Tatta, and should be adopted by single travellers, and small detachments of troops.

### BHOOJ TO TATTA, VIA LUCPUT.

DISTANCE 174½ MILES.

ROUTES.	Distances of Stages.	
	Miles.	Fur.
Bhooj to Kotree (Kotri), <i>via</i> Route 101..	85	5
Lah .....	12	6
Goonce .....	3	0
Loond (Fuzleeloond-ka-Gote) .....	17	5
Mugribee .....	12	5
Gool Mahomed jo Gunda .....	13	5
Meerza Luggaree ka Gote .....	10	4
Bheyla .....	10	2
Tatta, East side (Thaththa) .....	7	3
	174	3

Leave *Bhooj* (Route 15); proceed, *via* Route 101, to *Kotree* (Route 101); then proceed over a dead, flat country, interspersed with a few stunted bushes, on which camels can graze; pass *Lah*, 12½; here is a Sepoy's post, but only *brackish* water, procurable, and that from pits; \* *Goonce*, 3, grass obtainable, and camels can be hired, but travellers requiring such should take the precaution to hire them *previous* to starting from Lucput, and have them brought to *Kotree*, which will prevent all disappointment or delay; thence proceed across the *Runn*, the first 8 miles of which lead along a hard level road, and the remainder through a barren country to *Loond* (Fuzleeloond-ka-Gote, 17½; *Raj-Nulik-Jujo-Gote*), 2½; thence the road, which becomes good, level, and intersected by canals, leads through a poor country, pass two villages to *Bhoorud-ka-Gote*, 2½; *Kaleefa-ka-Gote*, 3½; and four miles beyond brings us to

### § MUGRIBEE.

Territory, the Sindh Military Division of Bombay. District Sindh. Civil Authority, Resident Deputy Collector. Encamping ground. Bazaar,

well supplied, and plenty of forage. *Canals.*—The Pinjaree or Goongda. Population, 5,000.

**COMMERCE.**—A large trade is here carried on in the exportation of rice.

This town stands on the Pinjaree river (a branch of the Indus), about 60 miles from its mouth, and below it a dam is erected across the river, 40 feet broad and 50 high; the water in it flows through several small passages to the underneath channel, called the Goongra, which is navigable to the sea, and empties itself into the Sir mouth. The country in the vicinity is cultivated; then pass § *Synd Sutar-najo-Gote*; § *Synd Gho-lam-Ali-ika-Landa*, 1½; which is very picturesquely situated amidst gardens, and richly cultivated; § *Gool-Mahomed-jo-Gunda*, 6½; § *Meerza Luggaree-ka-Gote*, 3½; § *Soojarul-ka-Gote*, 7½. Collectors' bungalow. Civil Authority, Deputy Collector at Mugribee, standing on the Sotara Canal, whose banks are well cultivated; proceed to § *Bheyla*, 10½, standing on the left bank of the Indus; encompassing ground; thence along a very heavy road, cross the Indus, here, 4 miles across, leaving the picturesque village of *Fuquer-ka-Gote* to the right; we cross the *Garce-Wah* by a bridge, and 7½ miles bring us to the E. side of the large town of

### § TATTA (Thattha, Nagar Thattha).

District Sinde. Civil Authority, Collector at Kurrahee (Karschi), 57½. Encamping ground, 1½ mile W., on which the British army encamped in 1819, when en route for Afghanistan. Travellers' bungalow. Bazaar well supplied. Post Office.

Boats ply across the stream; but if required to transport troops, application must be made previously to the commander of the Indus Flotilla, at Kotree, 63 miles.

Commissariat Bunder, 3½ miles distant down the stream, but only 2½ miles when the river is at its lowest.

Steamers to and from Karschi, Eori, and Hyderabad.

Population, 10,000.

**DAWKS.**—See Table of Distances, North Western Provinces.

**CEMETERY.**—The new one is 6 to 8 miles long, first used as a burial ground in 1500 A.D., when the former place of interment, Per Panjah, was abandoned.

This old capital of Lower Sinde is supposed to be the Fattala of ancient geographers. The distance from the apex of the Delta, where the two principal branches of the Indus separate, the Buggaur going west, and the Sata east, is about 4 miles, and thence to the sea, about 50 miles. Opposite the town the main stream is 1½ mile wide in the wet season, about March, with a depth of 5 to 6 fathoms, and a velocity of 7 miles per hour. When the dry season comes in September and October, the breadth is reduced to one-third; the depth is about 1½ to 2 fathoms, and the current runs 3 miles an hour.

The modern city, called Nuggur Tattah, or Tattina City, by way of pre-eminence, occupies an unswelled space of 3 miles by 1½; but the ruins of former towns extend over 30 miles and are scattered between Peer Puttah, 10 miles south, and Sami-Nuggur, 3 miles north west. There are evident indications that Tatta has shifted its site at various times with the changes in the course of the river.

One town was plundered and burnt by the Portuguese in 1555, when property to an immense value was destroyed, and as much more carried off by the captors, the whole of which they lost in a storm. When taken by Nadir Shah in 1742, it was said to be inhabited by 40,000 weavers, 20,000 artisans, and 60,000 miscellaneous trades, which if correct, would give a population of about 400,000 at the least. The population of the modern city, small as it is, is continually on the decline, owing to the advantages possessed in respect to health and trade by Kurrahee, Hyderabad, and other towns. Some loongees or long wai-coat fabrics, for which it is celebrated, are still made here; but the coarse cottons and woollens are undersold by those of English manufacture.

**ATTRACTIONS.**—The travellers' bungalow, a deserted factory of the Company, which was occupied about eighteen or twenty years from 1753, and then given up. It is a quadrangular building, with a flat roof, and a wooden gallery looking towards the court, something in the style of an old English inn.

Of the four hundred colleges or mosques which Tattah boasted formerly, the only one which appears to have been found in a tolerably good condition when Lutfullah visited the city in 1838-9, was that of Shah Jehan, or the Jama Masjid. "Visited," says this Mahomedan gentleman in his *Autobiography*, "the Grand Mosque (Jama Masjid), begun by Shah Jehan in A.H. (anno Hegire) 1057, or A.D. 1647, and finished by Aurungzeb A.H. 1073, or A.D. 1661, as I found by the inscription. The edifice is a magnificent one, about 200 yards long by 100 broad, built with baked bricks and mortar. The inner plaster is glazed in white and blue colours. The whole site is roofed with one hundred domes, every one of them painted in a different style from another. The inscriptions carved round the great arch of stone, and those upon the two date stones, are excellently done in large letters. In short, the whole scene presents a picture of beauty and solemnity to the spectator." It is said, however, to be crumbling away in some parts in spite of the durability of the bricks, which are extracted from the soil, a composition of white clay and sand. Lutfullah on this occasion visited the great Moslem priest of the city, Makhdom Shaikh Abdullah, who had a large and beautiful library, containing many standard works, both in Arabic and Persian.

The Kulanoote, or Kullian Kot, 1½ mile south of the city, is a vast ruined fortress, ascribed to Alexander the Great, and probably the site of the Hindoo city, the name being Sanscrit, signifying Fort Prosperous. The walls are of massive brick, with many round towers placed at short distances, and in some parts crumbling in heaps, like huge red rocks, in which finely vitrified bricks and tiles are found, as sharp as chiselled stone. It contains the remains of domed monuments, &c., and ancient coins have been found.

**Tatta**, according to Burton, is commonly called Dewal by the Arabs and Persians, a name arising out of the Dewalys, or pagoda, which stood in the centre of the fort, forty rods high, with an idol of the same height on the top of it, and which was destroyed by Caliph Walid, its first Moslem invader. The sites of old temples are still frequented by Hindoo pilgrims. The Sacred Cemetery on the Mehli Hills, a low range about 8 miles long is the great lion of Tatta. A space of six square miles is supposed to contain not less than a million graves. The top of the hill is surmounted by an immense Eedjah, or mosque, in which the services of the two great holidays are held. It was built 1633, by Yusuf Khan, governor of Sind. In the cemetery are about 600 vaulted domes, besides towers, arches, porticoes, colonnades, &c., in a ruinous state: many built of glazed tile and brick, and looking like enamel, and all profusely carved in the Mo-lem style. Two of the most remarkable tombs are those of Mirza Isa, and Mirza Tuzatullah, two former governors; fine edifices of yellow marble, beautifully carved with flowers, built 1643. One of the oldest is that of Baba Isa Langotiband, 1514.

This celebrated and once populous city is situated three miles W. of the right bank of the Indus, near the apex of the Delta, on a gentle elevation, in a valley at the base of the Makalli hills, and is considered *extremely unhealthy*. It is almost insulated by the water of the Indus, which, when it recedes, leaves stagnant pools which infect the atmosphere around. The houses, which are flat-roofed and mostly one and two storeys high, are rapidly falling into ruins, as they are constructed of a timber frame-work, nailed over with laths, plastered over with grey mud, mixed with chopped straw, which gives them the appearance of stone. They are furnished with Badgeers (bad "wind" and gir "taken") or ventilators constructed like a windmill, which convey a current of cool air throughout the entire dwelling. Its general aspect is that of extreme desolation; the deserted streets, decayed bazaars, dirty, wretched, squalid, miserable, loathsome, and unhealthy appearance of the poor dejected inhabitants, dispels in an instant from the mind of the beholder, the picturesque and charming coup d'œil which this city presents at a distance, when its high houses appear towering above the beautiful acacias and variegated foliage of the other lofty and elegant trees which are interspersed about it.

#### HISTORICAL REMINISCENCES:—

A.D.

1522. It was founded.  
 1555. The Portuguese burned and plundered it. Akbar destroyed it, and never thoroughly rebuilt it.  
 1758. The British established a Factory, but in 1775, the *insalubrity* of the climate obliged them to remove it.  
 1779. The British again attempted to maintain another factory, but it was abandoned, although the *house* in which it was carried on still remains in a good state of preservation.  
 1830. The British garrisoned it, when they were almost decimated by pestilence and disease.

## ROUTE 112.

Proceed N.W. by N.—The best route for troops and artillery.

**BHOOF TO TATTA, VIA SOOMRASEER, VIN-GUR, AND RAOMA.**

DISTANCE ABOUT 200½ MILES.

ROUTES.	Distances of Stages.	
	Miles.	Fur.
Bhoof to Buddeena, via Route 102.....	134	4½
Turrye .....	11	3
Khorwa (Futtipoor) .....	18	1
Meerpoor .....	11	4
Durree-ka-Gaum .....	6	4
Bheyla .....	10	7
Tatta (E. Side) .....	7	3
	200	1½

Leave Bhoof (Route 15); proceed, via Route 102, to Buddeena (Route 102); thence along a road leading across a plain, interspersed with scattered bushes, and liable to inundation, pass *Surr-dee*, 2½; *STurrye*, 8½; encamping ground S. and E. at the 11th mile; pass 2 or 3 hamlets; cross 7 canals; thence the plain is covered with dense jungle, intersected by canals, and subject to inundations. proceed to *SKhorwa* (Futtipoor); encamping ground N.N.W.; then cross several canals, pass 3 or 4 hamlets, to the town of *AMeerpoor*, 11½; Civil Authority, Collector at Hyderabad, encamping ground E. in a plain; bazaar, well supplied; then cross two bridge-d canals, also, by an excellent ferry, the Pinyaree river, an offset of the Indus, on the left side at Bunna (lat. 25° 4', long. 68° 15'), a little below which is the channel, one mile broad, having in its centre a large sand bank is navigated to *Mughribes*, and is then called the *Goongro*, where there is a *Bund* (dam), 40 feet broad, constructed in 1779, by the Ameers of Sind, below which it is navigable to the Sir (Beer) Mouth, where it is two miles wide, and we soon reach *SDurree-ka-Gaum*, 6½, standing on it; thence along a good road, through much jungle, with cultivated spots near the villages, to *SBheyla*, 10½; and thence, proceed, via Route 111, to *STatta* (Thatha), Route 111.

## ROUTE 113.

Proceed S.W.

**BHOOF TO TOONA BUNDER, VIA ANJUR.**

DISTANCE 37 MILES.

ROUTES.	Distances of Stages.	
	Miles.	ur.
Bhoof to Puddur, via Route 95 .....	13	6½
Anjur .....	12	4½
Toona .....	9	5
Toona Bunder .....	1	0
	37	0

Leave *Bhoof* (Route 15); proceed, *via* Route 95, to *Puddur*, 9½ (Route 95); thence along a good hard road, in some places heavy, through a flat open country to \**Konderoy*, 3½; dhurmsalla; encamping ground E.; the road now becomes sandy, and leads over a plain studded with low hills to \**Sugga-ia*, 5½; we then enter

## THE ANJAR DISTRICT.

### HISTORICAL REMINISCENCES:—

A.D. 1816. Ceded to the E.I.C. by the Raja of Cutch, who in 1822, returned it to him, and in 1832 relinquished all claim thereon.

At the end of 6½ miles we reach the large walled town of

## ANJAR.

Territory, The Sindh Military Division of Bombay. District, Anjar. Civil Authority, Political Agent at Bhoof. Residency Bungalow. Encamping Ground N.W. Bazaar, well supplied. Houses, 2,400. Population, 25,000. Circumference, 1½ miles. Cantonment (Old) N.W.

This place stands in an open undulating country; thence proceed along a good hard road to a river, 1½, here 150 yds. wide, 2 feet deep, hard bed, very low banks, flowing rapidly on each side of the ford, then pass another small river, and also 2 wells, on the side of the road to \**Sairi*, 4½; proceed for ¾ miles to § *Toona*, with 95 houses, and 1 mile beyond brings us to

## TOONA BUNDEE.

Which offers great facilities for embarkation, as it contains a substantial and good-sized *Pier*, lately erected.

Encamping ground. Fort about 300 yards distant.

To the N. the Gulf of Cutch is much obstructed and nearly closed by islands, through which there are 3 channels, containing sufficient water to admit boats of moderate burthen.

### MARINE EXCURSIONS:—

The Port of Jooria (Route 28), situated on the Kattiw coast, from whence the traveller can proceed direct to

*Rajkote* (Route 17) in about 5 hours.

## ROUTE 114.

Proceeding E. ½ S. from Nov. 15 to Dec. 20.

The best route for troops during the dry season, as water is always obtainable by clearing the wells, and making troughs at the halting places; plenty of forage for camels is procurable, but it is necessary to look out for the numerous quicksands which are interspersed about it.

## TATTA TO DEESA (DISA), VIA BUDDEENA, RAOMAKA (RAOMA) BAZAR, AND NUGGUR PARKUR.

DISTANCE 323½ MILES.

ROUTES.	Distances of Stages.	
	Miles.	Fur.
Tatta to Buddeena, <i>via</i> Route 112 .....	65	5
Vingur, <i>via</i> Route 102 .....	53	4
Near Mulkar .....	14	6
Vingee .....	16	0
Bokarree .....	17	6
Bawuria .....	11	2
Urmalla .....	21	0
Nuggur Parkur .....	16	7
Ransirra Tank .....	16	1
Nurra Bate .....	17	6½
Nurra Bate .....	13	1½
Babir .....	16	4
Deokur .....	12	3
Bheelree .....	17	4
Deesa (Disa) .....	13	0
	323	2

Leave § *Tatta* (Route 111), and proceed, *via* Route 112 to § *Buddeena* 65½ (Route 112); thence, *via* Route 102, to *Vingur* 53½, (Route 102). The above portion of the route, however, frequently becomes 3 miles longer, when travellers are obliged to make a *détour* between *Kuddun* and *Raomaka Bazar*, so as to avoid crossing the sand-hills and the mud, which generally lies very thick for 3 miles between *Raomaka Bazar* and *Vingur*. Thence we proceed along an excellent, dry, hard mud, level road, skirting the edge of the *Runn* (Route 15), and passing over *Bunnee* (grass) Land near to \**Mulkar* 14½; only brackish water, but plenty of firewood and forage are obtainable; camp 1 mile N. by E., situated on the verge of the *Runn*, in *Bunnee* Land. This place stands on a sand-hill, about 1 mile N. by E. from the camp, and about 2 miles N.W. of the encampment. Then across four sand-hills to \**Indree*, with its large well of excellent water; this stage can easily be performed in 4½ hours; then pass \**Panaile*, 8½, standing on a sand-hill about 1 mile from the *Runn*; thence along much grass land to \**Vingee*, 7½ (in 4½ hours), also standing on a sand-hill; encamping ground 1 mile N.N.E. in grass land beyond the sand-hills; firewood and forage obtainable. Then proceed along a good road for 8 miles, cross over the *Muddy Runn* for 4 miles, which is full of quicksands, and close to some sand-hills, we arrive at a good level road, which pass along to the end of the 13th mile, nearly where it turns off from E. to N.; proceed up an inlet of the *Runn*; good encamping ground E., surrounded by high sand-hills, close to some Wells, about a mile from which stands a village, and we soon arrive at \**Baharee*, 4½ (5 hours), situated on an elevated sand-hill, standing at the head of another inlet of the *Runn*. Here *Juwarrees* and *Murria* grasses are abundant. Thence along a tolerable good level road, which extends S.E. for about 5 miles over grass and jungle to the Edge of the *Runn*; thence proceed E.N.E. and 6½ miles further brings us to \**Bawuria*, (3½ hours). If the *Runn* be dry, the distance between *Vingee* and *Bawuria* can be shortened 7 miles, and then performed in one

stage by avoiding *Bokaree*, which stands at the head of a swampy inlet of the *Runn*, jutting about 4 miles inland. Thence we proceed over a level but muddy road, interspersed with *quicksands*, along the edge of the *Runn*, the first mile of which leads among sand-hills, but not over them; then cross the mouths of three narrow *Inlets* of the *Runn*, each situated respectively at  $5\frac{1}{2}$ ,  $5\frac{1}{2}$ , and  $8\frac{1}{2}$  miles, and  $\frac{1}{2}$  mile brings us to *Urmalla* ( $6\frac{1}{2}$  hours), situated among sand-hills; encamping ground. Then proceed along a hard road over the *Runn*, cross three hard sand-hills  $1\frac{1}{2}$  miles, easy for ordnance; then pass the mouth of a muddy inlet of the *Runn*,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  miles, and we enter

THE NUGGUR PARKUR DISTRICT (Route 46).

Proceed along a gravelly road, practicable for carts, but confined by short thick jungle, pass two shallow tanks; \* *Kharoda*,  $8\frac{1}{2}$  miles, with brackish water; \* *Lrey*,  $2\frac{1}{2}$  miles; \* *Mhow*,  $2\frac{1}{2}$  miles; \* *Bhodesysir*,  $\frac{1}{2}$  mile, situated under a rocky hill, with a large tank, dry in December; \* *Pooranvoo*,  $2\frac{1}{2}$  miles; and  $1\frac{1}{2}$  mile further brings us to the town of

§ NUGGUR (Nuggur Parkur), (Route 46).

ATTRACTIONS.—In the Parkur Desert there stands a fine *Parasnath*, similar in form to that at *Ellora* (Route 53). Thence proceed along a narrow sandy road, through ploughed fields, for  $16\frac{1}{2}$  miles, to the \* *Ramsirra Tank*, about 1 mile W. of which stands the village of § *Burrana*; then across a low undulating country covered with grass and bushes, to \* *Burkooa*,  $2\frac{1}{2}$  miles, with a tank containing water much longer than any other in the vicinity; encamping ground; then over a considerable quantity of mud, and  $2\frac{1}{2}$  miles beyond we enter

THE RUNN.—Pass *Boordia Bate*,  $4\frac{1}{2}$  miles, standing on the right, then leave the *Runn*,  $3\frac{1}{2}$  miles, and enter *Nurra Bate* 5, (Route 45); pass along a good road to \* *Soovegaum*; \* *Beynup*, 4 miles; \* *Sedua*,  $2\frac{1}{2}$  miles; \* *Sator*, 3 miles; \* *Abala*, 4 miles; \* *Babeir*, 3 miles; \* *Meeta*,  $4\frac{1}{2}$  miles; \* *Dodra*,  $4\frac{1}{2}$  miles; \* *Deodur*, 3 miles; \* *Keeza*, 3 miles; \* *Nanota*,  $2\frac{1}{2}$  miles; \* *Kora*,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  miles; \* *Sumana*,  $2\frac{1}{2}$  miles; \* *Moondetyla*, 4 miles; \* *Bheelree*, 3 miles; \* *Kalewa*,  $2\frac{1}{2}$  miles; \* *Sandia*,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  miles; \* *Lorwarra*,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  miles; \* *Wudurica*, 2 miles; \* *Kooppu*, 2 miles; to the \* *Bunass* river, 1 mile, which cross to § *Rajpooor*, 4 miles; and  $1\frac{1}{2}$  mile beyond stands § *Deesa* (Dissa), Route 29.

## ROUTE 115.

TATTA TO HYDERABAD (HAIDARABAD),  
VIA KOTREE (KOTRI).  
DISTANCE 59½ MILES.

ROUTES.	Distances of Stages.	
	Miles.	Fur.
Tatta to Chuttai-ka-Gote .....	4	5½
Chilhya .....	2	4½
Shaik-Radaw-Peer .....	1	7
Kunjur Dund .....	5	2
Heleya-ka-Gote .....	1	6
Soonda .....	6	3
Jirrh (Jerrick, Jarrak) .....	9	5
Raja-ka-Gote .....	4	0
Mozawur (Shaik Peer) .....	5	2
Sorunjee Wassee .....	5	3
Kotree .....	8	4
Hyderabad (Haidarabad) in Sindh ....	4	0
	59	2

Leave § *Tatta* (Route 111); proceed along a good road; pass *Goolam Hussain*; *Seir-ka-Gote*; *Chittai-ka-Gote*, standing on the *Kudare* river (dry in January),  $4\frac{1}{2}$  miles; then pass an enclosed *Shikargah* (hunting ground), 1 mile; *Chilky*,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  miles; *Shaik-Radaw-Peer*,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  miles, which is a large, white tomb, standing on a hill to the right, close by two tanks, around which there is plenty of grass, and forage can also be procured from an enclosed *Shikargah*. Here the country is hilly, stony, and interspersed with much jungle. Encamping ground, near a hilly range; then pass near \* *Kunjur Dund*,  $5\frac{1}{2}$  miles, a lake situated  $\frac{1}{2}$  mile on the left of the road. Grass abundant at the N. end, as also in the *Shikargahs*, near the *Ameer's* bungalow on the left. Pass on to *Heliya* (*Heliya-ka-Gote*),  $1\frac{1}{2}$  miles, with its small pond of excellent water, situated beyond the village, amidst some thick bushes on the left of the road; but if the traveller passes along this route during April and May, he must procure his supply of water from the *Indus*,  $2\frac{1}{2}$  miles distant; then proceed for 3 miles S.E., the road leading through a *Shikargah* to *Moolaneek-ke-Meamee* (*Poor*), the point of embarkation on the *Indus* river, when vessels or boats cannot reach the *Tatta Bunder*. Pass on to *Jutta-ka-Gote*, 1 mile, standing 1 mile to the right, and  $1\frac{1}{2}$  miles from the right bank of the *Indus*; *Tarunja*, 1 mile; *Kurranka*,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  miles; *Soonda* (*Soor*),  $1\frac{1}{2}$  miles. Houses, 250. Population, 3,000. Grass procurable from a *shikargah* on the left; thence the road passes along the foot of a hilly range, over a hard, gravelly plain; then up steep ascents, skirting low hills on both sides; thence it winds over a pass, between a high hill on the right, with deep ravines on the left; and  $9\frac{1}{2}$  miles brings us to the town of

## JURRUK (Jirrh, Jerrick, Jarrak).

Territory, the Sindh Military Division of Bombay. District, Lower Sindh. Civil Authority, Resident Deputy Collector. Encamping ground W., confined and low. Bazaar, well supplied, and forage abundant. Population, 2,000.

STEAMERS to and from Tatta. The river trip is extremely picturesque and pleasing.

COMMERCE.—Hither the Beloochistan tribes resort for the purchase of manufactured articles.

MANUFACTURES.—Turnery, which is brought to the greatest perfection.

This place, which contains some fine ruins, stands on an eminence of about 30 feet; is situated on a rocky ridge, which forms a headland, projecting into the *Indus* on the W. side. Its position is extremely beautiful, as it commands the entire navigation of the *Indus*. The salubrity of the air is proverbial, hence it is the resort of the Belooches in case of sickness. We then enter *Middle Sindh* (*Michelo*).

## HISTORICAL REMINISCENCES:—

A.D.

1843. Sir C. Napier formed his celebrated camel corps here, and  
Placed Agha Khan (a Persian noble, the lineal representative of the Ismailyah chiefs), as commandant, but the Beloochees drove him away.

Thence pass through dense tamarisk jungle, across very bad, broken ground, intersected by water-courses; pass a tank, 2½; *Raja-ka-Gote*, 1½, standing in an open plain, close to the bank of the Indus. Encamping ground, N. Grass from the banks of a tank and a *shikargah*: \* *Mozaur* (Shaik Peer), 5½, situated amidst lofty trees, which are discernible at some distance; wells, containing indifferent water; thence the road becomes sandy, and interspersed with dense *peerloo* and tamarisk jungle. Pass *Sorunjee Wasse*, 5½, situated about ½ mile from the shelving, soft bank of the Indus, and surrounded with thick jungle. Open and extensive encamping ground between it and the river, 1 mile distant; thence along a good road, winding amidst sand hillocks; pass \* *Shaik-Soomar-ka-Gote*, situated ½ mile E.; here forage for horses, and also supplies for 1,000 men are procurable within twenty-four hours' notice; and at the close of 8½ miles, we reach

## + § KOTREE (Kotru).

Territory, the Sindh Military Division of Bombay. District, Sindh. Civil Authority, Collector at Hyderabad (stipend, £1,200 per annum), 4 miles. Naval Station of the Indus Flotilla. Naval Authority, Officer commanding the Flotilla. Encamping ground, open and extensive. Travellers' Bungalow, well conducted and supplied. Bazaar, well supplied, and forage abundant.

Boats.—The Government Ferry Boats ply five times, daily, between this place and the entrenched camp.

CHURCH.—Divine service twice on Sundays, 11 a.m. and 6 p.m. The stipend of the officiating minister is paid jointly by the congregation and the clergy fund.

This considerable and pretty village stands on the right bank of the Indus, here 850 yds. wide, and has a sand-bank opposite, close to which boats can approach, but extending some distance below the village, and is surrounded by trees and having several roads, lined with beautiful avenues of trees, leading from it. It is a most important station, as it is situated at the junction of the Routes from the Delta, Kurrachee (Karachi), Sehwan, and Hyderabad; to the latter of which there are two roads, viz., *via* Giddu Bandar, the most direct, and the entrenched camp.

## HISTORICAL REMINISCENCES:—

1839. The British army encamped here, when en route for Afghanistan.

Then cross the Indus by one of the Government ferry-boats, and 4 miles brings us to the large town of § Hyderabad, (Route 10).

## ROUTE 116.

Proceed N.W. by N.

SUKKUR TO HERAT, VIA KANDAHAR,  
DADUR, SHIKARPOOR AND BAGH.

DISTANCE ABOUT 760½ MILES.

## ROUTES.

Distances  
of  
Stages.

	Miles	Fars.	Yas.
Sukkur to Lukkee .....	15	0	..
Shikarpoor .....	9	0	..
Jagun .....	12	2	..
Janeedera .....	11	5	..
Rajan ..	11	2	..
Burshoree .....	23	0	..
Meerpoor .....	13	0	..
Kassim-Kee-Joke .....	20	6	..
Meysurra (Myshur) .....	14	6	..
Nwoshara (Nowahuhra) .....	15	3	..
Dadur .....	8	0	..
Kundiye .....	10	5	..
Gurmal near Kirta .....	10	3	..
Beebee Nancee .....	9	3	..
Abigoom .....	9	6½	..
Sir-i-Boolan .....	8	5	..
Sir-i-Ab .....	27	6½	..
Quetta (Kote and Shawl) .....	8	1	..
Then N.			
Camp beyond Hydurzye .....	9	6	..
Then N. 18 E.			
Kheduzee and Hykulzie, N. 55 W	10	7	..
Lora River Camp .....	7	1	..
Urumbsee .. N. 50 W	7	5½	..
Killa Abdalla Camp .....	6	1	..
Foot of Kojuk Pass .. N. 45 W	6	6	..
Chumun .. N. 55 W	4	6	..
Dund-i-Gollai .. N. 40 W	15	6	..
Puttoola Killa .. N. 45 W	9	2	..
Mele (Melamanda) .. N. 55 W	10	7	..
Doree River (Tuktupool) N. 9 W	14	4	..
Deh-i-Hajee .. N. 9 W	7	4	..
Camp at the Aqueduct .....	12	2	..
Kandahar City .....	7	4½	..
Sanjeree ..	12	0	..
Houz-i-Muddud Khan ..	14	0	135
Kooshki Nakhod ..	15	6	178
Kak-i-Chapan ..	9	5	53
Helmund River (left bank) ..	22	3	85
Girishk River of Helmund ..	1	4	76
Zeeruk ..	20	7	195
Dooshakh ..	12	7	215
Koosh-i-Sufeid ..	21	7	97
Washere ..	9	5	10
Bank of Khush Road ..	12	2	95
Ibrahim Joee ..	13	4	115
Tooki-Kusman ..	6	5	175
Surood Khareez ..	15	0	145
Sheheruck ..	15	5	50
Sehwan ..	15	12	17
Right Bank of the Furrah Road ..	1	3	135
Aubikoormeh ..	21	3	225
Chah-i-Jehan ..	17	2	195
Hyzabad ..	20	1	210
Left Bank of the Adruscund ..	22	2	70
Seral-i-Shah-Bed ..	22	3	180
The Rozeh Bagh ..	21	0	
Right Bank of the Heri Road ..	4	2	
Herat (The Kandahar Gate) ..	3	0	
	760	3	198

Leave *Sukkur*. (Route 169); proceed along a good cart-road to § *Abad*, 3½, situated ½ mile to the left; pass § *Nusserabad*, ½; § *Jafferabad*, ½; § *Encamping ground*, ½; § *Soomra-ka-Gole*, ½; *Drea*, ½, situated on the left; § *Mabood*, 1½; § *Mungranee*, 2, situated on the left; § *Soomur*, 1½, standing ½ mile to the right; and 2½ miles further stands the large ruined town of

### § LUKKEE (Northern).

Territory, the Sindh Military Division of Bombay. District, Upper Sindh. Civil Authority, Collector at Shikarpoor, 9 miles S.E. Encamping Ground to the right. Bazaar, well supplied. Indus situated 10 miles from it.

REVENUE.—It yielded no less than £10,000 per annum in its palmy days.

The houses in this ruined and almost *tenantless* place are still in an excellent state of preservation, notwithstanding that it is the *rendezvous* of plunderers; then pass § *Junera Koska*, 5; cross the *Sindh Canal*, 1½, which was cut from the Indus, navigable for boats 4 months in the year, and flows S.W. to Larkhana; to § *Lukkee Thur*, ½; and 2½ miles further brings us to the important commercial town of

### †SHIKARPOOR (Shikarpur).

Territory, the Sindh Military Division of Bombay. District, Upper Sindh. Civil Authority, Resident Collector. Military Authority, Officer in command. Military Station, Cantonment. Civil Station. Bazaar, well supplied, extending 800 yds., and roofed with palm leaves. Post Office. Port, Kurrachee (Karachi), 294 miles.

DAWKS.—See Table of Distances, North Western Provinces.

TRANSIT TRADE.—From Marwar and the adjacent parts of Hindustan, Khurasan, and Persia. *Production*: sugar-cane is grown in large quantities, and the juice used in the preparation of sweetmeats.

ROUTE.—To Kurrachee, *via* Sehwan; Hindustan and E. side of the Indus, *via* the ferry at Roree (Rori) and Sukkur (Sakar). Houses, 7,000, chiefly miserable hovels, with the exception of the massy piled, gloomy wall-enclosed secluded mansions of the rich Hindu merchants. Shops are numerous, and well stocked with all kinds of Asiatic, Chinese, European, and Persian commodities. Population, 30,000, about two-thirds of which are Hindus, who are here generally represented as being an *unprincipled, immoral, and indecent* race of people, and the remainder Afghans and Mahometans.

COMMERCE.—Considerable business is carried on at this place, as here reside some of the wealthiest Hindu bankers in the East, who realised immense fortunes during the *improvident* government of the Afghans; but their character, as a body, is that of being an enterprising, vigilant, rapacious, and avaricious set of beings, yet, at the same time, distinguished as linguists—most of them speaking fluently Beloochee, Hindustani, Persian, Pushtoo, and Sindhee; obsequiously polite, very intelligent, and possessing almost unlimited credit, as their *hoomities* (bills of exchange) are negotiated all over

India, Central and Western Asia, as they have agents in all the large cities of those countries upon whose fidelity they can safely rely, as they (the agents) only trust those persons whose families are domiciled at Shikarpur.

REVENUE amounts to £7,100 per annum.

This large and important commercial city is situated in a low level country, flooded in the monsoon, within 15 miles W. of the Indus, and 1 of the Sindh Canal, which flows past it, and is navigable from the Indus to *Larkhana* from April to October. It is surrounded by beautiful luxuriant groves and orchards of mangoes, dates, oranges, and mulberries, and was once fortified by a strong wall of 3,831 yds. in circuit; the entrance to it is very *unsightly*, the streets being narrow and *disgustingly* filthy.

### HISTORICAL REMINISCENCES:—

1617. It was founded and rose to considerable commercial prosperity on the ruins of the city of Lukkee, in the time of the Sindian rulers.

Thence proceeding along a good level road, through thick jungle, free from any *nullahs*, pass § *Jagun*, 12½, with its small fort, fortified buildings, encamping ground, and but a scanty supply of camel forage and *kirbee* (grass); then along a level wooded district, cross 4 shallow *nullahs* to § *Janeedera* (Janehdurra) 1½, standing on the border of the *Pat* or Desert of Shikarpur, with its large fort and wall inside, and three outside; encamping ground, E., in fields. The vicinity is naturally very fertile, but the Beloochian plunderers keep continually devastating it; forage is *very* scarce. Pass § *Rojan*, 1½; Civil Authority, the Commissioner in Sindh. Military Station. Military Authority, the Officer commanding the Sindh Horse Regiment, on the frontier at Khangurh. Encamping ground S.E., *bad tasted* water. Then proceed along a hard road, across a level barren *desert*, destitute of water, but subject to be inundated in the heavy rains; pass § *Burshore*, 28; water scarce in the hot season. We now enter

THE BELOOCHISTAN (so-called from stan, "land," and Beloochees) COUNTRY, situated in Southern Asia, and bounded on the N. by Afghanistan, E. by Sindh, S. by the Indian ocean, W. by Persia. It is 700 miles long from E. to W., and 300 broad from N. to S., has an area of 160,000 square miles. Revenue of £35,000. A military force of 60,000 men, excellent *guerilla* troops, who did the British great service in the Sepoy rebellion of 1857-58-59. Population of 50,000, collectively termed Belooches (Bluchis), chiefly Mahometans of the Soonnee persuasion, and consist of

The *Brahuis*, of whom there are no less than 74 tribes, so-named from *Bah-rok-1*, "on the waste"; they are an *erratic* pastoral people, live in tents and on animal food. They have round faces, broad flat features, brown hair and beards; do not resemble any other Asiatics, and their language bears a close affinity to the *Teutonic dialect*, *viz.*—

ENGLISH.	GERMAN.	BRAHOO.
I.	Ich.	I.
Me.	Mich.	Ma.

*The Nharoes* inhabit the W. portion, and are most uncivilised, ferocious, predatory, but active and stirring. They plunder expeditions, "*chuppaos*," ride on swift camels 70 or 80 miles per diem, burn, kill, and plunder everything before them, and return to their habitations by a *different* route from that by which they quitted them; and in habits and customs closely resemble the Pindarries, who were formerly the scourge of India.

*The Mughsees and Rinds.*—These two tribes, settled in the E., between Sindh and Kelat, are not of such a predatory disposition as the foregoing, and have generally formed the *best* portion of the armies of the Ameer of Sindh.

*The Lumris or Numris*, who inhabit the maritime province of Luz, and reside in "Felt Tents," are an active and hardy race, and subsist principally on their herds of camels, buffaloes, kine, and goats, all of which they barter for what necessary articles they require.

*The Dehuars, or Parsis* of this district (whose nation is fully described, Route 1.) are few in number, and occupy themselves in agriculture. Their women, like those of their nation at Bombay, never show their hair to any persons except their husbands and nearest relatives. They always give the first mouthful of food to a dog, if that animal is present, as they are extremely fond of them. They are inoffensive in their manners and exemplary in their conduct; their language is Persian, although those of Bombay consider the *Gujarathi* as their vernacular, from which nation they originally came; they frequently travel to the Temple of *Bakou* (Baku), situated in a district termed the *Field of Fire*, which is reached, *via Tefis*, by a road leading along the right bank of the *Kour* river, across immense uncultivated plains covered with stones, exposed to the burning rays of a scorching tropical sun, over which traverse innumerable myriads of gnats, who harass and tease travellers; thence proceed to the town of *Eliavetpool*, most picturesquely situated in a lovely fertile spot surrounded with luxuriant flowers, delicious fruit gardens, and inhabited by peaceful and hospitable Armenians. After resting here they proceed to the city of *Schimacki*, standing on the summit of a dismal arid mountain, the entire scenery around which is rugged and *cheerless* in the extreme, and only enlivened by miserable looking Persians, clothed in beautiful shawls and rich silks. Here they remain a short period, and then proceed to the strong city of

### BAKOU,

Situated in the Caspian Sea, which was ceded to Russia, by Persia, in 1728, re-captured in 1735, and restored to the Russians in 1801. It contains an excellent harbour. The authorities of the place invariably provide the *Dehuars* (Parsis, Guebres, Zoroastrians, Fire Worshipers), for more minute details of whom the traveller is referred to the following, viz.:—The Parsi Religion, by Dr. Wilson—Tartash Namah (History of Zoroaster), by Professor Eastwick—Life of Zoroaster, by Professor Lott—The Journals of the Bombay Asiatic Society—

Autobiography of Lutfullah—Briggs' *Gajashira*, Daubstant, 1842—Anquetel de Perron's *Travels in India*, with an escort of guides and Tartar soldiers. Thus attended, they proceed direct to visit

The *Temple*, situated a short distance from the city, on the Caspian Sea. It is 216 yds. square, built in the irregular shape of a Persian fortress, contains an outer wall 12 feet thick, with 50 loop holes or pierced cells. The centre court consists of an irregular heap of stones, resembling funeral piles, having in the middle a quadrangular domed temple, supported on four hollow pillars, through which flames of *naphtha* burst forth like the irruption of Mount Vesuvius. There were originally thirty-five fire-worshippers (Parsis) resident at this temple, but now only three Parsi priests reside here, who are remarkably fine looking men, with their faces tattooed with red and white, and keep the fires burning; but on the approach of visitors, whether devotees or curious travellers, they light the others, as well as the altars in the court, with a piece of lighted tow placed at the end of a long wand, which produces a most electrifying and startling effect, especially if such is done at night. The flames, which are of a bright, red, clear colour, and devoid of smoke, then burst forth simultaneously from the altars and temple, and so powerful is the glare, that the sky assumes a very reddish appearance, the lurid light brings out every stone, and all is death-like silence in this strange, yet indescribable scene of grandeur and majesty, except when the priests repeat portions of the Zend Avesta. The heat is intense and acutely felt by all persons present, who are under shelter in a large room at the entrance gate, but which becomes like an over-heated hot-house. The scene in the court of the temple, when the flames issue forth through the still night air, impresses the beholder with awful grandeur and sublimity, which is considerably heightened by the worshipping of the priests in their cell. The heat at the mouth of the deep *naphtha wells* from whence the fire originates, is quite unbearable.

The *Jets*, who are of Indian origin, occupy the greater part of *Cutch Gundava*; but some of them lead a gipsy life, and speak that peculiar dialect termed *Jetki*, which closely resembles Hindustani.

The *Hindis* are to be found dwelling in small numbers, at all places where any commerce is carried on; and who, as they manage the financial transactions of the district, notwithstanding the indigence of the inhabitants, oftentimes amass great wealth, and are treated with much urbanity by the Mahomedans; they have (at *Hinglas*, in *Lus*) a shrine which is considered as "one of the 51 *pitras* (places), celebrated at the spots on which the dismembered limbs of *Sati* or *Doorga* were scattered."

The *Afghans* are not numerous, and principally dwell in the *Shawl* valley, many of whom belong to the *Taujiks*, a peculiar Afghan tribe.

It is subdivided into the following six provinces, viz.:—

*Cutch Gundava*, chief towns, Bagh, Dadur, Gundava.

*Kelatan*, chief towns, Khozdur and Zeehree.

*Kelat*, chief town, Kelat.



*Sarawan*, chief towns Moostang, Nooshly, Shawl, all of which are governed despotically by *Mir Nasir Khan*, styled the Chief of Kelat, the son of Mehrab Khan, killed by the British troops, who stormed the capital in 1839.

*Lus*, chief towns Bela and Soumeanee, governed by an hereditary chief styled the *Jain*, who, previous to his administering the government, must be recognised by the Khan of Kelat, for which act of recognition he is obliged to furnish a military contingent when called upon by that Prince.

*Mekran*, formerly subject to Nasir Khan, grandfather to the present Khan of Kelat, lately threw off its allegiance and is now independent, but generally in a state of anarchy, and governed by several wild chiefs.

The bulk of the inhabitants of Beloochistan are generally hospitable, protect and entertain strangers while under their roof, but hesitate not to plunder and kill them when beyond their dwellings, indolent, dissipated, gamblers, smokers, take snuff immoderately, opium-eaters, fond of hunting, shooting, throwing the spear, and all kinds of athletic exercises. They are abstemious as regards intoxicating liquors, feed on milk, animal food, game, wild asses, of all of which they partake most voraciously and in a half-cooked state, prepared with grain, capsicum, onions, garlic, and relish their food when it is highly seasoned with asafoetida. They traffic in slaves, purchase wives with pastoral articles, of which the lower orders have eight, and the higher grades as many as they like. The *Moolah* (priest) unites them, and a man invariably marries his brother's widow. After death the body is guarded for three nights, when the family, friends, and neighbours of the deceased, employ that time in feasting as sumptuously as the means of the deceased will permit. Their costume consists of a white or blue cotton cloth skirt or tunic, similar to the smock frock of the English peasantry, but looser and not so long, under which are worn very loose trousers or drawers drawn tight round the ankles, with a *loongee* (lungi, "scarf") round their waist. They wear a cap fitting close to the head, but which allows the large locks of hair for which the *Belooches* (Biluchis) are celebrated to fall down below it. Men of rank wear, in the winter, a quilted over cotton tunic, and those of the lower orders a capote of coarse felt or cloth. The dress of the females is similar to that of the men, except that their trousers are much wider; the tunic opens in front, which exposes much of their bust, and when they walk abroad they envelope themselves completely in a long shroud-like Afghan drapery. The women are treated with much more consideration and indulgence than among other Mahometan nations. The sea coast, of regular outline, is situated E. and W. from Cape Monze to Cape Jask (long. 66° 33' to 57° 48'). is cragged, not elevated, but in some parts low and sandy. The headlands are Cape Monze (E. of Soumeanee Bay), Goorab Sing, Ras Arubah, Ras Noo (W. of Gwadel Bay), Ras Jewnee (E. of Gwetar Bay), and Cape Jask. W. extremity; it extends 600 miles without having a single harbour, but possesses the well sheltered roadsteads of Sou-

meanee and Choubar bays. The general appearance of the country is rugged, elevated, barren, but deficient of water. The lofty Hala (*Braveick*) Range, which rises majestically from the Indian Ocean at Cape Monze, is 30 miles broad at the S. part, which increases to the N., where the Lukkee Mountains of W. Sindh branch off to the E., stretch to the W., and form rugged table lands and intricate mountain groups, which lessen in height to the N.W., until they sink level to the Desert. In the N.E. they join the S. portion of the Sulimain Range, and in the N. the Toba and Khojeh Amran hills, the highest point of which is the *Tukkatoo Peak* (11,000 feet), having an elevation equal to that of *Chehel Tan* (Tau), situated to the N.W. of it, whose summit is snow-clad at the end of June, as in fact is the entire district except the N.W. portion, which is a complete labyrinth of mountain ridges. The valleys are sandy, barren, and elevated, which causes the snow to lie thereon from November to February, and makes the crops later than in England. In the N.W. the land slopes down to the *Great Desert* on the S., and from thence a low, dreary waste of rocks, dry, barren sands, interspersed with two sandy deserts about 25 miles square, between which is situated an Oasis ("fertile spot") 6 miles broad and 30 long, watered by several springs, on which grows abundance of grain, although it extends to the sea, and for a short distance E., where the scorching *Plain of Cutch* stretches along the E. base of the Hala range, from which elevated table land to the W., the face of the mountain is furrowed by two long and deep ravines, through which there are two celebrated passes. The N. part is well watered by streams, and the S. by mountain torrents which rise amidst the lofty hills and flow along the low, sandy tracts to the Ocean, near the bases of the mountains; their channels are small, filled with luxuriant vegetation in the hot season, but deep and broad as they approach the coast; the principal ones are the *Hub*, which rises in the Hala range, separates Beloochistan from Sindh, and at the close of the monsoon flows away in an immense body, which ceases in the hot season, when it dwindles away into several very small pools. The *Porally*, situated in the W., is an inconsiderable stream, which dries up in the hot season at *Lyaree* (20 miles from its mouth) where it forms itself into a creek navigable for small boats. The *Aghor*, also situated in the W., which passes *Hinglaj*, the celebrated seat of Hindú pilgrimage, rises in the snow-topped mountains, has a long course of 280 miles, flows W. to the mouth of the *Dustee* (which rises in the *Gurmsuhl*, near the S. course of the Helmond river, and flows about 1,000 miles, the upper part being called the *Boodoor*, which glides in the monsoon through the sandy desert south of *Seistan*, and empties itself into the sea. The climate is mild and cool in the elevated regions, 5,000 to 6,000 feet high, but a short distance from whence it becomes sultry and oppressive. Bitter frost is often experienced at *Kelat* and W. of *Shawl*. At *Dadur* (742 feet high) the heat is intense, and sunburnt bricks are frequently reddened by the burning rays of the sun. Along the low coast it is temperate, owing to the sea breezes, but in the W. Desert the power of the sun is dreadfully scorching, and the heat almost unbearable. Fine, im-

palpable sand is whirled into the air, having the appearance of ocean waves, which slope to windward and leeward, and bear the resemblance of a steep and perpendicular wall; in fact of such a burning nature are the scorching winds in the hot season that it is utterly impossible to traverse that part, as they destroy all animal life. The mountain ranges about *Kelat* and *Moostungare* are composed of secondary limestone. In *Luz* quartz has been found; here is a *Geyser*, or volcano of liquid mud, which is thrown up from 4 circular hills, out of round basins, closely resembling the *Sicilian* and *Grenada* mud volcanoes. The *Hala* range is full of limestone, sandstone, and shells, and the *Kohistan* in the N.W. parts bears evidence of volcanic action.

The productions are gold near *Nal*, 120 miles S.W. of *Kelat*, silver and lead (*Kappar hills*), iron and copper (*Luz*), tin, antimony (*Kappar hills*), brimstone (*Sannee*), alum, sal-ammoniac (*Sannee*) tamarind, babool, tamarisk, mulberry, oriental plainaint, walnut, sycamore (which attain the size of timber trees), mango, wild fig, willow, wild olive, and date trees; sheep (of the Persian or Dumba breed, having rich, fat marrow tails, weighing about 10 to 14 lbs., similar, only much larger than those sold in the Bazaar at Aden, the mutton of which equals that of England both in size and quality) goats, *mass* (curd), *roghan* (ghee, "clarified butter"), *shelanch* ("buttermilk"), sheep and goat skins, wheat, barley, oilseeds, millet, madder, pulse, rice, cotton, maize, indigo, tobacco, hides, drugs, dried fruits, fish, apricots, pistachio nuts (the powder prepared from which is used by the Eastern ladies as a *cosmetic* to improve the fairness of their complexions, which, by their peculiar mode of application, become *white* as alabaster), apples, pears, plums, cherries, quinces, figs, pomegranates, melons (which grow to such an enormous size that the *largest* cannot be lifted by one person), mulberries (made into bread, hence the reason of their being so blood-thirsty), turnips, carrots, cabbages, lettuces, cauliflowers, peas, beans, radishes, onions, celery, parsley, egg fruit, cucumbers, rhuwsh (edible rhuwsh), *hing* (*asafoetida*), here called, most inappropriately to the European taste, but appropriately to that of the native, *khush horak*, "pleasant food."

The imports chiefly consist of British, Chinese, Indian, and Persian manufactures, rice, spices, dye stuffs, and slaves from Muscat. The only native manufacture is that of matchlocks. The country abounds with lions, tigers, leopards, hyenas, wolves, jackals, tiger cats, wild dogs, foxes, lemur and monkey tribes, goats, sheep, asses (wild), eagles, kites, vultures, magpies, crows, falcons, geese, ducks (wild), phenicopters, herons, bustards, parroquets, small birds of all varieties, and jungle fowl, also insects and reptiles. Fish swarm on the coast, the inhabitants of which, like the *Ichthyophagi* (their ancestors), subsist on it, but is *scarce* both in the rivers and streams. Black coloured camels of the Bactrian species, with two humps, are very numerous, and used for burthen, for which they are invaluable, and the dromedaries are celebrated for their speed. Horses in the N.W. are of a very excellent breed, being crossed with Persian and Arabic, which renders

them strong, well made, large, and vicious, but those of *Luz* are small and not much sought after.

#### HISTORICAL REMINISCENCES:—

Ahasuerus, according to *Arrian*, governed this country.

8th century. The *Mughuls* devastated it, and then the emperor *Akbar* annexed it to his dominions.

18th century. *Nadir Shah* made it tributary to him, and appointed *Nasir Khan* (grandfather of the present ruler) *Begler Beg*, commander-in-chief.

1830. *Mehrab Khan* governed it, and when the British army passed through the *Bolan Pass*, en route for Afghanistan, he manifested such hostility that General *Willshire* stormed and captured his capital, *Kelat*, during which assault he was killed, when

A British officer was appointed Governor, but in 1831, he was overpowered by the natives and obliged to withdraw.

General *Nott* re-captured it.

1841. *Nadir Khan* (the son of *Mehrab Khan*) was recognised as ruler by the British, who then withdrew from the country.

We then enter

#### THE PROVINCE OF OUTCH GUNDAVA.

Which is bounded on the N. E. by Afghanistan (so called from stan "land," and Afghans the natives, who term themselves *Pooshanneh*, and trace their descent from a son of *Saul*, king of Israel, and assert that their ancestors were settled here by *Nebuchadnezzar*, after his destruction of Jerusalem), W. by *Jhalwan* and *Surawan*. In shape it forms a triangle, the E. being the vertex, and the W. frontier the base. It is 160 miles long from N. to S., 130 broad from E. to W., has an area of 10,000 square miles, population 100,000, chiefly composed of *Jets* (the agriculturists), *Rind* *Belooches*, and *Brahuis*, all Muslims of the *Sunni* persuasion, and *Hindus*, who are the bankers and financiers of the country. The chief towns are *Gundava* (the capital), *Dadur*, *Bhag*, *Lepree*, and *Kotree*. The *Hala* range stretches to the W. frontier, and forms the E. face of the table land of central *Beloochistan*. It has two celebrated Passes, viz., *Bolan* in the N., leading to the N.W., and *Mool'a* or *Gundava* to the S., the two extreme points of which point to the N., and the middle part to the S. Its highest elevation is from 500 to 600 feet. The climate is intensely hot, owing to the want of water and forests. The temperature in February is 98°, which is considerably higher than that of *Sindh*; here the *Simoon* (scorching wind) is not only frequent, but fatal to animal life. The winter is mild, and the inhabitants of *Kelat* repair hither during that period. In the N.E. the climate is agreeable, being free from the extremes of heat and cold. This district is badly watered, and suffers fearfully on that account, for the *Nari*, *Kawhee*, and other streams, which flow down through it from the mountains, are entirely lost by evaporation. The soil is hard, baked clay. The general appearance of the country is dreary in the extreme, especially

near the *Desert of Shikarpoor* (Put Runn), which is about 40 miles long, subject to the dismal appearance of the *mirage* (the optical illusion by which we appear to see distant objects inverted, and which is caused by the unequal density of the air), and a thick haze; water is only obtained there from wells, and even that is *brackish*. When irrigated, this province produces annually two crops of cotton, grain, madder, millet, pulse, sugar cane, dates, limes, pomegranates and mangoes. If this district were well governed it would become extremely fruitful and productive, as the *Jets* (*Jats*) (the agriculturists) are a very industrious and peaceful people, but, who, after sowing their crops, are obliged, prior to reaping, to seek safety in the mountain fastnesses, owing to the predatory incursions of the marauding *Belooches* (*Biluchis*). It is traversed by the routes through the *Bolan* and *Moola* Passes, which render it of paramount commercial importance. We then proceed to § *Kassim Kee Jokee*, 2½ miles; encamping ground S.W.; then cross 5 *nul'ahs*, proceed along a good level road, intersected by nullahs, and canals, for irrigation, through a well-cultivated country, with the *Nara* river flowing to the right; pass several hamlets, and at the end of 20½ miles we reach the town of

### § BHAG.

**Territory, Beloochistan. District, Cutch Gundava.** Civil Authority, Commissioner of Sindh. Military Authority, Officer commanding on the Frontier at Khangurh. Encamping ground E. Bazaar, well supplied with Chinese, European, and Indian commodities. It is large and roofed in. Houses, 1,500, chiefly built of mud, and miserably constructed. Population, 30,000.

**Cemetery.**—A very large ground, with some handsome tombs.

**Mosques.**—The large white-domed, minareted, glazed green, tiled, roofed one is very handsomely decorated and well built.

**Manufactures.**—That of gunpowder is very extensive, the sulphur being procured from the *Sunnee* mine.

**Climate.**—Is saltry in the extreme.

**ROUTES.**—It is situated on the great route from Sindh to the Bolan Pass, to which there is a road from thence without passing through Dadur.

This large ruinous walled (this expression, *walled town*, is much used in Scripture, and often all that is seen of such, *en passant*, is merely a long mud wall) town stands on the *Nari* river, which rises in the E. of the *Hala* Range, in lat. 30°, long. 68°, flows S. for 50 miles, is joined by the *Kanhee* (Bolan), near the village of *Eree*, from whence it flows S., and is lost in the dry arid plain of Cutch Gundava; but in the severe monsoons it is so swollen that it reaches the *Indus*, then disappears altogether for many months in the year, when water is only obtained from its bed by digging, which is the only source from whence a supply is procurable either for domestic purposes or irrigation. The neighbouring district is fertile in grain, but in other parts it is *treeless*; then cross 6 *nullahs*, and at the end of 14½ miles we reach § *Meyowra* (Myshur);

houses, 200; population, 5,000. It is situated on the Great Route from Sindh to Kandahar and Gluznee, *via* the Bolan Pass, and stands on the *Kauhee* or Bolan river, which rises at Sir-i-Bolan in the Pass, at an elevation of 4,494 feet, flows along almost the whole of the road through the Pass, except from *Kirta* to *Beeber Nanee* (10 miles), where it serpentine to the N.E. Its declivity is very rapid, as in 50 miles from *Sir-i-Bolan* to *Dadur*, it falls 3,751 feet, and after a sinuous S.E. course of 70 miles, joins the *Narra* in lat. 29° 24', long. 67° 58'. This stream is subject to great and sudden overflows, and incautious travellers are not unfrequently drowned by its furious torrent, as its bed occupies the whole breadth of the ravines of the Bolan Pass, through which it flows, the cliffs on each side being inaccessible steep. In 1814 a small detachment of 45 men (with their baggage), belonging to the Bengal army, perished by its sudden inundation; thence we cross a deep *\*nullah*, 6½; then proceed along a rugged, stony road, leading between a low, hilly range to the large walled town of

### § NOWSHARRA (Nowshura, Nowshara, Nowcharra), 9 miles.

Bazaar, well supplied. Manufactures of coarse paper.

Standing amidst cultivation, intersected by canals of running water, flowing from the hills. Thence along a good level road, intersected by water courses, cross a branch of the *Bolan* river, 3, with broad, steep banks, and at the 5th mile we reach the town of

### § DADUR.

Bazaar, well supplied.

**DAWS.**—See Table of Distances, North Western Provinces.

**Thermometer.**—In February, 130° day; unbearably hot, without a *breath of wind*; April, 105° day; 52° night; May, June, July, and August, 130°; intensely hot without any breeze.

**Climate.**—Here, and in the vicinity, the heat is so oppressive and intense, that the temperature exceeds that of any other place in the same parallel of latitude (29° 26', long. 67° 41'), which is caused by the reflected heat of the sun's rays, from the almost perpendicular bank of the bare rocky hill on which it stands, and by which it is surrounded on three sides.

**Annoyances.**—The plague of flies, as well as the whirling clouds of dust which generally flicker through a heated mist, like the vapour of a fiery furnace, are dreadfully trying to all Europeans, and many of well-known bravery, and thoroughly acclimatised to a residence in all the different parts of India, have declared "*that here they envy the dead*," and would rather die than pass two seasons in this most trying of all Eastern climates.

### HISTORICAL REMINISCENCES:—

1840. In November, Nusseer (son of Mehrat Khan, who was slain at the storming of Kelat) attacked a British force but was defeated.

The headless body of the British Political Agent at Kelat (Lieut. Loveday), was captured from the Beloochian army, who found it chained to a *Kajawa* "seat," on a camel's back.

Thence proceeding along a good road over which wheeled carriages and heavy ordnance can pass, through a barren country during the whole of the route, with the exception of two green patches, at the end of the 5th mile, we enter

### THE BOLAN PASS

(but most inappropriately so termed, as it is nothing more or less than a succession of *ravines* and *gorges*, which begin here on the E. side at an elevation of 600 feet, and consist of coarse conglomerate; then ascend along the course of the *Bolan* river, here 2 feet deep, with a round, stony bed, over which horses have some difficulty to pass, but which wheel carriages and camels easily traverse, cross it no less than eight different times; then, after proceeding  $2\frac{1}{2}$  miles, we reach *Dubbeee*, where there is a beautiful luxuriant verdant valley, about  $\frac{1}{2}$  mile wide, with hills about 600 feet high on each side, through which the stream flows, and on whose banks there is encamping ground large enough for 1,500 troops; thence proceeding  $3\frac{1}{2}$  miles further we reach the small oval-shaped valley of *Kondilan* or *Kundye*, about 600 yds. long, and 400 yds. broad, standing at an elevation of 904 feet above the sea, where the road is stony and pebbly, here both forage for camels and grass are scarce, and which beautiful spot becomes quite a *lake* in the monsoons, which renders it a dangerous place for an army to be in when the rains set in, owing to the steepness of the hills, which are on both sides (which are shoots 500 feet high of the *main range* on the summit of the Pass), as it would be quite impossible for it to escape *destruction*, as such calamity befel a small detachment of the Bengal army when traversing this route in 1814; from thence there is a route to the S. E. towards *Bagh*, from which place this Pass can be entered without going through *Dadur*; the road now leads due N. up a more difficult ascent of 1 foot in 304, but still continues along the course of the river, which is 10½ miles distant, and is crossed no less than 17 times in this stage, and at the end of 10½ miles we pass *Gurmal*, near *Kirta*, standing at an elevation of 1,081 feet; here only coarse grass is procurable for horses, and camel forage scarce; then along a good road through a broader part of the valley, which in some places is 3 or 4 miles wide; then through the small *Jellooghur Pass*,  $4\frac{1}{2}$ ; encamping ground on the banks of the river, which together with the road now bends to the N. W., then up a steeper ascent of 1 foot in 77, and at the close of  $4\frac{1}{2}$  miles we reach *Seri-ab-Beebe Nanee*, standing at an elevation of 1,695 feet, with surrounding grey whitish-coloured coral rock hills, 800 feet high, and similar to the stone used by *lithographers*; from whence a Route branches off to *Rod Bahar* and *Kelat*; we now proceed N. W. through the dry bed of the *Bolan* river, which here entirely disappears, and flows below the shingly bottom of the valley, and after travelling for  $9\frac{1}{2}$  miles, across rough steep ground, which is well commanded by the impending life hanging over it, which portion of this route is extremely difficult and trying to troops, on account of the utter destitution of water, we reach *Abi-yoom* (Lost River, so called from the disappear-

ance of the stream), standing at an elevation of 2,540 feet; thence we proceed N. W. up the river, which now becomes clear, and is about 2 to 3 feet deep; then proceed up a very steep ascent of  $8\frac{1}{2}$  miles, the acclivity being 1 foot in 25 (the *greatest* on this route), we reach *Sir-i-Boo'an*, where the river flows forth in a clear stream out of a rock 4,494 feet above the level of the sea, on the left of the road; thence we proceed W. across the desert plain of *Dost-i-Beh-Doelut* for a distance of 10 miles, totally devoid of water, the last three miles of which is the most *dangerous* portion of the entire route, as the road is flanked on each side for 50 to 60 feet by almost inaccessible perpendicular hills, which can only be ascended at the extremities, and soon after which we reach *Sir-i-Ab*, the top of the Pass, 5,793 feet above the level of the sea, where there is a fine spring, and a few hamlets at which camel forage and *lucerne* is to be procured.

The *average* ascent of this portion of the route is 90 feet per mile, but troops with baggage and artillery can perform it in 6 days. The atmosphere during the hot season is so oppressively hot and inimical to both animal and human life, that it is solely penetrated by messengers, who are only despatched in cases of the *most urgent exigency*, and frequently perish. A detachment of British troops attempted it, and after losing a great many men were obliged to desist. This place is infested by the *Maree* and *Khaka* Beloochian tribes, who subsist partly on their flocks of sheep, but who are a lawless, sanguinary, treacherous race, and plunder and attack all travellers who may venture unprotected through the Pass. They hesitate not to commit murder, and have been known to exterminate all the inmates of caravans, and carry away the *booty* to their hill fastnesses, where they dwell in caverns. This place is of the utmost importance in a military point of view, as it is the great medium of communication between *Sinde* and *Khorasan*, although in a commercial sense that of *Gomul*, farther N. is much more so, as the *Lohani* Afghans take all the main traffic through it, and *Hincustan* at the one end, and *Afghanistan* and *Central Asia* at the other extremity. The highest point is at its W. end, in lat.  $29^{\circ} 52'$ , and long.  $67^{\circ} 4'$ .

#### HISTORICAL REMINISCENCE:—

1839. The Bengal Division of the British Army, en route for *Afghanistan*, marched through it.

Thence proceed down a descent of 500 feet, and we enter

### THE SHAWL VALLEY.

Which is situated at an elevation of 5,000 feet, and bounded on the E. by the *Kurklektee* range, which overhangs the celebrated *Bolan Pass*, W. by the *Chehel Tan* heights, N. by the *Tukatoe* mountains, and S. by an acclivity, which extends to *Mustoon* and *Kelat*. It is 12 miles long and 3 broad, has a population of 5,000, chiefly consisting of *Afghans* and *Belooches*. The streams which water it pass through an opening in the *Chehel Tan* heights. The climate is so *intensely* cold in winter, with snow lying on the ground for two months, that the wealthier inhabitants migrate to *Cutch Gundava*,

during that period; but in the summer it is mild and genial. The soil is fertile, and its productions are, wheat, barley, rice, and lucerne; wild sheep, and goats abound in the wild enclosed mountainous parts, and the lambs are considered exceedingly fine; apples, pears, plums, peaches, apricots, grapes, mulberries, pomegranates, quinces, and figs are abundant. It contains the towns of *Quetta*, *Ispranglee*, and several villages. The climate is salubrious, but severe in winter, when the snow falls, at the beginning of April; and at the end of 8½ miles, we reach

### §QUETTA (Kote or Shawl).

Entrenched camp near the town. Bazaar, well supplied, and forage obtainable. Elevation, 5,563 feet above the sea. Population, 2,000.

**DAWS.**—See Table of Distances, North Western Provinces.

**Kaizees**, ("Subterranean aqueducts") supply the town with excellent water.

**CLIMATE.**—The cold in the winter is intense, and in the other seasons the temperature approximates to that of England.

**ATTRACTIONS.**—The Citadel, standing on a mound of 70 to 80 feet high, and mounted with only 1 gun.

**PRODUCTIONS.**—The orchards in spring (April) abound with apple, apricot, pear, and plum trees, the size of forest trees, in full blossom, which gives the town a most beautiful horticultural appearance.

This small town, called by the natives *Quetta*, standing on an eminence, is most picturesquely situated in the centre of a fertile and well-watered valley of the same name, surrounded by bold fronted hills, several thousand feet high, and well fortified by a mud wall, 12,000 yards in circumference.

#### HISTORICAL REMINISCENCES:—

1839. The British occupied it when *en route* for Afghanistan, General Nott garrisoned it and formed an entrenched camp.

1842. General Sir Richard England made it his head-quarters and retreated thither, when repulsed at Hykubzye, in his advance to the Kojuk Pass, and in October The British evacuated it.

Then proceeding along a good road between lofty, snow-clad hills, pass through a wheat cultivated country, covered with artificial grasses and good orchards, in which grow European fruits; we reach "*Abdool Rahim Khan*, 2½, with its running stream; then proceed up an ascent, for 3½ miles, along a road intersected by three swampy streams, and two river beds, both of which are shallow; one is muddy, and contains a small quantity of water; thence along a stony road, intersected by five stony nullahs, flowing from the lofty hills on the right to the summit of the ascent, then down a steep descent, 1½, down which artillery can be drawn without unyoking the oxen or horses, by putting drag chains on; then along a very rough, stony road, similar to the bed of a river, we reach the bottom of the defile, which is overhung with stupendous hills, the heights of which require to be well guarded, to protect travellers or

troops from the predatory attacks of the Beloochian and Afghan plunderers; from the right issues forth from the base of the hills, two large streams, which cross, and we then enter

### THE COUNTRY OF AFGHANISTAN,

So-called by the Persians, from *Stan* "land," and *Afghan* "lamentation," which name, Malcolm states, "was given to that tribe from their assertion that they derive their origin from one of the lost tribes of Israel, which was exelled from Judea;" but the native author, named *Neamet-Ullah*, affirms that "It is called Afghan from the natives being descended from Afghan or Afghana, who was thought to be the son of Japhet, or the grandson of Saul, King of Israel." The inhabitants call themselves "*Pushtanuch*, *Puktanuch*," hence the designation of *Patan*, which is universally applied to them. It is bounded on the N. by Chitral, Kafiristan, and Kunduz (from which it is separated by the Hindú Koosh); E. by the rugged mountain tracts of Gilgit and Yessen; S. by Bhawalpoor, Sindh, and Beloochistan; and W. by Persia. It contains the towns of Cabool (the capital), Charikar, Dera Ghazee Khan, Dera Ismael Khan, Furrah, Ghuznee (Ghuzni), Griskh, Istalfi, Jelalabad, Kala Bagh, Kohat, Herat, Kandahar, Peshawur, Mittumkote, Subzawur. It is 60 miles long from Torbela to Herat (E. to W.), and 500 miles broad from N. to S., has an area of 225,000 square miles. Revenue, £240,000. Military force, 13,000 cavalry (who are armed with heavy matchlocks, bayonets, sabres, blunderbuss, three horse pistols, couteau de chasse, daggers, knives, shields, and around their wrists hang powder flasks, measures, bullet pods, &c.), and 3,000 infantry. Population, 5,120,000 chiefly composed of the

*Duranis*, formerly called *Abdalli*, but so denominated from Ahmed Shah, who took upon himself the title of *Duri Duran*, or "Age of Fortune," owing to a dream, who are not only the most numerous, but the highest class, and are divided into two branches.

*Zeeruk*, who comprise the *Populzai*, *Allekkorai*, *Baurikzai*, and *Atchikzai* tribes.

*Punjpan*, who are subdivided into the *Noorzai*, *Alizai*, *Iskhaukrat*, *Khonganee*, and *Maukoo* tribes.

The ancient *Royal Race* were the *Populzai*, as one of its families, the *Suddorai*, "gave a sovereign to this empire."

The *Vizirship* appears to have been filled entirely by the *Baurikzais*, *Eusufzais*, *Otman*, *Khalil*, *Turcoulaunes* *Khyberes*, *Momunds*, and the *Peshawur* tribes of *Bungush*, *Khuttuks* (who are styled *Berduranis*, which name they also received from Ahmed Shah), who inhabit the N.E. portion of the district. *Ghiljies*, subdivided into two clans of *Toream* and six of *Boorham*, considered as the most distinguished after the *Duranis*, as the chief of them held the sovereignties of Afghanistan and Persia, and defeated the Turks, until they were subdued by Nadir Shah. The *Peshawur* tribes, *Daman* tribes, *Caukers*, who inhabit the S. of the *Khakas*, near the *Toba* and *Kojeh Amran* ranges, and who, with the *Atchikzai*, committed most cruel and daring depredations on the British troops, in the *Passes of*

Bolan and Kojuk; *Banoo*, *Murwat*, and *Suliman* tribes; *Nauseers*, *Huzareh*, who inhabit the W.; *Bimaut*, *Taiiks*, *Hindkees*, *Hindus*, *Kurzulbaushes*, and the *Lohanis*, by far the most considerable migratory race, who number 100,000, and frequently have with them, in their wandering excursions, no less than 24,000 camels and 60,000 sheeps; they pass their winters in the *Daman* (the district between the Suliman Range and the *Indus*, situated in lat. 30° to 33°, long. 70° to 71°), where they leave the bulk of their property, with a protecting force, and in the spring they travel to Calcutta, Bombay, Dera Ismael Khan, Dehra Ghazee Khan, and *randerroos* at *Drabund* in the Dejarat (30 miles from Dera Ismael Khan) lat. 31° 45', long. 70° 32'. The amount of its imports is about £500,000 per annum, which principally consist of velvets, shawls, broad cloths, gold, gold dust, copper, fire-arms, refined sugar, satins, calicoes, tea, carpets, handkerchiefs, muslins, chintzes, long cloth, loongees (*lungis*) of a costly description, fancy goods of silk and cotton fabric, indigo, dye stuffs, paper, jewellery, drugs, groceries, cutlery, hardware, leather trinkets, porcelain, glass, ivory, &c.

The exports consist of madder, certain dye stuffs, asafoetida, dried and fresh fruits, raw silk, tobacco, wool, lead, sulphur, alum, zinc, horses, ponies, camels.

The trade between this place and Russia is much more extensive than with Great Britain, India, or Central Asia, and is carried on, *via* the Hindu Koosh Passes, *Bamian* Route, and across the Huzareh Range from Herat (Alexander the Great's celebrated route when pursuing Bessus;) with China, *via* Yarkund, Kohan, and Bokhara, from which two latter places Afghan produce is transported into Russia and Hindustan *via* the Kyber, Bolan, and Gomul Passes, and to Soumeane (the only port in Belochistan), on the Indian Ocean, *via* Kelat.

This country is distinguished for its great elevation and unevenness of surface. The most valuable portion stretches from the Hindoo Koosh (which is an extension of the Mustak and Karakorum Ranges of Tibet, which stretch on the N. to the same degree parallel to the W. part of the Himalaya Mountains, from which it is divided by the valley through which the *Upper Indus* (*Sing-kha-bad*) flows, to the course of the *Kabool* river. To the N. of the Hindoo Koosh, whose strata is granite, gneiss, quartz, slate, and limestone, stands the table land of *Pamir* (16,000 feet), where the line of congelation is 17,000 feet, on the S. of which the hills recede in diminished ridges, enclosing the beautiful fertile valleys of *Chitral*, *Kafiristan* (which district is peopled by the black clad race, called by the Muslims, *Kafirs*, "infidels," who, in consequence of the oppressive conduct of the Mahometans towards them, prohibit all strangers from entering their country), *Panykora* and *Suwat*, watered by the rivers *Athang Kooner* (Kama) and *Lundy*, but which rise again N. of the *Peshawar* Plain to the height of 20,943 feet. To the S. of the above mentioned valleys there stands a low cross range, extending from E. to W., separating them from the provinces of Lughman and Jelalabad. To the W.

of *Kafiristan*, a long lofty ridge stretches S.W. from Hindoo Koosh, and divides that *unexplored* land from the Puncshahr Valley, and then sinks into the Huzareh Hills, which portion has been *explored*. From the Puncshahr Valley, the hilly range extend W., from whence lofty, but narrow, rocky ridges stretch parallel to each other, due S., and no less than 20 of these hills are discernible between Puncshahr and Bamian, which place is the W. extremity of the Hindoo Koosh. The N.W. portion consists of a very extensive maze of lofty mountains (the *Paropamisus* of the ancients), on which the snow lies for a considerable period during the year, from which issue forth streams which flow in every direction, some of them rising at an elevation of 10,000 feet. The ranges S.W. of Ghore are 14,000 feet high. That part of the country which separates the W. frontier from *Helmund* is reported by the natives to be a rugged, mountainous district, having the ridges between Ghuznee and the *Helmund* river about 16,000 feet high, and snow-topped in summer. The *Pamghan* Range, 13,000 feet, and snow-clad, stand at the S.W. end of the Hindoo Koosh, rise close to the city of Cabool (Kabul), and from which issue forth all the streams which water that remarkably luxuriant and fertile spot, called the *Koh-i-Daman*. The *Kyber* Range, of blue slate formation, extends, at its E. end, across the *Kabool* (Cabool, Kabul) Valley, which is 200 miles long, sloping to the E., and standing at an elevation of 7,000 feet, and the *Kurutch*, extending still more to the W., both of which are watered by the *Cabool* river, which discharges itself into the *Indus*, near *Attock*, to the S. of the above-named range. The *Kala*, or *Salt Hills*, which stretch across the country, are intersected by the *Indus*, and connect themselves in the Punjab with the Himalaya. The *Great Suliman* Range, the summit of which (Tukht-i-Suliman, or Khaisa Ghur) stands 11,000 feet high, S. of the *Sufeid Koh*, stretches to the S. frontier, and to the E. of it is situated the *Indus*, and the low, narrow, fertile tract of the *Daman*, whilst to the W. stands the extensive *unexplored* tract (at least by Europeans) of

## SEWESTAN.

But stated to be extremely productive in grain.

The narrowest part of this elevated country is situated to the E. of the *Kandahar Plain* (3,000 feet above the sea), about 60 miles wide and bounded on the E. by the Hala range, and W. by the Amran mountains. The whole of this immense country is watered by the *Kabool*, *Toe*, *Gomul*, *Zhobe*, *Lora*, *Doree*, *Ghuznee*, *Turnak*, *Hury*, and the *Abistada* lake, which stands at an elevation of 7,000 feet, but generally very deficient in water. The greater part of Afghanistan is a mountainous region, interspersed with beautiful, picturesque, luxuriant fertile valleys, having a rugged Swiss-like surface; it exceeds Spain in extent, and is situated in the same latitude as Syria, Egypt, and Barbary. The *Huzareh* district, which comprises the fourth part is cold, barren, mountainous, and peopled by a peaceful Tartar race. The *Bamian* province, situated at an elevation of 10,000 feet, contains the celebrated passes of *Cabool* and *Turkestan*, having to the E. the elevated Valley of *Kabool*; on the S. the beautiful and

luxuriant fertile district of *Sogurh*, which extends to the Ghuznee highlands, where there are traces of volcanic action; on the N. is situated the fertile and well cultivated *Koh-i-Daman*, as well as the luxuriant rich vales of *Ghorbund*, *Punchshir*, *Tayoo*, and the Plain of *Begram*. To the E. stands the hilly yet fertile district of *Lughman*, as well as the beautiful, rich, and picturesque *Vale of Jelalabad*, which was visited in 1842 by a severe earthquake, to the S. of which is situated the district of *Nun-guck*, which extends along the N. base of the *Sufed Koh*, and is equal in every respect to the *Koh-i-Daman*, whilst to the N.E. lie *Bajour* and the partially-traversed valleys, watered by the *Panjikora*, *Bawat* and *Lundye* rivers, (called the *Eusufye* country), and inhabited by that race, hence its designation, the lower portion of which is fertile, well watered and possesses a warm, genial climate, the more elevated regions being clothed with dense jungle and forests, to the S. of which is situated the *Peshawur* district, a low fertile level country, similar to N. Hindostan both in climate and productions. Still more to the S. stands the *Salt Range*, whose formation consists of iron ore, gypsum, bituminous slate, coal, sulphur, rock salt with naphtha, and the rich and beautifully picturesque valleys of *Mirwut*, *Kohat*, *Banoo*, *Bungush*, and beyond the *Daman* or *Derajat*, which extends as far as the N. Scindian frontier, to which it is similar in climate and productions. To the W. beyond *Sevestan* lies the fertile valley of *Pisheen*, the climate of which is cold, N. of which, between it and Ghuznee, is situated the rocky, rugged, barren, cold district, watered by the *Toba* and the basin of the *Ab-istada* lake. To the S. of *Logurh* and *Kabool* lies the Ghuznee district, which is a highland, extending E. and W. and having an altitude of 9,000 feet, which separates it from the fertile wheat-producing valleys of *Tarnak* and *Urgundah*, and extending S.W. to the *Kandahar Plain*, which when irrigated is extremely fertile, although situated at an elevation of 4,000 feet above the sea, and has a climate and productions similar to those of N. Hindostan. To the S. of it stands the partially-explored (by Europeans) district of *Shorawut*, whilst to the S.W. lies the swampy, sultry, and level *Seistan* district, which is inundated in many parts with shallow water.

The productions consist of gold (procured from the Huzareh Range, and the sands of the Indus and *Kabool* rivers, and *Lughman* stream); silver ore (in the *Mica slate* of the *Ghorbund* and *Punchshir* Valleys, and in the Huzareh Range); cinnabar (in the Huzareh Range); copper (in the *Kurkutch* Range, at *Tezeen*, S.E. of *Kabool* and *Sufed Koh*); copper ore (in *Bamian*); lead, *in lodes* (in the *Ghorbund* Valleys, the lower part of *Hindoo Koosh*, and N.W. of *Kabool*); antimony (in the above places, *Bamian*, and the *Khyber Range*, where the water is impregnated with it); tin (at *Bamian*); zinc, sulphur, sal-ammoniac, and nitre (in the *Ghorbund Valley*); iron ore (abounds in the whole of *Hindoo Koosh Range*, *Hajeguk Pass*, near *Bamian*, *Bajour*, the upper parts of *Panjikora*, and of such superior quality, that it realises three times the price of common iron); coal (in the *Kala Range*, *Dodundee*, N. of the *Peshawur Plain*); and the mineral resources of the

country are considerable about *Huzareh* and the N.E. of *Afghanistan*, and only require to be developed. A most valuable breed of horses is procured near *Herat*; and in the Huzareh country there is an excellent, hardy, strong race of ponies (*Yaboo*). Immense quantities of milk in the cold regions. Broad-tailed sheep (*Dumba* breed), with those appendages weighing from ten to twelve pounds. A breed of short-legged, shaggy, symmetrically-formed goats, and also camels, which abound in the Huzareh district, both of which animals produce two fleeces annually; the winter one is shorn in spring, and cleared of its hairs by hand plucking. The summer one is of very fine, soft, and silky quality. The skins of these animals are rubbed with lime and potash, to loosen the hair, and remove it from the short hair, which is removed afterwards. The fine wool thus obtained, is manufactured into shawls and fine fabrics, at *Kabool* and *Kandahar*, and are made by batches of six persons, working together with the rudest implements, similar to those instruments which are used in Europe by the hand-lace makers, and, although such are very much inferior to those of *Kashmir*, owing to their stiff and harsh quality, they generally cost £100 and upwards; and the coarse is manufactured into tent cloths, grain bags, ropes, &c., and prepared with leather, into *postens* (upper garments), all of which commodities form its most important elements of wealth.

Coarse woollen cloths are manufactured for home consumption. Considerable quantities of felt (*Nun-mund*) is made, the finest kind being used for clothing, and the coarse for tent-cloths and carpets. Long rifles (*jezails*) are made in large quantities at *Kabool*. Silk, coarse cotton, leather, saddlery trappings, and harness, are the only manufactures.

There are two harvests annually, which produce wheat, the staple article of food, barley, addus, mukhod, beans, peas, rye, oats, which are merely cultivated for the straw, which is used as fodder; rice, grown at an elevation of 7,000 feet; arzun, gall, jowauree, bajreh, maize, ground into flour, and eaten roasted when unripe; cotton, sugar, safflower, madder, tobacco, ripened in the warm districts; melons, cucumbers, gourds, pumpkins, cabbages, cauliflowers, spinach, lettuces, onions, garlic, beetroot, egg plants, peaches, apricots, nectarines, grapes, pomegranates, figs, apples, pears, plums, quinces, cherries, mulberries, walnuts, at *Kabool*; citrons, dates, at *Jelalabad*. Hay is made from the stems and leaves of wild plants, rhubarb, docks, thistles, &c. The potato is not grown. The following animals inhabit it, viz. Lions, in the *Kohistan* of *Kabool*, at the base of the *Hindoo Koosh*; leopards, in the *Kohistan*; tigers, in the jungles of the *Daman*, and the *Suliman* range; hyenas, who devour the sheep and cattle; wolves, in herds, who attack both men and animals with great ferocity; black, white, and coloured bears; jackals, and foxes, who commit dreadful depredations on domestic animals; monkeys, in the N.E. parts; wild sheep and goats, in the N. mountain ranges; antelopes, elks, *markus*, powerful animals, which are in size and figure between the goat and elk, generally 6½ feet long, and 2½ feet

high, having horns 2½ feet long, and the circumference of its fore-hoof, 11 inches; Gookhars, or wild asses, wild dogs, mongoose, ferrets, hares, cats, *improperly* termed Persian, as they come from Cabool; dromedaries, one-humped camel, the ordinary beast of burden; asses, used as beasts of burden; buffaloes, *scarce*, and only breed in the Daman, Peshawur, and at Kandahar; cows, similar to the humped ones of India, but much inferior in breed, breed in the Daman only; oxen, which are used for ploughing; dogs, of good breed, especially greyhounds, as the Afghans are expert sportsmen; eagles, hawks, extremely good for falconry; swans, ducks, wild geese, herons, cranes, storks, partridges, quails, parrots, in the warm regions; snakes, which are *rarely* venomous; scorpions, which *swarm* in the Peshawur, but whose sting has seldom proved fatal; the babool, a kind of oak, which grows at an altitude of 4,000 feet; wild olive, dovar, a large species of pine, growing at an elevation of 10,000 feet; cypress, walnut, birch, holly, pistachio, mastrah; ajnait, pinus chilgozch (which produce edible seeds, *impregnated with turpentine*); hazel, mulberry (all of which grow on the heights); and on the plains are found poplar, planes, willow, and tamarisk trees. Owing to this country extending over full seven degrees of latitude, there is much diversity of climate; and great extremes of temperature are experienced. The cold is very severe in winter in those parts where the heat is intense in the summer. The thermometer, in the winter, at *Ghuzni* (which, according to native report, has been completely *depopulated* at different periods by snow storms, which is most probably true, as very little fuel is obtainable there, where the snow lies on the ground for three months) is 10° to 15° below zero, and in the summer it rises to 94°. At *Kabool* (Cabool, Kabul), where snow also lies for the same period, and at which place the inhabitants rarely quit their abodes, but sleep close to *stoves*, like the Russians; it falls to 5° or 6° below zero, and rises from 99° to 100° in the summer. At *Khoord Kabool*, which stands at an elevation of 1,070 feet above Kabool, the cold has been known to be so *terribly intense*, that it has been *below zero* all night, and "the water in the water bags was then frozen into a *solid lump* of ice." The whole of N. Afghanistan is intensely cold in winter, and places situated in a *lower latitude* than Italy or Spain, are often visited by the rigours of a Siberian winter. In the Kurkuteha range (1,000 feet above Kabool) the frost is so severe as to *shatter* rocks. The winter is mild at *Jelalabad*, but the summer so intensely hot as to produce *simoon* and *destroy* life; as also at *Gundamut*, where the *Kabool high land* descends to the plain of Jelalabad, 4,000 feet less elevated, and at which plain snow has been known to fall *above* and rain *below* the pass, which is caused by the reverberation of the rays of the sun, and the radiation of heat from the towering hills. In *Peshawur*, 1,000 feet below Jelalabad, it freezes sharply in the nights until the beginning of March, and in the summer the thermometer in the shade stands at 110° to 112°. At *Daman*, 500 feet below Peshawur, it freezes at night in the mid-winter, and in summer the range of the thermometer exceeds that of Hindustan. In the N. W., the

*Huzareh* district, the cold in winter is intense, snow lying on the ground for five entire months. In the S. frontier, between the Hala and Amran ranges, 5,000 feet high, the climate is so rigorous, that the roads are covered with ice. At *Kandahar*, with an altitude of 348 feet, it is rather extraordinary, but the climate is *mild* in winter, snow seldom seen, and the water but slightly frozen; here, however, the heat in summer is *intense*, as also is the case in all other parts of the country, except in the most elevated districts, and the thermometer frequently rises to 110° in the shade, when the fatal *simoon* is experienced. In the lower parts of *Sevestan*, so intense is the heat that the natives compare that climate to the *infernal* regions. The monsoon which fertilises Hindustan does not visit the W. portion of this territory beyond the Suliman range, neither does rain or snow fall in the cool season; in the hot weather the rains are but casual, and owing to its being watered by one large stream (the *Kabool* river) *only*, the climate is extremely arid, so that upon the whole this country is not considered very salubrious. Fevers and agues predominate in the autumn, colds are prevalent, and even dangerous in the winter. Ophthalmia and small pox are also very common complaints. The religion of the Afghans is almost *uniform*, they being almost all principally Mahometans of the *Soonnee* persuasion, which acknowledges the three Kaliphs, and rejects Ali's claim to the immediate succession of Mahomet's power; but the *Huzarehs* are bigotted Shias. The greatest acrimony exists between these sectarians, whose priests ("Moolahs") are a numerous and influential body, and who, prior to officiating as such, must not only be prepared for that office, but are also required to pass an examination, after which they are duly inducted, by having a very large and singularly-shaped turban placed on their heads, and being clothed in a large, loose, white or black cotton robe. Their mode of living is similar to that of the *laymen*, without any restriction. Pensions are sometimes granted to some of them, and those who reside in the rural districts are supported by a *tithe* of the produce; others not only preach, but teach; and some follow the legal profession, for which they receive fees, whilst others live on their property, and practice the sacerdotal functions at their pleasure, so that they are upon the whole, an *independent body*, having no *chief* priest at their head, but co-operating with each other in unison for the common interest of their followers. *Syns* (thought to be *directly* descended from Mahomet), Dervises, Fakeers, Calenders, also reside in this country, and great reverence is shown to those religious professors, who endeavour to obtain the reputation of *superior* holiness to which aspirants or *impostors*—even the *Ruler* of the country shows great and marked deference, and their tombs, when they pass away from this earthly pilgrimage, are held sacred and preserved by the people. The *Persians* and *Dehwars* (Parsis) who reside at Cabool, and its immediate vicinity, live in continual dread of their lives, on account of their religious tenets, whenever any fanatic *emeute* breaks forth.

The languages spoken are the *Pushtoo*, the vernacular dialect, and which, according to the opinion



of Sir William Jones, closely resembles the Chaldaic, but which assertion is positively refuted by Messrs. Adeling, Dora, Elphinstone, Klaproth, and Leech, who considered it to be an Indo-Germanic language, which is also the opinion of the Serampore missionaries; it is also spoken by the *Tanjiks*.

*Persia*, by the Persians, *Kuzilbaushes*, "Red-beards" (the descendants of the captives given to Tamerlane by Shaikh Haidar), who wear *red caps* as a mark of distinction, and belong to the colony of the *Toorkes*, here a very influential body, having settled in Afghanistan under the governments of Nadir and Ahmed Shah, who are generally employed as *diplomats*, in which avocation they have highly distinguished themselves, and greatly predominate in Persia at the present time), and *Dehwars* (Persis).

*Hindustani*, by the *Hindkees*, *Hindus*, and the inhabitants of the Huzareh District. The Persian alphabet and Nushk character is generally used.

*The Origin and descent of the Afghans*, is, according to native historians, from the *Jews*, who were carried captives by the Babylonians to the Ghore range, between Herat and Kabool, and which assertion is considerably strengthened by the very strongly marked resemblance which they bear to the European Hebrew race, as they are swarthy in the E., and of olive and European complexions in the W., tall in person, with large, dark, lustrous, black eyes, robust stature, lean, bony, and muscular, with high and hooked noses, high cheek bones, and long faces, strongly marked features, with coarse, strong, black (rarely, red) beards, and hair, which they wear in long, large locks, hanging down the side of the head, *à la Asiatic Jewish mode*. The features of the present ruler of Cabul (Cabool, Kabool, Kabul), Dost Mahomed Khan, are strikingly Hebrewish. Among the *higher* orders, the language, dress, and manners of the Persians predominate. The national costume of the *lower* orders is a pair of dark cotton loose trousers, a large shirt, "*camiss*," worn over the trousers, reaching down to the knees, a low, black silk or cloth cap, with lappels or sides, having a gold brocaded top, or crown, a pair of brown, or untanned leather, half-boots, and in the cold season, a large well-tanned sheep-skin cloak, "*portin*." In the E. the Hindustan costume is adopted. The Afghan females are generally "*en bon point*," fair, handsome, and their costume, when *chez eux*, consists of a loose shirt (chemise), like those worn by the men, but rather longer, and made of finer material, richly ornamented with a small, bright colored silk hood, and when they go abroad, which is not often, they completely envelope themselves in a *Boorku* (a long white veil, with eyelet and breathing holes), which conceals the whole of their person, and gives them the appearance of a *walking ghost*, and which garment, or shroud, they cast around them at the approach of strangers. They adorn their persons with massive, inelegant, and cumbersome ornaments, such as gold and silver chains, strings of coins of those metals, finger and thumb rings, bracelets, earrings, gold nose pendant, silver and gold anklets, and toe rings. All unmarried women wear *white* trousers, and their hair loose. The women are considered like *currency*,

wives are purchased, and in cases of crime, the penalty is oftentimes paid in the fair sex. *Murder*, for instance, incurs a penalty of 12 young men. The *striking* of a hand, pulling out a tooth, destroying an eye, and similar offences, are punished by a fine of 6 women. The *breaking* of a tooth incurs a penalty of 3 young girls.

*Marriages* are generally contracted when the men are 20 and the women 16 years old; but when the price agreed upon is forthcoming, they may be entered into at an *earlier* age. If, however, money is scarce, then the men will not enter into the state of matrimony until forty, and the women 25 years old; thus the *peculiar doctrines* of Malthus are carried out in this far distant country, where neither his name nor tenets were ever heard of. The Afghans can espouse four wives, if they possess sufficient means, and also keep as many *mistresses* as they feel disposed. The women in the rural districts enjoy more liberty than in the towns, and those in good circumstances travel on horseback, shrouded in their *Boorku*, or in *Kajawars*, "*panniers*," slung across the side of the camels, wrapped in cumbersome over dresses, or shrouds. The men, when *chez-eux*, pass their time in smoking tobacco or inhaling the smoke from hemp, *bang*, or *gunjah*, which produces the most powerful and illusory kind of intoxication known, and which effectually calms the horrors of hydrophobia, and has a most extraordinary effect on the human constitution, of which a very complete, scientific, and graphic description is given in the "Journal of the Asiatic Society of Bengal" for 1839, page 732. Snuff is taken quite as an article of luxury. Gambling and wine are prohibited, yet, nevertheless the Afghan aristocracy secretly quaff that nectar. Music is totally prohibited by strict religionists, who hesitate not to destroy all kinds of instruments, when they perceive them in their families. They are partial to singing, and particularly addicted to *story telling*, *à la Arabian Tale mode*. Their meals generally consist of either roast or boiled mutton with the broth, spiced pilaws, ragouts, savoury stews, and game. Their dessert consists of sweetmeats and fruit, for both of which they have a decided *penchant*. They drink sour milk, sherbet, tea (which is rather *expensive*, and therefore only used by the most opulent), and the extract of *bang*, *gunjah*, and *hemp*. The lower orders and pastoral population subsist on milk, *roghan* (clarified butter), *koroot* (sour insipidated milk), to the use of which they are immoderately addicted. Their chief amusement is hunting, which sport they carry on like the Scottish "*tinkal*." Horse-racing is here conducted on a large scale, as no less than 20 to 30 horses start at a race, and proceed over a distance of from 10 to 20 miles. The *attien*, or national dance, is generally "performed by 15 or 21 couples, who surround the musician (standing in the centre of the place), beat time with their feet, bound round him with the wildest and most excited gestures imaginable, fling their hands loosely about, clapping the palms, tossing their arms about, making measured movements with their hands and feet, setting their teeth tight, frowning, knitting their brows, rolling their eyes, grunting like swine, twisting their bodies

round like harlequins, winding into each other's places, shrieking like drunken beings, and whooping like the Scotch in their reels, all of which movements continue without intermission until the performers sink down quite exhausted."

They were in former ages conventionally hospitable, a fund being set apart in each *Khail* (Oolooos), for the entertainment of strangers, whom they received as *public guests*, so that a foreigner might travel through the length and breadth of their land, without any difficulty in finding a meal, or a roof to shelter him. Masson, who has written a graphic and accurate description of Afghanistan, actually journeyed through this country without any pecuniary disbursement, and was most hospitably entertained everywhere. They are of a chivalrous disposition, for if a female sends her veil to an Afghan, and implores his aid, the same is sure to be afforded her. The bitterest enemy of an Afghan was, in days of yore, perfectly safe whilst under the roof of his rival, and it was then no uncommon occurrence for the suppliant of a favour to refuse to sit down on the carpet of the individual whose interest he solicited until his request was granted him, and seldom or ever was compliance in such a case refused, which method of asking a favor is termed in the *Pushtoo Dialect* (their vernacular), *Mannawautee* ("I have come in"), and which was most probably the method adopted by Themistocles, when he besought the hospitality of the Molossian monarch. But, alas! such chivalry no longer exists among them, for in the last century, during their war with Persia, the Afghan leader invited the Persian Governor of Kandahar to his palace, and there assassinated him, and all his retinue, and when he captured Ispahan, he invited 800 of the Persian nobles to a feast, and then massacred them; and had 8,000 Persian guards slaughtered, whom he had also invited to a carouse. In 1842, when the British troops attempted to retreat from Cabool, six British officers reached within a few miles of *Jelalabad*, at which place they halted to satisfy the cravings of nature, and whilst partaking of the refreshment brought to them, by Afghans, they were most inhumanly cut to pieces by those miscreants, which fully shows how little reliance is to be placed on the *Nung-du-pooshtanneh*, "honor of the Afghan name," and clearly develops their character at the present age, which is that of being most consummately deceitful, wantonly and ferociously barbarous, revengeful, envious, avaricious, rapacious, and obstinate. Their rapacity is universal, from the ruling prince down to the lowest menial, as was fully exemplified by the manner in which *Dost Mahomed Khan* robbed *Honigberger*, *Mahomed Shah Khan* despoiled *Lady Macnaghten* of her jewels and clothes, and the dastardly vile *Cauker* (Kauker) wretch who stripped Masson, the indefatigable traveller, of everything, except his shoes and trowers. They are ruthless, bloodthirsty, formidable, active, alert, always on the "qui vive" in war, but lamentably deficient in integrity and coolness, and quite unable to withstand the steady charge of a determined foe. The *Turkiks* are the most ferocious and bloodthirsty of all the tribes, and appear to live in continual broils with each other (so that the whole

population of the country of *Isakly*, close to Cabool, actually perform their domestic and pastoral duties armed to the teeth), which detestable character arises in a great measure from their staple article of food, which consists of *dried mulberries*, ground to meal, and made into bread.

ATTRACTIONS.—The *Architectural Ruins* are principally situated in the *Bimian* valley, in which locality was situated the *Alexandria ad Caucasum* of the Greeks, en route from Cabool to Turkestan, and having an altitude of 8,498 feet. They chiefly consist of the three most colossal and largest figures in the world, and being the most extraordinary relics of antiquity known.

No 1. Represents a man called *Sung Sal*, is about 120 feet high, much mutilated, the arms and legs being shattered by cannon shot, which violence was perpetrated by Aurngzebe or Nadir Shah's orders.

No. 2. Is a female figure named *Shah Muma*, 117 feet high, and similarly disfigured.

No. 3. Is that of a child, 60 feet high.

They are all rudely sculptured in bold relief in the cliff, and stand in deep niches, the ceilings of which are ornamented with delicate painted delineations, the freshness of the colours being exquisitely beautiful, which is most extraordinary when the severity of the climate is considered. In all probability these colossal idols were erected by some distinguished individuals, residing in this locality, who sought immortality by such stupendous monuments, and they are not unjustly attributed to the Buddhist Princes of Ghere, who governed the country between Cabool and Persia, in the early centuries of the Christian Era, as *Sherif-o-Deen* alludes to them in his account of *Tamerlane's* campaigns, and most undoubtedly they must be considered as coeval with the *Jelalabad Topes* (which when opened contained coins of the early Roman and Byzantine Emperors, even as late as 474), the pyramids, round towers of the Emerald Isle, and caves of *Hindustan*. The learned and erudite Orientalist, *Hyde*, alludes to these idols, but places them at *Balkh* in lieu of *Bamian*, and states that they were considered as those mentioned in the *Khoran*, which naturally leads us to conjecture, whether the *Arabian Idolatry*, previous to the appearance of *Mahomet*, was not connected with the Hindu superstitions, and the *Kaaba* blackstone, a *Lingam*. The face of the rock, on which these monuments are chiselled, for upwards of 8 miles, contains large excavated caves, which sometimes afford shelter for caravans, the cells of which are beautifully decorated internally with tasteful and well finished fresco paintings and sculptures. That beneath the largest figure is capable of quartering half an entire regiment. By some authors it is conjectured that this place was once the residence of the *Great Lama*, and that those excavations, which are connected with each other by means of galleries, afforded accommodation for the superiors of the Lama priesthood, and that the lower orders of that society were located in the insulated cells, and caves, which also served as hostels (*serais*) for visitors and *gerums* (*monks*), and *anis* (nuns), whilst the laity inhabited the city, but it is much more probable that they are all of

*Buddhist workmanship*, as the features of the images bear a striking resemblance to those of Buddha, in the island of Salsetta. On all the eminences of the city of Bamian are constructed well-built slender towers, supposed to have been *Pyrethos* "fire altars," which bear a striking resemblance to the Irish round towers, in the vicinity of which coins and rings have been dug up bearing *Cufic* inscriptions of later date than the Mohamedan era, and some belong to the age of the Indo-Bactrian kings. The entire vicinity is absolutely covered with beautiful ruins of tombs, mosques, and edifices, which show how extensive and splendid must have been the city of Gulghee (Galgula), which was stormed, plundered, and devastated by Zingis Khan, in 1221, who also exterminated the inhabitants. The ruins of its *citadel* are situated on a detached hill, in the centre of the valley. All travellers who have visited this interesting place, contemplate with wonder and reflection the lonely solemnity of this desolated spot, covered with colossal mysterious idols, almost innumerable excavated caverns, which seem to be invested by nature with mystery and awe. The shrill whistling of the wind through the ruined pinnacles and towers, impress the mind with irresistible surprise, and involuntarily directs the eyes on the ruined fane, eagerly anticipating a repetition of shrill and lugubrious cadences, the mournful melody of which thrills through the soul, as if they were in truth, as the natives assert, the music of departed or invisible spirits.

The Fort of *Zohak*, so named from the Persian fable, demon king, stands about 8 miles E. of the above ruined city. It is constructed of fine burnt bricks, arranged in various curious devices; the materials of which they are composed must indeed have been most excellent, as their freshness and preservation is truly wonderful. They have ramparts 70 to 80 feet high, which were erected to command the Pass, although some authors consider that these ruins were places of interment and religious privacy.

The dilapidated Fortress of *Saiyadabad* which stands close to the ruined city of Gulghu, is a massive burnt brick structure of extraordinary size and enormous strength, the entrance to which was formerly by a large gateway of immense proportions, on the W. side, which has of late years been built up, so that admission is obtained by a small one on the S. side. In it are rows of two-storied houses, about 25 feet high, ranged along the interior of the ramparts, and in the middle of the enclosure is a small area. These buildings appear to have been originally covered with mud domes, which *old Father Time* has destroyed, so that they are now only flat-roofed and supported on rafters. The occupants are supplied with water from a well, although there were formerly subterraneous aqueducts which abundantly supplied the place, and by means of the disclosure of their situation to a besieger by a king's daughter who held this fortress, it was captured, and was henceforth termed by the natives *Killa Dokhtar* "Daughter's Castle." This place was repaired, rendered defensible and almost impregnable at the commence-

ment of the present century, but the treacherous and cruel Haji Khan Kaka made the occupier of it a prisoner, and then obtained possession of it.

The Ruins of a superb Mosque are close by, which leads to the supposition that this place was erected by Mussulmans.

The *Infdels' Fort* (*Kafir Kot*) is an immense, lofty, massive ruin, situated on the W. bank of the *Indus*, between that river and the Valley of *Larye*, in a spot interspersed with mud hovels. It comprises a number of very ancient towers, constructed with consummate skill, rising on the summit of a mountain chain, and which are connected with the river by a ruined wall, which reaches to the water's edge. The date of its erection is unknown.

The *Topes*, "stupas," or vast solid masses of short, cylindrical-shaped masonry edifices, surmounted by hemispherical domes, similar to those found in the Punjab, are generally supposed by many authors to be Buddhist monuments, or shrines, enclosing sacred relics, such as a bone, stick, hair, or tooth, while others consider them as *regal* sepulchres. Innumerable quantities of antique coins have been found in this country, especially in the Plain of *Bghram*, which was the site of a very large city, as unburnt bricks of an unusual size have been found there, where 61,965 copper coins, with a few silver ones, signet rings, and other relics, also some engraved seals, were discovered, of Greek, Roman, Greco-Bactrian, Indo-Parthian, Indo-Scythian, Sassanian, Hindû, Indo-Mahometan origin, and in date extended from the 3rd century prior to the Christian era, to the 13th century of the present epoch. These discoveries are elaborately treated of in Professor Wilson's "*Ariana Antiqua*." In all probability they were deposited in the sepulchres of the dead, as quantities of broken pottery (fragments of funeral vases), were also found in that immense cemetery, which was constructed outside the ruined city; but this place could not have been the "*Alexandria ad Caucasum*" of the Greeks, for no traces of Grecian architecture have as yet been discovered.

#### HISTORICAL REMINISCENCES:—

A.D.

622. The Afghan chief, *Kels*, assists Mahomet in his attack on Mecca, and the Afghan nobles are descended from him.
998. *Mah nood* of *Ghuzni* (the son of *Suba*clayeens) ascends the throne, and extends his conquests from the river *Ganges* to the *Caspian Sea*. Little is known of the rulers of this country until
- 1747, when the *Doorances* tribe establish themselves in the government.
- Ahmed Shah* is crowned at *Kandahar*, and extends his empire from *Khorassan* to *Sirhind*, and from the river *Oxus* to the sea.
1773. *Timur*, his son, succeeds.
- The King of *Bokhara* encroaches on this territory.
- The seat of government removed to *Kabool*.
- Zemanzam Shah*, his youngest son, succeeds; the eldest one, *Humayon*, being excluded therefrom, was by him imprisoned, and deprived of his sight.
- He attempts to invade *Hindustan*.

**1800.** Mahmood, his brother, imprisons, and deprives him of sight. He ascends the throne, but Shoojah-ool-Moolk, another brother, disputes his right, makes him prisoner, he escapes shortly afterwards, and Shoojah-ool-Moolk retreats to Lahore, where

Runjeet Singh confines, and mulets him of all his treasure; he soon afterwards escapes, and seeks refuge in the British territory.

Mahmood, at the instigation of his son, Kamram, imprisons, blinds, and murders his Vizier (Fulleh Khan),

Whose brother rebels, and Mahmood is obliged to seek refuge at Herat, where he dies.

Kamram, his son, succeeds to that portion of his father's territory, which he held possession of at his demise.

Futteh Singh brothers (the *shrewdest* of whom is Dost Mahomed Khan), governs the remainder.

Shoojah-ool-Moolk attempts to regain possession of the throne, and, being unsuccessful, seeks shelter in the British territories.

**1837.** Russian emissaries begin to spread themselves actively about the countries to the W. of India, which caused

The Indian Government to make overtures of alliance to Dost Mahomed, but such proved abortive.

A British Army, 50,000 strong, then prepared to assist Shah Shoojah-ool-Moolk, in his claim to the throne.

The Afghan ruler opposed it with a force of 20,000 men, and the country was thus governed, *viz* :—

Dost Mahomed Khan held Cabool.

Kandahar was governed by his three brothers. Kamram, (Shoojah-ool-Moolk's nephew) ruled at Herat.

**1839.** Shah Shoojah is enthroned at Kandahar. The British storm and capture Ghuzni, and then enter Cabool, from which Dost Mahomed Khan retreats.

**1841.** A dreadful massacre of British Troops takes place at Cabool, and among whom was Colonel Sir Alexander Burnes.

In December, Sir William Macnaghten, the British Envoy, together with his staff, were treacherously slain.

A convention was then entered into with the Afghan Chief, Dost Mahomed Khan, and the British troops, placing reliance on the word of that prince, commenced their retreat, but they were basely attacked when *en route*, and many, together with the intrepid Lady Sale, whose admirable account of this disastrous retreat is well worth perusal, with several other European ladies, were made prisoners.

The remainder of the Force perished, except 4 Native troops and Dr. Bryden, of the Medical Staff of the Bombay army, who reached Jelataud, then held by Sir Robert Sale.

Ghuzni evacuated by the English. Shah Shoojah captured, and killed by the Afghan Chief.

General Pollock marched through the Khyber Pass, and joined Sir Robert Sale, both of whose armies united with that under General Nott from Kandahar, and entered Cabool on September 15th,

**1842,** when Her Majesty's 7th Regiment of Infantry, with 3 rounds of cheers, raised the British Ensign on the spot, from whence the British had so treacherously been expelled.

The European prisoners were released by Akbar Khan, and the Fort, Bazaar, Chief Mosque, and principal edifices were demolished, and then the British evacuated the country.

Dost Mahomed, who had been held a captive by the British, was released, when anarchy and disorder prevailed over the country.

**1857.** The Persians seized upon Herat and committed such ravages, that, in conformity with the treaty of alliance, which the British had entered into with Dost Mahomed, an expedition was fitted out against Persia, and the British Indian Fleet bombarded and took Bushire.

Sir James Outram gained several brilliant victories, took possession of Mohammerah; and eventually peace was concluded with Persia, and Herat evacuated by the Persians—but not until an arrangement was made with Dost Mahomed to supply him with considerable quantities of arms and ammunition.

But the disastrous campaign of 1837, has taught the Indian Government not to rely on the *friendship* of the Afghans; hence no British army was sent to defend Herat.

**1859.** It is rumoured that Russia is marching 64,000 men towards Herat.

We then enter

## THE PISHEEN VALLEY,

An elevated table land (6,000 feet) in S. Afghanistan, situated between the Toba, Tukato, and Kojeh Amran ranges, traversed *en route* from Sinde to Afghanistan, *via* the Bolan and Kojuk Passes. It is 50 miles long from N.E. to S.W., and 25 broad, well watered by the *Lora*, "river," or Pishkeen river (which rises 50 miles N.E. of Quetta, flows S.W. for 80 miles, and loses itself in the sandy desert of Khorasan. Its water is very salt (7 to 8 yds. wide, and 2 feet deep in April), which renders it extremely fertile. Its productions are, wheat, European fruits, artificial raised grapes, &c. It is inhabited by the Tereen tribe (who are mixed with the Khakas and Atchakzals, belonging to the Duranees, who so successfully harassed and plundered the British troops in 1837 and 1842), and Synds, who claim their descent from Mahomet. The principal trade consists in horses, which the latter people take down to Bombay. They both possess considerable warlike prowess, as was fully demonstrated when they attacked and repulsed General Sir Richard England, at Hykulze, in 1847.

Thence proceed to the *Kuchla Plain* (Koochalk), and we soon reach the small town of

**KUCHLACK (Koochalk).**

Territory, Afghanistan. District, belongs to Meerab Khan of Kelat. Civil Authority, Commissioner in Sinda. Military Authority, Officer commanding the frontier at Khangurh. Encamping ground,  $\frac{1}{2}$  mile beyond the town. Bazaar, well supplied. Fort, small, situated  $\frac{1}{2}$  mile beyond the town.

**CURRENCY.**

Vernacular Name.	Kind of Coin.	Value in British Currency.
		£ s. d.
Kowree.....	A shell	0 0 '010
Kuseera.....	Copper	0 0 '083
Ghaz.....	do.	0 0 '166
Pysa.....	do.	0 0 '333
Shabee.....	Silver	0 0 '1661
Sunnar.....	do.	0 0 3'333
Abbaee.....	do.	0 0 6'666
Rupe.....	do.	0 1 8
Tilla.....	Gold	0 11 9'027
Boodkee (ducat).....	do.	0 9 9'043
Mohur (15 rupees).....	do.	1 10 0
Toornoin.....	Imaginary	1 13 4

Silver is the *standard* currency. Gold fluctuates in value. The relative value of gold coin or bullion to silver is much lower than in Europe.

**WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.**

Commercial Weight.	Value in British Weight.
	lbs. oz. gr.
Mukhood.....	0 0 2'958
Miscal.....	0 0 71'000
Pow.....	0 12 423
Beer.....	12 15 0
Khurwar.....	1038 6 0

**LONG MEASURE.**

Vernacular Name.	Value in British Measure.
	miles. ft. inches.
Khoord.....	0 0 0'632
Gheerah or Pow.....	0 0 2'531
Ghuz-i-Shah.....	0 0 40'500
Biswah.....	0 4 0
Jureeb.....	0 80 0
Kroe or Koss.....	2 0 0
Munzil.....	24 0 0

This town, which contains a few small mud houses, stands in the Pisheen Valley, on the banks of a brook, about 2 or 3 miles from the base of the Tukatoor range of hills, the double snow-clad point of which is the highest part (8,000 feet).

**HISTORICAL REMINISCENCE:—**

1842. Here Sir Richard England, after his repulse at Hykulzye, had a skirmish with the Afghans on his retreat to Quetta (Shawl); and  $\frac{1}{2}$  mile beyond is the spot where the British troops encamped.

Thence cross the *Lora* river, 2, here a good-sized stream, 80 yds. wide,  $\frac{1}{2}$  foot deep, with perpendicular banks in some places, and about 40 feet beneath the level of the plain, and we then enter

**THE KANDAHAR DISTRICT;**

Thence the road now becomes good, but winds among low, sandy, dusty hills; then cross two deep nullahs, each respectively at  $\frac{3}{4}$  and  $\frac{1}{2}$  miles, also the *Lora* river,  $\frac{1}{2}$  here a fine stream, 2 feet deep, 4 yds. broad, and 30 feet below muddy banks; and about  $\frac{1}{2}$  mile, recross it to *Hydurzie*, standing at an altitude of 5,259 feet, amidst cultivated land, and on the bank of the *Lora* river, which, together with another hamlet of the same name, situated on the opposite bank of that fine stream, is inhabited by the Synds, who are descended from Mahomet the Prophet, and held in much esteem by the Afghans, who consider them to be endowed with supernatural powers. The country in the vicinity is populous and well-cultivated.

Travellers and officers should now *look well* to their baggage, as the Kookur Belooches are the most daring and cunning plunderers imaginable, whose depredations are committed at by the Synds, who live in continual dread of these marauding rascals; then cross a large nullah,  $\frac{3}{4}$ ; proceed along a fine, open plain; cross a dry river,  $\frac{1}{2}$ , about 10 feet deep (there is also another road along the side of the hills on the left, which the natives state is the *most direct*); thence across an open plain, densely covered with short, green grass; cross a nullah,  $\frac{3}{4}$ , about 6 feet deep; then along a good road with low hills on the left, and on the right the plain lies open at intervals, after which the low range stands close to the road, about 1 mile before we reach the river; then turn N. 45 W. and cross the *Sungaw* river,  $\frac{1}{2}$ , which rises at the S. base of the *Toba* range, flows W., and falls into the *Lora*; it stands at an altitude of 5,000 feet, here 8 yds. wide, 20 inches deep, with rather high banks; the road now winds along the base of some low, sandy hills for about 1 mile, and great precaution must be taken to keep the baggage *well guarded*; and  $2\frac{1}{2}$  miles bring us to

**§ HYKULZYE.****HISTORICAL REMINISCENCES:—**

1842. On the 28th March, Sir Richard England was repulsed by the Afghans, when *en route* for Kandahar; but

On the 28th April, he totally routed the Afghans, and reduced this place to ashes, when

The bodies of the British troops who fell in the former engagement were discovered, and all received Christian burial.

This place, inhabited principally by the Synds, who speak Hindustanee fluently, stands at an elevation of 5,038 feet, and is situated about two miles S. of the Singaw river, in a well cultivated and fertile country. Close by on the S., flows a canal, and near at hand is the *Valley of Khedazie* (Kheduzee); thence the road proceeds, after 2 miles, along a deep nullah, which cross, and also re-cross at  $2\frac{1}{2}$  miles, here it is 15 feet deep, rough, and difficult, and afterwards it passes along between a similar deep and dangerous nullah; the ground along the river is, for a considerable distance, of the same description, but interspersed with a little level road; then cross the *Lora* river, to the camp,  $7\frac{1}{2}$ ; here having 8 yds.

of water, 2 feet deep, and is between 40 and 50 feet beneath the level of the plain, with double banks on each side, over which artillery must be conveyed by fatigue parties for about 400 yards; then we reach the encamping ground, where forage is scarce, but thin grass plentiful in the higher bed of the river; then pass on the left the small hamlet of *Tootamee*, 1½; thence through a cultivated country, pass on the left *Koolary* 3½; and about 1 mile beyond stands *Marye*, and ¼ mile farther is the *Spot* where the British troops encamped; about 1 mile on the right stands a *Fort and Village*; thence the road becomes very good, and the neighbouring country covered with lye bushes nearly withered away at this season of the year by drought, and we soon reach the plain or district called *Urumbie*, 2½; and 6½ miles beyond there is good encamping ground on the left of the river, here broad and shallow, close to which flows a small shallow stream, which disappears entirely a little lower down; between the low hills on the right abundance of grass for cattle is obtainable; thence we pass within 2½ miles of *Killa Abdulla*, situated on the left, in a plain, broken by small hills and beds of mountain streams, containing a fort well-fortified with bastions, and an excellent, well-supplied large Tank. The road now becomes very bad, water extremely scarce, and is intersected by the Amran Hills (*Kojah Amraum*) which bound the *table lands* of *Shool* and *Pisheen* on the W. It joins the Highlands of *Tukatoo*, *Toba Ranges*, and those in the vicinity of *Kelat*. They are traversed by the *Kojuk Pass*, and have an elevation of 9,000 feet; thence we proceed up the first ridge of the *Kojuk Pass*, 6½, by a very gradual ascent, but which is exceedingly fatiguing for cattle of all kinds; the road then narrows from 12 to 20 feet; and for the next ½ of a mile the ascent becomes much steeper, and so continues to the *summit*, 1 mile; a spring of excellent water flows across the middle of the road; then proceed up the steep ascent, along which ordinance must be taken up by the side of the hill; then pass down a *declivity*, ½, quite as steep as the ascent, which road is also crossed by an excellent stream of delicious water, and here it is joined by a road from the left, along which the baggage of the British army invading Afghanistan in 1839 was conveyed; we then commence the ascent of the *2nd Ridge*, ½, which is equally as steep as the preceding one, extends about ½ mile, and about half-way up, the best camel road turns off to the left from the artillery road, leads down to a small water course, but is so narrow, that only one of those *valuable* animals can pass along at a time. To the right is a path which should be avoided, and on no account should either troops or travellers attempt it, as it passes across a small ridge which is so precipitous that it is almost impossible to pass along it, without constantly slipping or falling into the road, which, of itself, forms quite a ravine below. The paths leading from the high road should be guarded, so as to prevent any interlopers from entering, and the heights must be well protected to admit of the baggage passing safely through, as the hills are almost always infested with cunning and astute plunderers of the *Kowkur* tribe, who are ever on the *qui vive*, and look out for booty. The road

now becomes considerably longer and steeper than any other of the *ascents*, winds sharply round a point near the top, on the brink of a *precipice*, and as it is utterly impossible to employ cattle, battering rams, field pieces, and all the carriages used to transport an army, must be dragged up and lowered down by *manual labour*, as was effected by the European Infantry, in 1837. The natives, however, state, that a *better* route leads off to the left, after passing the stream at the foot of the first descent, and then rejoins that already described, at 2½ miles beyond the *last descent* by a very easy gradual slope. The obstructions which this *pass* offers to the passage of troops are much more considerable than those of the *Bolan Pass* (through which the British army marched in six days). Its E. brow has an elevation of 6,848 feet, and its summit, 7,449 feet. The mountain heights are composed of slate and sandstone, and where vegetation is perceptible covered with grass, flowered shrubs, beautiful fragrant plants, wild rhubarb (*Ruicash*) which is consumed in great quantities by the inhabitants. It is situated on the main road, en route from *Sinde* to *Kandahar*, *via* the *Bolan Pass*.

#### HISTORICAL REMINISCENCE:—

A.D.

1842. General Sir Richard England forced his way through it, when the final evacuation of Afghanistan took place.

On the right are a few good springs of water, and short grass in a hollow on the right. The natives state that there is a much better road leading off to the right from the stream of water after passing the *first ascent and descent*, which re-unites with the artillery road, about 2½ miles beyond the bottom of the *last steep descent* by a more gradual one. Continuing our route we soon reach *Chumun*, ½; here camel forage and green grass are abundant, but foraging parties should not only be on the look-out but strongly guarded, as *marauders* abound; after leaving the above spot, proceed down a descent for 4 miles, along a dry plain, cross 8 shallow *nullahs*, interspersed with green bushes, then cross a small pool; also the dry bed of a *nullah*; ascend several low ridges, and we soon reach

#### \* DUND-I-GOLLAJ, 15½ miles.

Here is a large reservoir (4,036 feet), well supplied by a canal from the hills at a great distance (20 miles on the right), which was dammed up in 1839, which act caused the British troops dreadful suffering for want of water, and then proceed to *Puttoola Killa* (*Puttoola Killa*), 9½, situated at an elevation of 3,918 feet, and entirely dependent for water on a canal which conveys that necessary of existence from hills 50 miles distant to the N., and which supply was cut off in 1839, when the British troops encamped 1½ mile S. of the fort. Forage obtainable, and for 4 or 5 miles to the left are some excellent wells; thence there is a *more direct* route than that generally followed, which avoids the hilly pass, which, however, is not often used; continuing our journey we pass along a road which ascends gradually for about 7 miles, then over a succession of rough ascents and descents, cross several *nullahs* situated

between two hills, which here close to a narrow pass; then descend gradually to the river, and we soon reach \**Mele* (Melamanda) 10½, around which are scattered several hamlets, standing on a small stream, with many wells, and situated in a rocky and uneven country on the E., with level and well-cultivated land on the W.; thence proceed over an undulating, dry, and stony ground, densely covered with *kalaria* and wild thyme bushes, for 10½ miles; then pass a narrow path between high hills, the road now becomes stony and confined for a short distance; then cross 3 or 4 large *nullahs*, several deep *cucha* wells, and we soon reach the *Doree* river, which rises near the Kojuk Pass, on the W. of the Khojeh Amran range, its *briny* waters flow W. about 70 miles, and fall into the *Turnak* river just above its confluence with the *Urghundab*. It is 18 inches deep, and 4 yards wide; on the bank stands the village of \**Tukhtapool*, 14½, at an elevation of 3,630 feet, and situated in a cultivated district; then proceed along a good road, cross 8 small *nullahs* flowing into a larger one, with high banks, and ruined buildings on the left, and 7½ miles brings us to the walled town of

### § DEH-I-HAJEE.

District, Kandahar. Bazaar, well supplied, and forage abundant. Population, 2,000. Houses, chiefly built of sun-dried brick, are from 20 to 30 feet high, with dome-shaped roofs, of the same material, which the heat of the sun has rendered quite water-proof.

This place is situated in a productive country, and has in its immediate vicinity a good stream of water, aqueduct, and two enclosed hamlets (2 miles distant), one respectively on the left and right; thence proceed to \**Koosh-arab*, 9½, which is a cluster of villages situated in a plain on the right; then pass on for 2½ miles farther to the encamping ground, standing amidst considerable green cultivation, close to an *aqueduct*; thence proceed through extensive cultivation, extending a considerable distance to the left, across a very large plain, to \**Zadkur*, 2½, which contains some beautiful gardens and several enclosures; then through cultivated land to \**Kuraze*, 2½; pass \**Populzie* (Koolcha Bagh), ½, with several enclosures and gardens; \**Navedree*, ¾, a cluster of mud ruins of the town, erected by Nadir Shah when he contemplated building a large city, which was to have exceeded Kandahar both in size and splendour; and 1½ mile brings us to the Shikarpoor gate of the large city of

### § KANDAHAR.

Territory, Afghanistan. District, Kandahar, of which it is the capital. Post Office. Bazaar, well supplied, and cheap; fuel scarce, especially in winter. Market, held beneath the Charsoo; fruit plentiful, such as peaches, figs, apricots, nectarines, grapes, several pounds of which can be bought for 4d. Currency, see Kuchlack. Climate, summer, intensely hot; winter, severely cold. Population, 100,000, consisting of a mixed nature, and chiefly comprising Afghans, Persians, Uzbegs, Beloochees, Dehwars (ees), Jews, Hindoos, &c., all principally en-

gaged in commerce. Revenue, may be estimated at £80,000 per annum.

### HISTORICAL REMINISCENCES:—

A.D.

Founded by Ahmed Shah, on the site of a large town of very great remote antiquity.

1384. Captured by Tamerlane, whose unparalleled sword (the temper and power of the blade of which is considered to be the *finest* workmanship in the world, and which is most exquisitely and curiously watered with names and figures, now almost worn away by age), is now in the possession of Jaffier Abe Mahomed, of Khyrpore, who visited England in 1856, and is valued at £40,000.

1507. Captured by Sultan Baber.

1620. Shah, Abbas of Persia.

1751. Nadir Shah built a city approximate to it, and called it Nadirabad, which fell into decay on the erection of the present one by Ahmed Shah, who made it his capital. Timur removed the seat of Government to Cabool.

Shah Shoojah was expelled.

Dost Mahomed Khan's brothers (Kohen-Dil-Khan, Rehem-Dil-Khan, and Mehir-Dil-Khan), took possession of it, and levied heavy contributions on the adjoining districts.

1837. The British occupied it, and stopped the above exactions, and in

1842 they evacuated it, since which a continual state of anarchy has prevailed throughout the entire country.

CONVEYANCES.—Caravans to Cabul, in 15 days; Herat, 18 days; Jelalabad, 22 days. Couriers to Cabul, in 8 days; Herat, 10 days; Jelalabad, 12 days. Horsemen to Cabul, in 6 days; Herat, 7 days; Jelalabad, 9 days.

*Shape*.—It is constructed in the form of an irregular quadrangle.

*Fortifications*.—Surrounded by a mud wall, 26 feet thick at the bottom, 14½ feet at the top, and 27 feet high, with 54 curtains and semi-cylindrical bastions, with a ditch 20 feet wide, and 10 feet deep, which can, in case of need, be filled from the canals of the *Urghundab* river. Its W., N., E., and S. faces are respectively, 1,967, 1,164, 1,810, and 1,345 yards. There are large towers erected at each corner, the six gates are well protected by double bastions, and near the gateway is the middle of the N. side, which contains

*The Citadel and Palace*, in which the monarchs formerly resided, both nearly a heap of ruins.

*The Streets*.—The two principal have opposite gates, and cross

*The Charsoo*, a large domed structure, 50 yards in diameter, surrounded with shops, and in which the market is held.

*The Houses* are chiefly of two storeys, built of mud with domed roofs, of the same material, which is here generally used, owing to the scarcity of timber.

*The Mansions* of the aristocracy and wealthy merchants are enclosed with high walls, constructed and roofed with timber, they generally contain 8 to

4 courts, ornamented with beautiful gardens, and playing fountains, which lead into large halls, with small apartments opening out of them, the walls of which are decorated with paintings and handsome mirrors, the intervening spaces being coated over with a species of *Talc*, which being finely powdered and dusted over with size varnish, gives it the appearance of frosted silver. The wood ceilings are either beautifully painted or curiously carved.

The *Dwellings of the Poor* consist of one unornamented room, totally destitute of furniture, except a coarse carpet, and a few felt cushions.

#### ATTRICTIONS:—

The *Mosques* are exceedingly mean edifices.

The *Tomb of Ahmed Shah*, the founder of the *Durani* dynasty, is particularly worth inspection. It stands on a stone platform, is constructed of coarse stone, sun-dried bricks, coated with gaudy red, and blue stuccoed flowers, figures, and devices, octagonal in form, and has a cupola, with angular minarets, 40 feet in diameter, and 70 feet high. The interior walls are of similar workmanship. The pavement is covered with a beautiful carpet, and the founder's sarcophagus, with a splendid shawl of exquisite workmanship, and intrinsic value, and near which are the twelve tombs of that Shah's children. The windows are of stone trellis work, which admit the light, the rays of which often fall, most beautifully, on some of the holy texts of the Koran; attached to this edifice is a brotherhood of *Moollas* (priests), who take it in turns to zealously guard the building, and when on duty they keep continually reciting aloud portions of the Koran.

COMMERCE.—The transit trade is very considerable, and causes an immense influx of foreigners of all nations, so that the variety of costumes displayed is extremely interesting.

The *Native Costume* is very diversified, as some wear long chintz or broad-cloth cloaks, huge turbans, and long, bushy, red, *henna*-stained beards; others are dressed in jackets, blue linen trousers, or drab cloth tunics, with flowing sleeves, and various coloured cotton skull caps. The women dress as already described. See *Afghanistan*, page 253.

This large city, the capital of W. Afghanistan, is situated in a fertile, cultivated plain, open on the S. and W., slightly enclosed on the N., but confined on the W. and S.W., well watered by canals flowing from the *Urghundad* (Urgnessam, Arghusun, or Arghund) river, which rises in the Amran range, flows W., and joins the *Turnak*, in lat.  $31^{\circ} 31'$ , long.  $65^{\circ} 30'$ . It is a rapid stream, only retaining its water for two or three days, having its bed dry for the greater part of the year, and was so when the British troops encamped on its banks, in 1837, flows 4 miles to the W., and also the *Turnak* river, which rises on the S. of the highlands of Ghuzni, about 5 miles N. of Oba, at an elevation of 7,500 feet, flowing W. receives a *feeder*, which some authors consider the main stream, and which rises at *Sir-i-Chushna* ("Springs Head"), at the base of a hill 2,000 feet higher than the level of the surrounding country, where its width is 8 yds., depth, 2½ feet; current, rapid and clear, fordable at all parts, and in the lower parts of its course; in con-

sequence of being drained off for irrigation, it becomes quite dry in summer; it then flows W., receives the *Dorre* from the E., and joins the *Urgundab* in lat.  $31^{\circ} 23'$ , long.  $65^{\circ} 8'$ .

Leaving *Kandahar* in the evening, we proceed along a road through enclosed walled gardens, in the suburbs of the town, which soon becomes narrow, cross several canals flowing from the *Arghandab* river, and irrigating the *Kandahar* valley, which, when troops are dispatched along this route, should be bridged over by an advanced detachment (although there are more roads than this by which troops and baggage can pass through the suburbs, *en route to Herat*); thence through a fertile country for 7 miles to \**Kokaran*, standing close to the *Arghandab* river, which flows within 500 yds. of the main road, is 40 yds. wide, 2½ feet deep (when not overflowing), and here crossed by a ford. Encamping ground. *Jowassa* plant, grass, *bhoosa*, "chopped straw," and *lucerne* is abundant.

Thence the road becomes good and firm, then descend an abrupt declivity into the bed of the river, which, to render passable for guns, would require, when troops are passing, the *morning labour* of a considerable number of pioneers. There is also another Ford, ½ mile lower down the river, which is considered the best for artillery, and is preferable, as the point where the irrigation channels are made is thereby avoided. But when the river is flooded, and the depth of water exceeds 3 feet, this stream will, on account of its velocity, offer considerable impediments to travellers; still the river scarcely ever retains its water many days, which renders it almost fordable everywhere. In the month of June it is generally 40 yds. wide, beyond this river, two artificial water courses are crossed, and in order to render such passable for guns, pioneers would be obliged to reconstruct the road, which, at the end of 5 miles, brings us to \**Sunjerje*. Encamping ground. Forage for camels and horses. *Bhoosa* and *lucerne* abundant, about 1 mile from the right or N.W. bank of the above river, in a very fertile country.

Thence along an excellent road, across a hard level plain, close to which flows a canal, pass *Budwan*, and we soon reach \**Hou-i-Muddud-Khan*, 14; forage, scarce, except *jowassa*, which is abundant; sheep and goats obtainable; then pass along a hard level, gravel road for 10 miles, after which it approaches a hilly range, with a loftier ridge, at a distance, in a N.E. and S.W. direction; water scarce, although the beds of several water courses are passed; and 5 miles beyond stands \**Koosht-i-Nakhod*; Encamping ground; forage, *jowassa*; *Khareezes* ("artificial lakes"), of which there are two, well filled with good water; then pass \**Maimund*, 10; situated at the commencement of a well-cultivated valley, surrounded by lofty hills; then proceed along a good level road, on which sand lies rather deeply for a short distance, then over a few slight undulations, and we soon reach \**Khat-i-Chapan*, 9½; forage and grass abundant; about 2 miles to the S. of the encamping ground stand several villages, interspersed with gardens, standing amidst much cultivation; thence along a good hard road, the first part of which is undulating,



and interspersed with a few sandy patches, and at the 11th mile we pass close to a *well*, but scantily supplied with water; thence proceed through a partially-cultivated country, pass the remains of a *garden*, and an *artificial watercourse*, and soon after we reach

### THE LEFT BANK OF THE HELMUND RIVER, 22½ miles,

(The Etymander of the ancients), which rises E. of the Hageruk, joins the *Hindoo Koosh* to *Koh-i-Baba*, which separates the waters which flow into this stream from the S. and E. from those which flow into the Oxus from N. and W., at an elevation of 11,500 feet; it has a very rapid fall at Gurdan, Dewar, the Western extremity of the Oonina Pass, and 15 miles beyond, its altitude is 10,076 feet. It flows for 200 miles through the Huzareh range, then quits it, and enters the *Durani district*, through which it flows for 150 yds. S.W. to *Girishk*, where it is breast high at all the fords in the lowest season, but unnavigable, owing to the rapidity of the current; its banks are here 1,000 yards asunder, and in the spring they spread still further; its depth is 12 feet, and the natives are very fond of practising to shoot arrows across it, although such a feat has not yet been accomplished. Close to *Girishk* it comes up to the horse's belly, 350 yds. wide, with a clear, smooth, rapid current. The banks are extremely fertile, but singular to state, the country on each side is a barren, arid, desert, almost uninhabited; about 20 miles below *Girishk* it is joined by the *Urgundad*, which flows from the E., and 120 miles farther flows W. for 30 miles, then serpentine N.W. at *Pullaluk*, where it is in the month of March 400 yards wide, and very deep, but fordable with some difficulty, a short distance from thence down the stream. It flows through the *Gurmsahl Valley*, having a width of 3 miles; all along its course, lie ruins of buildings, and appurtenances for irrigation, and the country a few miles from its banks, is a desolate desert, inhabited by a few predatory Afghans and *Belooches*; then flowing N.W. for 100 miles, it rushes through a level country, separates into several channels, forms marshes and pools, and then falls, after a course of 650 miles, partly into each of the lakes of Hamoon (lat. 31° 30', long. 62°), and *Duk-i-Teer* (lat. 31° 40', long. 62° 5'), both of whose waters are *brackish*, shallow, and full of weeds. \*Encamping ground on the low meadow land, near the river, or on the dry plain above it. Forage for camels and horses abundant. Then cross the above stream, about 1½ mile from the Ferry, unfordable for troops with their accoutrements on. Within a short distance higher up, there are easier fords, which laden camels cross with safety: it is about 3½ feet deep, 70 yards wide, and current 3 miles per hour. In May it can be crossed by *rum-keg-rafts*, which Sappers could row across, but should the river be flooded, a rope suspension bridge, supported on stout wooden trestles, might be thrown across, as the banks above the ferry are favourable for such, as ropes, treble blocks, and spars

might be provided prior to leaving *Kandahar*, and we soon reach \**Girishk*, 1½. Encamping ground on rather a damp spot. Fort, constructed of brick, and situated on a mound about 2 miles from its right bank; it is but very badly defended, and could easily be captured with a few 9 pounders, and the place escalated; both the gates and gateway are badly constructed.

Forage for camels and horses are abundant. In the vicinity there is good cultivation beyond a high gravelly bank, and above it a desert plain, which continues many miles to the N. Thence proceed along a stony, undulating road for 6 miles, which is crossed by several mountain torrents; it then becomes level and good until we reach the 18th mile, where stands the \**Fort of Saadaat*, which was erected by the unfortunate *Putteh Khan*, as his mother's residence, who was a courageous and good-natured princess, and here kept a small court. It is a strong, well-built place, in the form of an oblong, 180 yards long, 200 wide, with round towers at the sides and angles. It is surrounded by a formidable dry ditch, 300 yards long, and 200 wide, excavated out of hard granite. On the ground between the ditch and walls cattle are placed on the approach of an enemy, which securely protects them. It contains several subterraneous aqueducts. Then pass over an undulating road between two steep slopes, and we soon reach \**Zeruk*, 20½. Encamping ground. Forage for horses and camels abundant. Fuel very scarce, the dried bushes along the route being the only wood obtainable, but in case of emergency the mulberry trees should be felled.

Thence proceed along a hard, level road for 6 miles, and we reach \**Sur*; then pass \**Dooshakh* (Dooshank) 1½; encamping ground; *Khareezes*, "subterraneous aqueduct;" forage, jowassa, and grass.

This village stands at the base of a hill, over which the road passes at the height of 900 feet, and is surrounded by a surmounted, towered, mud wall. Then along a good level road for 3 miles, and we reach a *Khareez*, which contains an excellent supply of water; and at 5½ miles beyond we enter a range of hills, which are smooth, gravelly, and not very abrupt at the sides, covered with *khanjak* trees, over which it gradually closes in until it becomes so narrow that a laden camel can scarcely pass; thence, up a gradual ascent, proceed over a broken, stony road to the summit of this Pass, which stands at an altitude of 900 feet above the village; thence the road winds about declivities, covered with tall reeds and tamarisk bushes, is constructed parallel to the river, and is in some places difficult to pass over, especially for camels.

The traveller can also leave *Dooshakh*, and proceed to \**Kurra Khan*, 6; thence to \**Ujrum*, 4 miles; then to the \**Sheela*, "pool of waters;" \**Guswap*, 4 miles; then to a place about 8½ miles distant; and thence to \**Washere* (5 miles), making the total route from *Dooshakh* to *Washere*, 27 miles, and the road entirely free from any obstructions.

Continuing our route for 21½ miles, we reach

### \* KOOSH-I-SUFID (Koosh-i-Saffed.)

Encamping ground. Good forage for horses. Thence proceed, down a gentle descent, along a hard road, into a valley in which there are several small hamlets, and enclosed gardens, watered by *Khareezes*, which are placed obliquely down the sides of the slopes, as the watercourse at the bottom is dry. The road now becomes stony, and the country undulating, until we reach *Washer* (Washere), 99; encamping ground; forage for asses, and grass abundant; *Khareezes*, "subterraneous aqueducts," well supplied. This place is situated amidst the hills, where the Huzareh range slopes to Seistan. From thence we proceed over a stony, uneven road, pass the *Ausund* stream, which flows parallel to the road for 6 miles: then proceed down a valley situated between two hills; the road now winds down a dry watercourse, which is practicable for ordnance, and down a bad, steep descent to the *Left Bank of the Khash Road*, 124, which rises in the lofty *Toot-i-Gusserman* range, S. of Ghore, in lat. 32° 50', long. 63° 35', flows S.W. for 180 miles, forms the reedy swamp at *Aishkenit*, close to the *Hamoon Lake*, which often overflows, then becomes impassable for some time, flows through a barren, desolate, rugged country, and rises into hills watered by numerous torrents, its waters, which form the boundary between Kandahar and Herat, being drawn off for irrigation; and its bed is dry in the hot season. We then enter

### THE TERRITORY OF HERAT.

Encamping ground. Forage for camels and grass obtainable.

The country on both sides of the river is arid, stony, and desolate. Up the valleys of this stream, stand lofty, hilly ranges, which are situated about 50 miles distant, the summits of whose peaks lie about 30° E. of N., but the bearing of the chain of the hills is E. and S. Then ford the river, which is, at the end of June and beginning of July, 37 yds. wide, 18 inches deep, with a current flowing at the rate of 1½ mile per hour. The banks appear to have been washed by a rushing torrent. After having passed the river, the road serpentine among hills for about 3 miles; we pass near a spring, which is situated about 500 yards to the N.; then cross the dry beds of two large torrents, and proceed along a hard, level plain for 9 miles; after which we enter a range of moderate-sized hills, by a narrow and difficult pass, which is traversed in many places by the dry beds of several mountain streams, which part of the route is difficult and distressing for camels and horses to pass across, on account of a N.W. wind, which seems to prevail here at this period (July) of the year, and blows from 2 p.m. until 8 a.m.; thence we pass the large insulated mountain called *Kohi Doodan*, which is situated to the S. of the road, and below the large, lofty *Spundow* (I. Stundon) Hill; encamping ground; moon after which we reach the \**Ibrahim Joose* river, 164, which rises in the Tymune country near Ghore, flows S. as far as Dilarum, where it is merely a rivulet, from thence S.W., and after a course of 100 miles loses itself in the *Ashkinuh Marsh*, in lat. 32°, long. 62½°. Its banks are high, stony, irregular, and

wide apart; but the encamping ground, although large, is not good; in July it is 37 yds. wide, 18 inches deep, with a current flowing 1½ mile per hour; encamping ground; forage; *Jowassa* (plentiful), grass and reeds from the bed of the river. *Bhoosa* and fuel procurable in moderate quantities.

Thence the road leads among hills for about 1 mile, after which we enter a plain, skirting a precipitous, lofty, hilly range, then pass a mountain gorge, ascend the valley for 5 miles, to \**Guneemurgh*, situated at a short distance from a village, and having a well supplied *khareez*; thence along mountain valleys, across a difficult and broken road, to \**Nulluk*, 134, standing on the *Cheera* stream, which rises in the hills S. of Ghore, flows S.W., and joins the *Furrah Road*, on the banks of which there is an encamping ground; forage, both for camels and horses, abundant. Thence the country becomes mountainous, thinly populated, but cultivated, after which the road gradually ascends among hills, with the lofty ranges of the *Tymune* country towering above them; pass *Cherra*, with its small fort standing to the W., and we soon reach

### TOOT-I-KUSURMAN (Toot-i-Gussur-man),

6½ miles.

Encamping Ground. *Khareez*, well supplied.

Forage, for camels and horses; *jowassa* and grass abundant.

Fuel.—Dry shrubs obtainable.

Thence along a difficult, rugged, and stony road, which leads N., then winds W. along the course of a mountain valley, which is 4 mile wide, and bounded on both sides by high rugged peaks; cross several beds of torrents, to the summit of the pass, which is 1,200 feet higher than *Toot-i-Gussurman*, and extremely difficult at night for laden camels, and totally impracticable for ordnance, but which might easily be made passable by pioneers; officers should not attempt to carry guns up this hill pass, as, if smoothed, they would have to be dragged across the most difficult portions of the road, by a working party. The hills are densely covered with *khujuk* trees, and the streams are fringed with bushes; thence down a descent to the foot of the slope, where water is found in a stream, covered with long grass, rushea, and bushes; from thence the valley becomes 4 miles wide, with level road; and we soon reach

### SUROWUD KHEREEZ, 15 miles.

Encamping ground, extensive and uneven. *Khareez*, well supplied.

Forage.—*Jowassa* and grass abundant.

Thence along a good road, parallel to which extends a very lofty range of hills, and the celebrated *Angooshi Peaks*, which passes through an undulating district to a low, rugged, hilly range, for about two miles; pass *Largehur Khareez*; thence along another low hilly range, and we enter a hard, level plain, which leads us to the banks of the *Furrah Road* (which rises in the Tymune range, flows past *Dowlatabad*, where in July it is 35 yds. wide, 3 feet deep, uneven bed, fine clear stream, with a current

flowing  $1\frac{1}{2}$  mlie per hour), beyond which it flows S.W., for 90 miles, and falls into the *Hamoon Lake*, in lat.  $31^{\circ} 45'$ , lon.  $61^{\circ} 40'$ , and we reach

**\*SHEHERUCK,  $15\frac{1}{2}$  miles.**

Encamping ground. Wheat is here reaped at this season of the year.

*Forage*.—*Jowassa* and grass abundant.

This place stands on a hard, level plain, with a lofty, hilly range on the S. Then the road becomes hard and level, leads across a plain, slightly undulated, having to the S. a lofty mountain range, with a curious *projecting peak*, beyond which in the distance stands the fertile *Valley of Durra-i-Khoon Khar*, and we soon reach

**\*SEHWAN,  $15\frac{1}{2}$  miles.**

Encamping ground on broken land.

*Forage*.—Fruit, grain, wheat (reaped at this season of the year) abundant.

This place stands on the banks of the *Furrah Road*, along which the valley is extremely fertile for upwards of 40 miles. Thence ford that stream, whose shingly bed is irregular, having deep rapids, and pools, a swift current, flowing at the rate of  $1\frac{1}{2}$  mile per hour, with pure and transparently clear water, 35 yds. broad,  $2\frac{1}{2}$  feet deep, but which, when flooded is extremely difficult for an army to cross, although cattle can easily ford it at any season; and soon after which we reach

**THE RIGHT BANK OF THE FURRAH ROAD,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  mile.**

Encamping ground on the lofty bank.

*Forage* and grass plentiful.

*Fuel*, scarce.

Thence along a hard, level, stony plain, through variegated and cultivated land, for about 6 miles; then enter amidst low hills, along which extends the bed of a reedy mountain stream, and 9 miles beyond we reach a *pool of water*; thence up a gradual ascent, surrounded by hills, to

**\*AB-I-KOORMAH (Aubi-Koormeh),  $12\frac{1}{2}$  miles.**

Encamping ground in the meadow. A spring of excellent water, but if a large supply is required it must be dug for. *Forage*, grass.

Then along a rough, stony road, for upwards of 10 miles, and for which distance there are two routes; one to the left, which is the *shortest and best*, leading up the face of a short but steep hill, up which horsemen and laden *yaboo*s can travel, but which is rather difficult for laden camels, and might easily be made passable for ordnance. That to the right is about  $1\frac{1}{2}$  mile longer, but presents no obstacles, and we soon reach

**\*CHAH-I-JEHAN,  $17\frac{1}{2}$  miles.**

Encamping ground. *Forage* for camels and Horses.

Standing in an uncultivated and desert spot, thence the road becomes level, good, and serpentine between gentle hills, which are close to each other, and which might be converted into a *strong post*, should it be necessary to defend this pass from an Afghan, Persian, or Russian invading army from Herat, and we soon reach

**\*HYZABAD,  $20\frac{1}{2}$  miles.**

Encamping ground on a plain, which at this season is rather marshy. *Kharezes*, well supplied. *Forage* for camels and horses. *Fuel*, very scarce.

This mud-walled place is surrounded by villages with cultivated gardens; this state of cultivation extends about 8 miles along the plain to the town of

**SUBZAWUR,**

Situated on the left bank of the *Adruscund River*,  $22\frac{1}{2}$  (Road-i-Adruscund, Subzawur), which rises 80 miles N.W. of Ghore, flows S.; below the town it takes the name of *Jaya*, then that of *Harot*, and, after a course of 160 miles, falls into the *Hamoon* (Turrah) lake, in lat.  $31^{\circ} 49'$ , lon.  $61^{\circ} 38'$ , in a beautiful, fertile valley, interspersed with mud-walled villages. It contains a mud fort, 250 yds. square, faced with seven rounded bastions, having a gate on the S., and a ditch, both of which are in a most wretched, dilapidated state, with a citadel in the centre, in which the governor (the son of the Shah, Kamran of Herat) resides, but who possesses very little authority over the inhabitants of the surrounding country, which is in a most dreadful state of anarchy and ruin, although it is proverbially the *richest* district of Herat. We must now proceed to the verge of the cultivation of this plain, thence N., and after surmounting a difficult hill pass, at the top of which is a spring of water at the eighth mile, we rest at the end of the eleventh mile, close to the *Khojii Omesh* stream, the water of which is rather *brackish*, but not utterly distasteful. *Forage* obtainable.

We now quit the irrigated land, a considerable portion of which is marshy at this season of the year, then proceed over a hard, stony, steep plain for 6 miles, pass between hills, after which the road serpentines up an ascent for  $5\frac{1}{2}$  miles, and we reach a bushy, reedy, table land, about  $2\frac{1}{2}$  miles long, surrounded by low hills, which seem to be subject to inundation, to the E. of which stand peaks about 10,000 feet high; thence up another ascent, and we soon reach an elevation of 1,500 feet above *Subzawur*; then descend down a winding, rocky, steep descent, which would require three to four days' labour of a working company of pioneers to render it practicable for heavy pieces of ordnance; then we enter the *Adruscund* valley, and soon reach the left bank of the

**\*ADRUSCUND RIVER,  $22\frac{1}{2}$  miles.**

Encamping ground uneven. *Forage* abundant. *Fuel*, procurable from the bed of the river, which is fringed with bushes of willows. The country around is uncultivated, deserted, and uninhabited.

Thence we proceed along an ascending, stony road, practicable for artillery, and parallel to which, for 6 miles, flows the *Rood-i-Guz*, a rapid feeder of the *Adruscund*, 20 yards wide, until we reach an elevation of 6,500 feet (1,500 feet higher than where the above river is crossed), and we proceed to

**\*SERAI-I-SHAH-BED (Beg),  $22\frac{1}{2}$  miles.**

Encamping ground commanded by a hill, situated to the E. *Forage* abundant.

Thence proceed along an ascending road for about 3 miles, to an elevation 701 feet above the last named place; then pass down a gradual, regular, and continued descent, along a good road to a declivity of about 2,000 feet, and at the 11th mile, pass the *Caravanserai* of

### SERAI-I-MEER DAOOD.

*Khareez*, well supplied.

**ATTRACTIONS:**—The view of the valley of Herat, the Koh-i-Dooshakh range, which obstructs the view of the city. The lofty range of the Huzareh country, 14,000 feet high, is seen towering in majestic grandeur above a mountain range on the other side of the valley, and soon after which we reach \**Horzi-Meer Doodod*; *Khareez*, well supplied; and soon afterwards \**The Rozeh Bagh*, 21, a royal garden, containing a fine plantation of beautiful large Scotch firs.

**Forage**—jowassa, grass and bhoosa, abundant.

Thence cross by ford the *Heri Road* (Hurry) river, which rises in the W. of Koh-i-Baba, in lat. 34° 50', long. 6° 20', where it is a pool of bubbling springs, situated at an elevation of 9,000 feet; it flows W. for 350 miles; then 3 miles beyond Herat, where it was formerly crossed by the brick bridge of *Pal-i-Malan*, three arches of which have been swept away, so that when it floods, it is impassable, but at other times its channels (for here it separates into several) are 40 yards broad, and 1½ foot deep. Its water is remarkably clear, pure, and good; from Herat it flows N.W. for 250 miles; joins the *Moorghab*, and then, together with that stream, loses itself in the *Khorasan* desert. Here its bed is shingly, and traversed by several of its channels, the largest of which is 40 yards wide, and 18 inches deep, with a rapid current flowing at the rate of 1½ mile per hour; a great portion of it is carried away for irrigation. Its bulk of water is much less than that of the *Helmund*. The old, dilapidated, ruined, dangerous three-arched bridge still partly spans the river, which has left its ancient bed, a branch flowing round each end of that structure, and on the \**right bank of Heri Road*, 4½, there is encamping ground.

**Forage**—grass from a large meadow on the bank of the river, *Jowassa*.

Provisions must be provided from Herat, 3 miles; thence we proceed along a worn-out, badly-paved road, intersected by water-courses over which are erected some narrow, awkward, dangerous bridges; pass a number of bridges, whose roofless, and deserted houses are inclosed in gardens, the walls of which are broken down, and the trees partially destroyed, and at the end of the 3rd mile, we enter

### § HERAT, (Bunder "Port.")

Territory, Afghanistan. District, Herat. Civil Authority, Commissioner at Scinde and Governor of Herat, Kamran, son of Mahmood Shah, of Cabool, and nephew of Shah Shoojah. Military Authority, Officer commanding the frontier at *Khangurh*,

and Native Governor. Encamping ground on the right bank of the *Heri Road*, 3 miles from the city. Bazaar, well supplied.

**DAWS.**—See Table of Distances, North Western Provinces.

**CONVEYANCES.**—Caravans to Cabool in 31 days; Jelalabad, 25 days; Kandahar, 18 days. Couriers to Cabool, in 13 days; Jelalabad, 10 days; Kandahar, 7 days. Horsemen to Cabool in 18 days; Jelalabad, 14 days; Kandahar, 10 days.

Elevation, 2,500 feet.

**FORTIFICATIONS.**—Their shape is that of an oblong, about 1,600 yds. long and 1,400 broad. It is inclosed by an artificial mound about 60 feet high, and was, until the Persians destroyed this place, in 1857, surmounted by an unburnt brick wall of 30 feet, faced with 30 round bastions of the same material, the angular ones being larger and higher than the rest, which mound sloped down to the ditch, at an angle of 45 degrees, its breadth at the base being 100 feet, having on that slope, a trench 7 feet deep round it, parallel to the rampart, which was situated about 30 feet from it, and outside it, a similar one, also a deep wet ditch, 30 feet wide, at the bottom of it, which surrounded the city, with its five gates, well defended by small work.

**Population**, 50,000, chiefly composed of Persians (*Shias*), *Dehwar*s (*Parsis*), *Mahometans* (*Sunnis*), *Tanjiks*, *Afghans*, *Belooches*, *Moguls*, *Hindoos* (the principal bankers and merchants), and *Jews*.

**Revenue**, £89,000.

**Houses**, 4,000, chiefly two-storied, with very small doors.

**Shops**, 1,200, well supplied with Russian, Indian, and British commodities.

**IMPORTS.**—Chintzes, brocades, dressed leather, hides, indigo, *loongees* (jungs), shawls, sugar, spices, muslins (from *Hindustan* and *E. Afghanistan*) bullion, broad-cloth, carpets, coarse woollens, tea, fine sugar, porcelain, glass, silk, fine cotton fabrics, felts, metals, hardware (from *Central Asia*, *Persia*, *Russia* and *Turkey*).

**EXPORTS.**—Lamb and sheep skins, skin cloaks, caps in great quantities; carpets, which for softness, brilliancy, and durability of colours are equal to those of *Turkey*, and which generally command £100 each. Saffron and *assafoetida*.

**COMMERCE.**—So extensive is the trade carried on at this place in time of peace, that it is surnamed *bunder*, or port.

**MANUFACTURES.**—Silk and carpet.

**THE STREETS** are filthy in the extreme, having mounds of dung, pools of stagnant, waste water, all kinds of offal, dead carcases, and dirt scattered about them in every direction, so that the olfactory nerves are assailed with the most abominable stenches imaginable, and which uncleanness produces all kinds of

**DISEASES;** and, being unquestionably the most filthy place in the universe, it is quite a miracle that the *plague* has never visited the inhabitants, but which most probably arises from

**THE CLIMATE** being proverbially healthy, on account of its elevation. The *winter* is cool, snow lies on the ground for several days, and in the *summer*, the heat for about two months is *intense*, notwithstanding that its latitude is below that of any European city.

#### ATTRACTIONS:—

The *Shah's Palace*, a very mean edifice.

The *Musjid-i-Jamna*, the principal mosque, erected in the 13th century, in lieu of the one which was destroyed by Zengis Khan, was originally 275 feet wide, contained 408 cupolas, 130 windows, 444 pillars, six entrances, and was superbly embellished with costly, elaborate, and highly-finished gildings, carvings, mosaic pavements, and precious stones.

The *Ruins of the Moosullah* (a place of worship), erected to the memory of Imaum Reza, stands at the N. end, and are extremely magnificent, beautiful, and costly. They comprise a very lofty front, with a court 100 yds. square, having its cloistered sides ornamented with highly finished mosaic embellishments of flowers, &c., which opens into a grand circular hall communicating with the other apartments. It contains the ruins of twenty chaste and costly minarets, the highest of which is ascended by 140 steps, from the summit of which a most beautiful view is obtained of the city, and the rich gardens and luxuriant vineyards around it and the vicinity, the *tout ensemble* of which is comparable with the finest Italian landscape.

This city, the capital of the HERAT DISTRICT, which extends on the E. from Khanish Rood, half way to Kandahar; on the S. includes Seistan, and is bounded on the W. by Persia, who, in 1837, seized upon the Ghorian Province, stands upon elevated ground near the W. frontier, in a beautiful fertile valley, 30 miles long and 15 broad, surrounded by small fortified hamlets, interspersed with gardens, cornfields, vineyards, intersected by rippling streams, about 3 miles from the *Heri Rood*. The beautiful fanes, public buildings, and gardens about the vicinity bear ample testimony to the statement of the native chroniclers, that this place was, in the 15th and 16th centuries, a very fine city, and then contained no less than 100,000 inhabitants, but, alas! all that splendour, glory, and magnificence has long since vanished. Oppression, misgovernment, long-continued devastating wars, and sieges by the Persians, have completely changed the aspect of things, and anarchy, distrust, and ruin now prevail. It is of great importance on account of its position, both in a military and commercial point of view, as it commands the most frequented route from Persia to Afghanistan, and from the latter country to Western India, *via* Sind.

#### HISTORICAL REMINISCENCES:—

1857. The British Indian Government despatched a mission to this place, which reached it in October.

1857. The Persians evacuated the city, after having looted it, unroofed the Charbagh, demolished and defaced the public buildings, and destroyed the crops in the vicinity.

Major Taylor, the British Political Agent, found the governor, Sultan Ahmed Khan, destitute of arms, with 10,000 stand of which he furnished him, and also 20 Persian guns.

The Persians maltreated the Jews.

The Political Agent, when *en route*, found an English boy, a survivor of the Cabool massacre, during the Afghan war, who had forgotten his vernacular tongue, with the exception of the two words, *God* and *London*, whom he sent down to Bombay.

1859. The rumour prevails that Russia is marching 63,000 men towards this place.

## ROUTE 117.

Proceed N.W. by N.

SUKKUR TO SHOORUN, *VIA* KASSIM-KEE-JOKE.

DISTANCE 126½ MILES.

ROUTES.	Distances of Stages.	
	Miles.	Fur.
Sukkur to Kassim-kee-joke, <i>via</i> Route 116	102	5
Nusseerabad .....	11	4
Shoorun.....	12	4
	126	5

Leaving *Sukkur* (Route 109), we proceed, *via* Route 116, to *Kassim-kee-joke*, 102½ (Route 116); and thence proceed along a good road, across a level country, for 11½ miles, to the town of

### § NUSSEERABAD.

Territory, Upper Sind. Civil Authority, Commissioner in Sind. Military Authority, Officer commanding the frontier, at Khangurh. Bazaar, well supplied.

This large place, which was formerly of considerable importance, is almost deserted; then continuing our journey for 12½ miles we soon enter

THE TERRITORY OF CUTCH GUNDAYA.—(Route 116), and at the end of 12½ miles we reach the large village of

### § SHOORUN.

Territory, Cutch Gundaya. Military Authority, The Khan of Kelat. Bazaar, well supplied, and forage plentiful.

*Forts*.—Here are two small fortresses within ½ mile of each other.

This large place is prettily situated, and surrounded by verdant hills.

## ROUTE 118.

Proceed N. by E.

**SUKKUR TO DEYRA IN THE BOOGTEE HILLS, VIA SHIKARPOOR AND SHAPOOR.**

DISTANCE 161½ MILES.

ROUTES.	Distances of Stages.	
	Miles.	Fur.
Sukkur to Janedera, <i>via</i> Route 116 ..	47	7
Khangurh .....	4	4
M notee .....	20	4
Shapoor .....	14	0
Ooch .....	11	4
Sooree Kooshta .....	20	7
Furraanee .....	10	0
Zeen-ka-koomb .....	7	0
Koombee .....	10	0
Deyra .....	15	0
	161	2

Leave *Sukkur* (Route 109); proceed, *via* Route 116, to *Janedera*, 47½; thence along a good,\* open, hard, level, and bare road for 4½ miles to

### § KHANGURH (Khangheer).

Territory, Upper Sinda. Civil Authority, Collector at Sukkur and Shikarpoor. Military Authority, Resident Officer in command of the frontier. Military Station, Head-quarters of the Sinda Horse. Bazaar, well supplied, and plenty of forage. Fort, a small compact structure in excellent repair. Frontier town. Travellers' *bungalow*, a one-storied building, with verandah, having two sets of apartments each, one large room, with one or two cane bedsteads, a smaller room, bath-room with *chattis* full of water, and a butler, bearer, and sweeper in attendance.

Thence through a level desert district for 20½ miles, to \**Minotee*, with its small fort, brackish water in the well within it, a scanty supply of firewood, but abundance of camel and horse forage; thence W. by N. along an open level road for about 10 miles, after which it becomes heavy and sandy, and 4 miles brings us to the open town of

### § SHAPOOR (Shahpoor).

Territory, Cutch Gundava. Civil Authority, Commissioner in Sinda. Military Authority, Officer commanding the Frontier at Khangurh. Bazaar, well supplied, and forage abundant. Encamping ground sandy, and heavy near the water pits in the river.

This place is situated on the N. side of the sand hills which bound the desert. Thence proceed over a very heavy, sandy road for 3 miles, then it becomes good for about 5½ miles, and afterwards heavy and sandy for 12½, to the small deserted *Juk-brance* village of

### \*OOCH.

Forage and firewood plentiful, and water brackish. This place is situated in a beautiful grove of trees, near a hot spring in the bed of a river, at which

resides a Fakir, who receives all travellers with kindness and attention. Thence proceed along a heavy, difficult road, intersected by the dry beds of several sandy nullahs; then cross several precipitous ravines, to a spot much frequented by *Boogtee* herdsmen with their cattle, and named § *Sooree Kooshta*, 20½; the bed of the hill stream must be dug from 13 to 15 feet for water, and soon after we enter

## THE TERRITORY OF THE BOOGTEE TRIBE;

then proceed along an excellent road for 10 miles to § *Zurraanee*; thence through the *Lallee Pass*, 1, and 3 miles beyond brings us to the main range of the mountains forming the S. boundary of the *Boogtee Hills*; then ascend gradually for 2 miles, to the Pass of *Zeen-ka-koomb*, which is so narrow and steep that artillery must be dismantled, and drawn up by manual labour, and we soon reach § *Zeen-ka-Koomb*, 6. Bazaar, well supplied, and water from a cleft in the rock, 450 yds. E.; then along a good road, which crosses a table land, 2 miles broad, then down a gentle declivity to § *Kombee*, 10; thence pass on for 6 miles, and we enter

THE PLAIN OF DEYRA; and 9 miles beyond stands the town of

### § DEYRA (DEYRAH).

Territory, the Boogtee Tribe. Civil Authority, the Commissioner in Sinda. Military Authority, Officer commanding the Frontier at Khangurh. Bazaar, well supplied. The water is procured from a spring in the Gorge of the hills, about 2 miles N.E. of the town, but the course of which can be turned by those who hold the pass from whence the spring issues. Elevation, 1,250 feet above the sea. Fort, with square walls, 15 feet high, 1½ thick at the base, and only 1 at the apex; is 150 yds. long. The gate in the S.W. was defended by a square tower and traverse, which although destroyed by the late Gen. Sir Chas. Napier, in 1845, has been rebuilt. It is bounded on the N. by a precipice, 1,500 feet high.

This place, the capital of the Boogtee tribe, stands in a fertile plain, about 80 miles long and 4 wide.

## ROUTE 119.

Proceed N. by E.

**SUKKUR TO DEYRA direct.**

DISTANCE 135 MILES.

ROUTES.	Distances of Stages.	
	Miles.	Fur.
Sukkur to Shikarpoor, <i>via</i> Route 116 ..	24	0
Zeerkhail .....	11	0
Meerpoor .....	18	0
Hoosein-kee-Gurhee .....	11	0
Hoodoo .....	17	0
Sooree Kooshta .....	12	0
Deyra, <i>via</i> Route 118 .....	43	0
	135	0

Leaving *Sukkur* along Route 109, we proceed, *via* Route 116; thence along an undefined road, much broken up by nullahs, through a well-cultivated country; pass § *Zeerkhail*, 11; *Deea-ka-Gote*, 3½, standing on the S. bank of the *Biggarie Canal*, which issuing from the Indus in lat. 28° 3', long. 69° 6', has a course of 30 miles, and is impassable during inundation; *Ahmedshah*, 1; plenty of water when the country is flooded, and 2½ miles beyond brings us to

### § MEERPOOR (Mirpur):

Territory, Upper Sindh. District, Mirpur. Civil Authority, Collector at Shikarpoor. Bazaar, well supplied.

This large town is well defended by a small tower at each angle. Thence proceed through a desert country, along a good road, pass *Ghoolamee*, 8½; here herdsmen are frequently met with; \**Hoosein-kee-Gurhee*, 2½; and 2 miles beyond stands the *new* village of that name; thence the road leads through *peeloo* jungle, and between hills, along a good grazing country, to \**Hoodoo*, 17, situated in

THE TERRITORY OF CATCH GUNDAVA, and the nearest Military Authority is the Officer commanding the frontier of Khangurh. Water must be dug for (2 feet) in the bed of a mountain stream.

This place is much frequented by the Boogtee herdsmen, who bring their cattle thither, as the pasturage in the vicinity is excellent.

Thence proceed over a shingly, undulating plain, to *Sooree Kooshla*, 12; and then, *via* Route 118, to § *Deyra*, 42; (Route 118).

## ROUTE 120.

Proceed N. by E.

SUKKUR TO DEYRA, *VIA* SHIKARPOOR, SHAPOOR, AND POOLAJEE.

DISTANCE 164½ MILES.

ROUTES.	Distances of Stages.	
	Miles.	Fur.
Sukkur to Shapoor, <i>via</i> Route 118 .....	86	7
Chutta or Chutz .....	11	4
Poolajee .....	9	2
Teywagh .....	10	0
Murrow Koostuk .....	14	0
Sungsa .....	15	0
Deyra .....	18	0
	164	5

Leave *Sukkur* (Route 109), proceed *via* Route 118, to § *Shapoor*, 86½ (Route 118); thence along a heavy,

sandy road, across grassy plains, cross the *Teywagh* river, 6; in which water is always procurable by digging, and we soon enter

## THE COUNTRY OF THE KYHERE TRIBE OF BELOOCHEES,

Who were driven from this territory by the *Doomtees* and *Jakkraees*, but who returned to it when those people were expelled therefrom in 1844, by the British; then pass along a good, hard road, through a well cultivated district, to the large, dilapidated, walled village of § *Chutta* or *Chutz*, 5½, containing some old ruined towers and wells, 50 feet deep; thence the road becomes narrow, leads through cultivated land, to \**Thar-ka-Gote*, 4; thence pass through thick thorny *peeloo*, and tamarisk jungle, and 5½ miles brings us to the large, dilapidated town of

### § POOLAJEE.

Territory, Catch Gundava. Civil Authority, Collector at Shikarpoor. Military Authority, Officer commanding the frontier at Khangurh. Bazaar, well supplied. Wells, 90 feet deep. Climate, intensely hot in summer. Thermometer, in August, averages 103° in the shade.

### HISTORICAL REMINISCENCES:—

A.D.

1840. The British force, when *en route* for Kahun, encamped here.

A reinforcement proceeded to Kahun, in August, but returned to this place after having lost 272 men.

This large dilapidated town is situated about 5 miles from the S. base of the mountain range, which encloses the Kahun valley, and unites the Hurrund and Dajel highlands with the Hala range. Thence pass along a level, heavy, sandy road, to \**Teywagh*, 10; and 6 miles beyond we cross a difficult *Ghat*; also, at 3 miles farther, a steeper one, and another one mile distant; and 5 miles after which we reach \**Murrow Koostuk*. Here forage and grass are obtainable; thence along a good, but broken road to \**Sungsa*, 15; to the N. of which flows a good stream; forage and grass obtainable; thence continuing our route for 16 miles, we soon reach § *Deyra* (Route 118).

## ROUTE 121.

Proceed N.E. by E.

The bridges over the canals along this Route are merely wooden ones, and totally unfit for the passage of a body of pedestrians.

# **SUKKUR TO FEROZPOOR, VIA SUBZUL-KOTE AND BUHAWULPOOR.**

DISTANCE 457½ MILES.

ROUTES.	Distances of Stages.	
	Miles.	Fur.
Sukkur to Roree (Rori) .....	1	6
Turree Chanee .....	7	4
Choonga .....	9	0
Hajee Mullodee .....	9	3
Gotkee .....	10	3
Sirhind .....	8	0
Bagoodra .....	8	2
Oobara .....	13	1
Subzulkote .....	11	5
Ahmedpoor .....	13	5
Nowshara (Kulin) .....	17	4
Summaboo .....	14	4
Khanpoor .....	17	3
Mahuroodee Kundee .....	16	2
Chowdaree .....	11	5
Chance-Khan-ka-Gote .....	11	2
Ahme lpoor .....	15	4
Hoossein Bhace .....	8	7
Khyrpoor .....	9	1
Buhawulpoor .....	13	2
Bakree-ka-Dera .....	13	4
Noor Mahomed .....	12	0
Khyrpoor .....	12	3
Kaim Kazee .....	13	3
Hasilpoor .....	10	3
Bhadeera .....	11	1
Mata Shadoo .....	14	0
Kassin-ke .....	13	7
Mukddoom-kee-Bustee .....	13	4
Chukko-ke .....	13	4
Ramnooke .....	13	0
Tawakul .....	10	2
Lukkee .....	11	6
Baluk Badiuke (Luskurree Bhyar) .....	17	0
Bage-ke .....	10	6
Mohun ke .....	12	4
Mundote Chota .....	12	3
Ferozepoor .....	14	0
	457	1

Leaving *Sukkur Cantonment* (Route 109), we proceed, *via* Route 109, to §*Roree* (Rori); from whence to *Khanpoor* the *Indus* flows from 15 to 25 miles W.; thence proceed along a good hard road, near which there is some swampy ground, then through a cultivated country, studded with thin jungle, pass §*Allibahan*, 2½; §*Janee*, 1½; §*Kowraikee-Bustee*, 1½; §*Turree Chanee*, 1½; encamping ground N.W., and ¼ mile S., close to the *Indus* river, on which this place stands; forage plentiful. The road now becomes narrow and intersected by one deep, and five small canals; pass through a well-cultivated, thin, jungly country to \**Kassimpoor*, 1½; \**Abdool Shah*, 4½; \**Syud Khan*, 1½;

\***CHOONGA**, 2 miles.

Encamping ground, N.E. Wells. Dund, situated ¾ mile distant.

**HISTORICAL REMINISCENCES:—**

A.D.

1642 Ceded by the British to Mahomed Bawl Khan.

Thence the road serpentines considerably, is intersected by four canals, and passes through thin jungle and a slightly-cultivated district; proceed on to \**Kulloonda*, 4½; \**Bood*, 1½; \**Korace*, ½; \**Wahan*, 1½; \**Hajee Mullodee*, 1½; encamping ground; wells; forage and fuel abundant. Thence proceed along a good but winding broad road, for 10½ miles, to

## **§ GOTKEE.**

Territory, Upper Sinde. Civil Authority, Collector at Sukkur. Encamping ground in rice fields. Bazaar, a very handsome, but *fantastically* decorated, verandah edifice, well supplied. Forage and fuel abundant. Sheep plentiful.

### **ATTRACTIONS:—**

A large glazed, tiled, cupola mosque. Houses, a few wretched-looking mud-built domiciles.

This place, situated about 6 miles from the left bank of the *Indus*, has the vicinity infested with predatory and sanguinary plunderers, although there is much pasture for cattle, and a good deal of sugar cultivation. Thence along a good road, through much jungle, pass \**Khain-kee-Bustee*, 2½; \**Sirhind*; Civil Authority, Political Agent at Khyrpoor, 5½; thence proceed along a thick, jungly, but cultivated country; pass along the banks of a deep canal, and we soon reach

\***BAGOODRA**, 8½ miles.

Encamping ground, S. Wells. River flowing 1 mile W.

This place is situated in a very swampy part, subject to inundation, close to a large nullah, and about 10 miles from the left bank of the *Indus*. Thence along a good road through a well-cultivated, and thin jungly country, pass *Mahomedpoor*, 5½; *Showra*, 5½; *Rajunpoor*, 1½; and we soon reach the walled village of §*Oobowrah* (*Oobara*), ½; encamping ground close by, and 1½ mile previous to entering it, a Dund, which is flooded in the monsoons. Thence proceed along a good road, intersected by two deep canals, and along which the *Debarra* river flows parallel for some distance to the left, and we soon enter

## **THE BUHAWULPOOR (BHALPOOR) TERRITORY.**

Which is bounded on the N.W. by Sinde, and the Punjab E.S.E. and S. by Bhutteana, Bickaneer, and Jessulmere, and S.W. by Sinde. Its form is an elongated oval, 310 miles long from N.E. to S.W., 110 broad at the widest part, its area 22,000 square miles; population 600,000, chiefly consisting of Jets (Hindu descent), Hindu settlers in the district, who, unlike the E. Hindus, are strong, robust, dark-complexioned, and hard-featured, with long hair and beards, Beloochees and Afghans. The Vernacular is a kind of *patois* of Hindustani, Pushtoo, and Beloochee, all spoken with an unpleasant drawing intonation. The aristocracy use both the Persian language and costume. Their religion is *Mahometanism*, (to which creed the Khan belongs); and the Hindu persuasion is tolerated. The ruling race are called *Daudputrees* ("sons of David"), so named



from a native called David of Shikarpoor (Scindian), who was a weaver by trade, and took refuge in this district, the capital of which was founded by Bhawli Khan, one of his descendants; hence its name. It has a revenue of £150,000 per annum. Military force of 13,400 men. The general appearance of the country is level, interspersed with a few sand-hills, about 60 feet high, the fertile portion of which extends along the *Ghara* and *Indus* rivers. The sandy parts of the desert are so deep that animals sink in it, as if they were traversing snow, the wind whirls the sand up into hills, and the hard, level parts of that wilderness are covered with stunted shrubs of mimosas, acacias, rue, and other aromatic plants, interspersed with patches of grass, and subject to the fantastic and deceptive vagaries of the mirage (*Sirraub*), which makes the most diminutive shrubs, when viewed at a distance, appear like forests, and sometimes as they are approached, they appear to resemble ships in full sail—often look like breakers on rocks—and even bear the semblance of a pier with high masted ships lying close to it; but on going near are only a cluster of bushes, with not even a bank near them. The wild asses in Sinde, which are very little larger than the ordinary breed of those animals, are sometimes so magnified by the mirage as to appear like elephants; so when the sun shines the whole of the Runn of Cutch appears like a vast expanse of water.

Here the change from the dreary desert to a cultivated country is almost momentarily, as we leave that barren and deceitful wilderness, and enter on green fields, having beautiful crops, and verdant groves, which fertile tract is well watered by the *Ghara* river (the name given to the Beas and Sutlej streams, from their confluence at *Endreesa*, for about 300 miles, when they join the *Chenab*, in lat. 29° 20', long. 71° 5', and from thence bear the name of the *Punind*). At the ferry of Hurekee it is a fine unfordable stream of 275 yds. wide, 12 feet deep, with a current of 2½ miles per hour, flows S.W., but rather serpentine, and at the lower end of its course, where it becomes the boundary, it is muddy, with low banks, and overflows the country for a considerable distance. It joins the *Chenab* in a low, marshy spot, where each river is about 500 yds. wide, and the united stream 800 yds. Its waters are of a pale colour, and those of the *Chenab* red, and for several miles distance, after their junction, the sides respectively assume those hues) and form canals; but in dry seasons it is irrigated by means of the Persian wheel. The inundation of that stream renders the water in the wells impure and nauseous. The diseases are intermittents, disordered bowels, incurable dropsy, catarrh, and influenza. The productions are rice, wheat, apples, hides, ghee, drugs, dye stuffs, wool, coarse cotton cloths. The imports chiefly consist of the manufactured goods of Great Britain and Hindustan.

The principal Routes are from E. to W., across the desert, from Beekannair to Bahawalpore, and over the Indus, being the line of communication from Hindustan to Khorasan.

N.W. from Jessulmair to Khanpore, across the Indus at Mittinkote, into Afghanistan.

N.E. from Sinde to Bahawalpore, *via* Khanpore, parallel to the river frontier.

It abounds with tigers, wild hogs, deer, aquatic fowls, winged game, camels, cows, buffaloes, fat-tailed sheep, goats, poultry, milch cattle, wild geese (4d. each), &c., and all kinds of provisions are plentiful and cheap. The principal towns are Ahmedpore, Bahawalpore, Kanpore, Ooch, &c.

#### HISTORICAL REMINISCENCES:—

During the Durani monarchy, the descendants of the present ruler were merely its Nawaubs.

The Nawaub took upon himself the title of Khan, and became an independent sovereign, when Shah Shoojah was expelled from his kingdom.

Mahomed Bhawli Khan, who reigned during the power of Runjeet Singh, placed himself under the protection of the British,

In consequence of which the Indian Government made the Sutlej the boundary of Runjeet Singh's territory.

A.D.

1838. A treaty was concluded after the restoration of Shah Shoojah to the throne of Cabool, which rendered the Bhawli Khan totally independent. During the Afghanistan campaign that prince acted faithfully towards the British Government.

1843. For which he had ceded to him, the fertile district of Bhoong Bara, and Subzulcote.

1848. At the beginning of the Mooltan Rebellion, the Khan placed his troops at the disposal of the British, and an annuity of £10,000 per annum was granted him as a recompense.

1852. He died, and was succeeded by his younger son, Sadik Khan, his brother, Hajee Khan, having been disinherited and imprisoned.

He escaped soon afterwards, headed an army, captured Sadik Khan, and took possession of the kingdom; but at the interference of the Indian Government, he granted his brother, who withdrew into the British territory, a suitable annuity.

Then continuing our route we pass *Maree*, 2½; *Lal Khan*, 1½; *Kooshal*, 4; and thence proceed through dense high jungle, to the small fortified frontier town of

#### § SUBZULKOTE.

Territory, Buhawalpore. Civil Authority, Assistant to the Governor General at Ferozepore; Assistant Commissioner at Mooltan. Military Authority, Officer in Command. Military Station. Encamping ground, S.E. and N. Bazaar, well supplied, and provisions very cheap. Post Office. Fort small, and situated outside the walls. Wells, several large ones.

Fortifications.—A wall mounted with three old cannons.

Commerce is not very considerable, although a small lucrative trade is carried on.

#### HISTORICAL REMINISCENCES:—

1843. Ceded by the British to the Bhawli Khan, as a reward for his fidelity.

This place was formerly the frontier town of Sindh. Thence, proceed along a heavy, sandy road, pass \**Adumpoor*, 1½; \**Aloo Throle*, ½; \**Surjee*, 3½; \**Soonjarpoor*, ½; \**Ghoolamka*, 1½; \**Ranee Punjan-jo Gote*, ½; and 5½ miles farther brings us to the walled town of

### § AHMEDPOOR (Chota).

Encamping ground, N.E. and S. Bazaar, well supplied. Forage abundant.

The Fortification is surrounded with mud walls.

The Fort is a small burnt brick square structure, unskillfully erected, and badly adapted for any defence.

### HISTORICAL REMINISCENCES:—

A.D.

1843. Prior to this date it was considered as the frontier town, and was defended by six cannons and 400 men.

Now the road becomes narrow, sandy, intersected by numerous canals, crossed by weak, temporary bridges, and leads across a country densely studded with thin jungle, sterile, deserted, and having sand-hills close at hand; pass \**Ramchund*, 2½; \**Katekee-Bustee*, 2½; \**Punjabalee*, 9½; \**Nonawala*, 2½; and ½ mile brings us to the town of

### § NOWSHARA (Kulan).

Encamping ground to the left, near a large granary, but intersected by ditches. Bazaar, well supplied with excellent provisions. Forage and grain abundant.

This town stands on an eminence at the W. edge of a ravine, in a fertile district, densely studded with hamlets, and is surrounded by a wall. Thence pass \**Soollanpoor*, 4½; \**Tanda Ali Moorad*, 3½; \**Nowshara*, 3½.

### § SUMURABOO, 3½ miles.

Encamping ground, S. Bazaar, well supplied, and provisions cheap. Houses, several erected with large burnt bricks. Branch road to *Chachur* and *Mittunkote*, distant 24 miles.

Thence along a sandy road, intersected by several deep canals, all bridged over, pass through a jungle, but partially cultivated country; pass *Onurjee Bustee*, 5½; *Sae-kee-Bustee*, 1; *Alumshajee Khoo*, ½; *Mahomedpoor*, 3½; and 7½ miles brings us to the large improving town of

### § KHANPOOR.

Encamping ground, rather damp and confined. Bazaar, well supplied, and provisions cheap. Branch roads to *Islamgurih*, 55 miles S., across the sandy desert. Fort, a decayed, ruinous, mud structure, 200 yds. long, and 120 broad.

DAWK TRAVELLING.—Private Daks are hireable at 5 annas (7d.) per bearer for every 10 miles; those people can and do live on 1½ to 2 Rs. (3s. to 4s.) per month.

This large commercial place stands on the banks of the *Ikhtiarwah Canal*, flowing from the *Punjunud*, which large Punjab stream derives its name from the Persian words signifying "fire and river," but is called by the natives the *Chensub*, and flows

into the Indus, with the waters of the *Ghard Trunab*, *Sutlej*, *Beas*, *Ravee*, *Chenab*, and *Jailum* rivers, and begins at the confluence of the two former, in lat. 29° 21', long. 71° 6', where its two sandy banks cause the point of juncture to be constantly varied, yearly. Here it is about 800 yds. wide, 20 feet deep, with a current flowing at the rate of 3½ miles per hour; thence it flows S.W. for about 60 miles, and falls into the Indus *vis à vis* of *Mittunkote*. It is a fine stream, navigable for *Keeles* (perpendicular sided), and *Zohruks* (flat bottomed boats, which make but very little leeway). Thence proceed along a sandy road, intersected by a few brick-bridged canals, scattered across a thick, reedy, tamarisk, jungle country, which, at the end of the 10th mile, becomes open, low, swampy, and highly cultivated; pass on to \**Dato Folo*, 2½; \**Mahmoodee (Mamoo-ka-Kanda)*, 14. Encamping ground, N.W. Forage very scarce. Thence along a good but narrow road, chiefly passing through wheat fields, and proceed to *Jooda*, 5½; *Moorl-d*, 1½; we now quit the cultivated land, pass \**Nanorie*, 1½; soon after which we reach some low sand-hills, standing in a fine, level, open plain, covered with grass, and we soon arrive at the few huts called \**Choadaree*, 3½; from whence there is a good road; pass *Baree*, 8; *Myanmibbee*, 8; *Goga Shah*, *Bohar* or *Coch*, 10; making the total distance 26 miles, from *Chowdaree* to

### § OOOH.

Bazaar, well supplied. Population, 20,000. Commerce: a tolerable good trade is carried on here. Streets are narrow, and not over clean. Houses, badly and meanly built.

ATTRICTIONS.—The five shrines of departed Saiyids Pirs (Saints), the supposed descendants of Mahomed, and which are much frequented by the Mahometan devotees.

This large place is situated about 4 miles from the left bank of the *Punjunud* river, in a most picturesque locality, amidst fragrant groves, and formed of three different towns erected on the mounds of ancient, large cities, which are placed at a few hundred yards distance from each other, and circumscribed by a dilapidated old brick wall. Thence along a good road, intersected by two nullahs, full of water; pass \**Dingee Chuchur*, 7; then across an open plain, through some low jungle, to \**Chanee Khan ka Gote*, 4½. Encamping ground, W., on a sandy plain; thence the road becomes bad, and passes through dense tamarisk jungle, covered with clumps of earth and bushes, which here and there becomes sandy, narrow, and winding; pass near to \**Synd-jo Gote*, 7½; which is situated ¼ mile to the right, and 5½ miles brings us to \**Mahomed Khan*; thence pass on for 2½ miles, to the town of

### § AHMEDPOOR.

Military station. Encamping ground, W., but rather confined. Bazaar, well supplied, and provisions cheap. Dépôt for guns and ordnance stores. Fort, a small but compact structure. Population, 18,000. Houses, built of mud, but having a mean appearance.

**Manufactures.**—Cotton fabrics, silk lungis, gunpowder, matchlocks.

**Productions.**—Luxuriant crops from the neighbouring country, which is well irrigated by means of Persian wheels.

**Climate.** rather unhealthy in the summer, on account of the excessive heat.

**ATTRACTIONS.**—The palace of the Khan of Buhawulpoor, who resides here, and takes great interest in the improvement of the place. In the vicinity stands the desert fortress of Derawal.

This large, important town, is situated about 17 miles E. of the *Puinud* river, in a moist district, the general appearance of which is that of a beautiful, luxuriant, and picturesque oriental garden.

Thence proceeding along a good road, through an open country, partially covered with dense jungle; pass \**Hossein Bhaee*, 8½; encamping ground on a sandy plain, after which, the road becomes very bad, and is intersected by canals; pass near *Khyrpoor*, 9½; encamping ground good, but at a short distance from the village, situated at a short distance from the road, which now becomes very bad, winding, and difficult for artillery, is intersected by several badly-bridged canals, and passes through a partially-cultivated country for 13½ miles, when we reach the capital of this territory.

### § BUHAWULPOOR (Bhawulpoor).

**Territory, Buhawulpoor.** Civil Authority, Assistant to the Gov. General at Ferozepoor. Assistant Commissioner at Mooltan. Military Authority, Officer commanding the Buhawulpoor troops. Military station. Encamping ground, W. Bazaar, well supplied and cheap; grain, sugar, tobacco, oranges, apples, &c., plentiful. Population, 20,000, chiefly engaged in manufactures of, viz:—chintzoos, cotton fabrics, scarfs, turbans, *lungis*, chiefly woven by Hindus, and of the value of £52,000 per annum. and who are so enterprising that they speculate all through Central Asia and to Astracan.

**DAWK TRAVELLING.**—Cherrimeri to bearers, 8 pie (1d.) per mile; curry, milk, eggs, and *chapatis* obtainable at all the travellers' bungalows, charge for such, 1 R. (2s.)

**Houses** are chiefly constructed of burnt and unburnt bricks, but have a very mean appearance.

**ATTRACTIONS.**—The Palace of the Khan is a very plain unostentatious edifice.

**Commerce.**—This being the point of juncture of the E.S.E. and S. routes, it is of vast mercantile importance, and carries on a most lucrative trade.

This large place, the capital of the Bhawulpoor territory, is situated in a remarkable fertile district, on a branch of the *Ghara* river, about 2 miles from that stream, and is surrounded by a dilapidated mud wall, 4 miles in circuit, a portion of which space contains most beautiful groves of handsome trees.

Thence the road is intersected by seven difficult canals, especially for carts to traverse, passes through a partially-cultivated country, studded with half-deserted hamlets; pass \**Bakree-ka-Dera*, 13½; the route still continues to be intersected by canals,

and after some distance, passes through dense jungle to \**Shahpoor*, 2; then cross a deep *nullah*, 2, to a large village, 3, near a low, sand-hilly range; thence through dense jungle to a fertile, cultivated country; pass \**Noor Mahomed*, 5; grass abundant; thence the district becomes thickly interspersed with date trees, after which proceed through fields, and at the close of 12½ miles, we enter the large town of

### § KHYRPOOR.

**Territory, Bhawli Khan's.** Civil Authority, Assistant to the Gov. General's Agent, at Ferozepoor. Assistant Commissioner at Mooltan. Encamping ground, S., ¼ mile. Bazaar, well supplied and cheap. Post Office. Shops, 500, well stocked with European and Asiatic commodities.

Rendezvous for the *Kailas* (Caravans) from across the desert.

Houses, admirably constructed of unburnt brick, which seldom decay.

Fort: In the vicinity are several ruined fortresses, formerly the stronghold of petty chiefs, who for a long period unsuccessfully defied the power of the Bhawli Khan.

**DAWK TRAVELLING.**—If the traveller should be *moonstruck*, he must eat frequent dishes of goats' liver, the Indian antidote.

**ATTRACTIONS:**—

The large, unburnt brick, domed, coloured, glazed, tiled, varnished mosque. The smaller ones. The fortified granary, 1 mile S.

This large town is situated about 1 mile from the left bank of the *Ghara* river, and bounded on the E. by the *Thurr* (great sandy desert), which stands so close that some of its E. streets lead to ruined houses, hills and walls covered with sand, which keeps continually drifting and encroaching on the fertile spots adjoining the river, and during the inundation it stands like an island between the waters and the desert. Thence the road becomes rugged, badly defined, and intersected by numerous paths diverging from it; pass \**Saman*, 3; \**Kiranee*, ½; \**Bootakee Ahmedpoor*, 1½; \**Dolpoor*, 1½; \**Mungranee*, 1; here is a deep nullah, which cross to \**Lowtan*, 2½, with its fort; then over a level, open plain to the deserted hamlet of \**Kaim Kuwe*, 2½, with its small fort; thence along a heavy, sandy road, through a sterile desert country, covered with drifted sand, pass along a low jungle, interspersed with dry trees and grass, then through fields to \**Husilpoor*, 10½, situated 10 miles from the most easterly river of the *Punjab*, viz:—

### THE SUTLUJ

(*Sutlege Sutoodra*, the ancient *Zadadrus* (*Hesudrus*), and the *Hypanis* of *Strabo*),

Which rises out of the ground at *Chomik Tongdol*, in lat. 31° 5', lon. 81° 6' S. of the *Kailas* (*Peaked Hills*), on the N. of which also rises the *Indus* at an elevation of 17,000 feet, and the *Goongroo Lake*, close to the *Manas Surovara*, whose waters flow into it; it then rushes therefrom, flows N.W. for about 150 miles, through a most awfully sublime district, to *Nako*, where it is joined by the *Sputa* river, from

the N.W., where that stream bursts forth from a narrow, deep subterranean channel, in a beautiful deep blue current, about 250 feet broad, the *Sutluj* being only 75 feet. The stream then becomes rapid and unfathomable, just above which it is 75 feet wide, and has an altitude of 8,000 feet; the depth is profound, the volume of water very great, and at *Ling*, 80 miles further up, its width will not admit of a rope bridge, but is traversed by an iron chain, one at a breadth of 120 yds., where the depth in the driest season is  $\frac{1}{2}$  feet, with a current of 8 miles per hour, and which is only fordable by *yaks* (*Tartarine Kine*). Here the bed is situated at an altitude of 10,792 feet. It is here called *Langzhing*, *Khampa*, *Muksung*, *Saupoo*, *Zeungtee*, *Sunegdrung*, and, as it passes through Buschar, Sutoodra ("hundred channelled"), after which by that of *Sutluj*. In its upper course it is an impetuous current, rushing down with terrific force, in mountains of white foamy surge, with a tremendous noise, at the rate of 150 feet per mile, and which in the winter is frozen for upwards of 200 miles. In unfordable parts, *sango* (wooden), or *phoola* (rope) bridges, over which travellers cross in seats, are suspended by ropes (similar to the basket in which travellers cross over the *Aron* river at Clifton, near Bristol) to which stout hand-ropes are attached, which are pulled by men on the opposite side; sometimes *suzam* (foot bridges), made of cables, are stretched across, parallel to each other. In a few places, *chain* bridges are erected across. It is necessary that the traveller should examine these modes of transit thoroughly, ere he trusts himself to them, as instances have been known of these slight suspension bridges giving way, and travellers being dashed to pieces. Thence it flows S.W. down a very rapid declivity to *Namptoo*, where its bed is 8,220 feet high and 106 broad, passes *Wangtoo* (bed here 5,200 feet high, and 92 broad), *Rampoor* (bed 3,360 feet high and 211 broad), at all of which places *frail* suspension bridges are erected across it; thence it flows W.S.W. to *Bilaspor*, where it is a rapid stream about 100 yds. broad, and, serpentine in the same direction, passes *Ropoor*, thence through the *Shigwan* sandstone range into the Punjab plain, where it is 30 feet deep, 600 yds. wide, and crossed by boats or inflated buffalo-hide floats. This stream is at its height during the months of June, July, and August. At the *Filor Ferry*, in lat.  $31^{\circ}$ , long.  $75^{\circ} 51'$ , it is 250 yds. wide, 7 feet deep, with a moderate current at the lowest; but in August it is 700 yds. wide, 18 feet deep, and navigable for vessels of 10 to 12 tons. Its entire course is 570 miles, 440 of which flows amidst mountains. The road, which now becomes good and level, passes through dense jungle, and, at  $\frac{1}{2}$  miles distance, we pass a *hamlet*, \**Hubbub Khan*,  $\frac{1}{2}$ ; a Pir's tomb (saint), which is discernible at a great distance, and surrounded by thousands of graves; \**Bhadeera* (Lundi),  $2\frac{1}{2}$ ; encamping ground in a hard level, surrounded by fields; provisions cheap. Thence proceed along a good road, across a level open plain, cross 2 *nullahs*, pass several hamlets embedded in beautiful cultivated fields, the sand-hills being entirely passed, we proceed to the deserted village of \**Mata Sheddoo*, 14; encamping

ground, N., and the *Sutledge* river flowing 6 miles beyond; thence proceed through tamarisk and camel-thorn jungle, cross 2 *nullahs*, then over a level plain: pass a large *village*, 12, and through fields to \**Kasim Ke*, 13, with the *Sutluj* flowing 2 miles beyond; then the road becomes intersected with several badly-bridged canals, passes through dense jungle and a large *hamlet*, and, after which, across cultivated land, which extends but a short distance, and becomes swampy to the left, until we reach \**Mukdookee Bustee*, close to *Mameeke*,  $13\frac{1}{2}$ ; thence along a high steep bank, which forms the *inundation boundary* of the *Sutluj*, flowing 3 miles beyond; pass over a white sandy plain to a well-cultivated, fertile spot, cross some swampy land, and then over a sandy plain to \**Lallake*, 12; \**Chukko-ke*,  $1\frac{1}{2}$ ; with its wells; provisions cheap. Thence the road becomes intersected by 7 canals, and passes across an open barren plain to \**Buhawulgurh*, 4; cantonment large; a mud fort. Then continuing our route for  $7\frac{1}{2}$  miles, we arrive at 2 *cross roads*, the traveller should proceed by the *left* one; pass several hamlets to \**Ramoo-ke*, 9; then along a good road, cross a *canal*, pass through a country covered with high dense tamarisk and babool jungle to \**Tacakul*, 104; pass the *Sarawa hamlets*, 9; which form the boundary between this territory and

### SIRHIND, or The protected Sikh States.

Which is bounded on the N. by the Punjab; E. by Sirmoor, Saharunpoor, Paniput, and Rohtuck; S. by Rohtuck and Hurreana; and W. by Bahawalpore. It is 220 miles long from E. to W., 160 broad, has an area of 17,000 square miles, revenue of £190,000, population of about 1,120,000, who are principally *Sikhs*, "disciples," so called from following the tenets of *modified Brahminism*, founded by *Nanak*, *soi-disant Guru*, "spiritual guide," who was born at Tulwandi, on the *Beas* river, in 1469, and became so devout and benevolent an ascetic that he was even admired by the Hindus for his austerities. His doctrines were the *unity* and *omnipresence* of God, the absolute necessity of peace, good deeds, and fellowship towards all mankind. He made but few innovations in either the civil or religious customs of the Hindus. He died aged 70 years, and his supremacy passed over to a favourite disciple. The general appearance of this country is almost entirely level, except at the N.E. end, where the lower ranges of the Himalaya rise, and which terminate at the N. E. frontier, extend 75 miles in a S.E. direction, near the left bank of the *Sutluj*, and its principal passes, prior to their being levelled, were situated at an altitude of 2,935 feet. The plain which forms the other portion of this territory extends from N.E. to S.W. It is in contemplation to connect the *Sutluj* and *Jumna* rivers by a canal, at the point where those streams are navigable for vessels of considerable burthen, the S.E. end of which is on the right bank of the *Jumna*, 6 miles E. of Kurnaul, at an elevation of 1,000 feet, and holds course in a right line N.W. to Lodiana, on the left bank of a navigable channel of the *Sutluj*—this is a distance of 112 miles. This canal would

connect the *Ganges* and its tributaries with the *Indus*. This country is well watered by the *Jumna*, *Sutlej*, *Sursooty*, *Markanda*, *Gagar* (*Cuggur*), *Putte-ala*, *Nullah*, and *Khanpoorkie-Nuddee*, besides which there is a system of artificial watercourses, which extends parallel to the *Jumna*, but to the W. of it, and conveys a quantity of water through the country equal to that stream. It was commenced by *Firoz Toghluk*, the Tartar King of *Delhi*, in 1351, at the right bank of the *Jumna*, and received several tortures, was then continued S.W. for 100 miles, to *Dhatrat*, and thence to *Hansi*, 50 miles further, making a total length of 150 miles; here all traces of excavation are lost, but in periods of inundations the water is carried W. by a natural channel, until lost in the *Bikanir* sands, but when the floods are very high it flows into the *Gagur*, and lastly into the *Sutlej*. At the demise of *Toghluk*, in 1383, it was suffered to become choked up, but, in the 17th century, *Ali Murdan Khan* had it cleared out, and formed at *Mudloda* (80 miles from its commencement), a S. channel, which proceeds S.E. 70 miles, to *Delhi*, where it is called the *Delhi* or *Murdan Khan's canal*, and sometimes *Shah Mahr*, "the King's river," out of compliment to *Ahmed Shah Dooranee*, who had it repaired at an outlay of £10,000. Both of these canals were thoroughly repaired by the Indian government, in 1826, and the whole extent of the *Firoz* canal, with its various branches, is about 240 miles. This country is chiefly governed by protected Sikh Princes. The principal chieftainships of *Putteeala*, *Jheend*, and *Nabha*, can only be held by heirs male, and, in default of such, the territory passes to the next of kin. In private possessions, the right of inheritance, as established by the family, is adhered to; in some a female succession is allowed, but in others disallowed, but succession by adoption is totally repudiated. The Sikhs (as a religious tenet) abstain from smoking tobacco, but indulge freely in intoxicating beverages, which is carried to so great an extent, that many of them die when very young. They use opium and *bang* freely, partake of every kind of flesh, except that of the cow, the killing of which is punishable with death. They are, upon the whole, tolerant, but will not allow the *Mahometans* to utter the *Azan*, "call to prayer." The followers of *Nanac* (the *Khulasa* Sikhs) smoke tobacco, as that weed was unknown in India during the supremacy of that reformer, who was succeeded by a favourite disciple, who died shortly afterwards, and was succeeded by *Ram Das*, who built the celebrated tank called *Amritsar*, "Lake of Ambrosia," to whom succeeded *Arjunmal*, who compiled the *Adi Granth*, one of the sacred books of the Sikhs, and fell a victim to the *Mahomedans*. He was succeeded by *Har Govind*, who allowed his followers to eat the flesh of every kind of animal, except kine, and ordered them to take up arms against the *Mahometans*. He was succeeded by *Tegh Bahadur*, who was executed by order of *Aurangzebe*, in 1675. His son, *Guru Govind*, who was a brave soldier, and bold innovator, took up arms, gave his retainers the name of *Sing* "Lions," which had only been borne by the *Rajpoots*, made them always go armed, allowed them to wear beards, the hair long, and to wear a blue costume; abolished

all difference of caste, and invited all the Sikhs to become members of the *Singh Khalsa* (commonwealth), which had the effect of dividing the Sikhs into two sects, viz., the *Khulasa* (*Namka-shaktrees*), who are the pure disciples of *Nanac*, professing indifference to worldly affairs, and devoting themselves exclusively to prayer and meditation, and usually collect together in *Sangats*, "colleges and convents." They resort in strong collective bodies to places of pilgrimage, and are subdivided into the *Udasi* sect, who were founded by *Nanac's* grandson (*Dharmachaud*), and the *Singhs*, who follow the innovations of *Guru Govind*, and are the most influential body of this people. When a person is to be initiated into the community of the Sikhs five of them must be present, each of whom is obliged to give the uninitiated draughts of sugar and water, in which the candidate's feet have been washed, who, after partaking of such copiously, repeats a curious liturgy in rhyme. Their tenets bear a close analogy to those of the *Hindus*, as they worship the same deities, celebrate the like festivals, venerate the *Brahmans*, and derive their literature and legends from the same source, but substitute the *Das Padshah-ke-Granth* for the *Vedas* and *Puranas*.

#### HISTORICAL REMINISCENCES:—

*Guru Govind*, after several sanguinary engagements with the *Mughul* armies, was obliged to flee; his mother and children were cruelly killed by the *Mahomedans*, at the town of *Sirhind*, soon after which he died, being, as had been predicted, the 10th and last of the *Gurus*. After his demise *Banda* headed the Sikhs, and, in revenge for the cruel fate of *Govind's* family, took the town of *Sirhind*, destroyed the Mosques, slaughtered and expelled the inhabitants, removed the bodies of the dead from their resting places, and left them to be torn to pieces by wild beasts. He then pursued his conquests into *Hindustan*, but was defeated and taken prisoner in

A.D.

1710, by the *Mughuls*, and put to death in a most cruel manner at *Delhi*.

The Sikhs then remained prostrated under *Nadir Shah*, who also destroyed the power of the *Mughul* Empire.

The Sikhs then attacked and plundered that Prince's army, and overran the *Punjab*, and in

1758 took possession of *Lahore*, on *Timir's* (*Ahmed Shah's* son) retreat.

1762. *Amritsar* tank was filled up with the ruins of that city, which *Ahmed Shah Dooranee* destroyed, and poured kine's blood into it.

The heads of the Sikhs were piled up in pyramidal mounds like balls of shot, and the walls of the Mosques were saturated with their blood.

1763. On the return of *Shah Dooranee* to *Cabool*, the Sikhs re-took possession of both *Amritsar* and *Lahore*, and treated the *Muslims* most barbarously.

1764. The extent of their territory now reached from the borders of the Indus to the vicinity of Delhi.

1805. Lord Lake marched into this territory, in pursuit of the Maharratta Chief, Jeswant Rao Holkar, and in

1809, Runjeet Singh invaded the Sikh's territory, on the left bank of the Sutlej, and a British force was sent across the Jumna, whereupon that celebrated adventurer concluded a treaty, and the British government took the Sikh Chiefs under its protection.

Several portions of their territories have, from time to time, become the possessions of the British government. The British police jurisdiction has been introduced into the country, but the States of *Putteala* (the Maharajah of which gave the *Times* Correspondent, Dr. Russell, in 1838, a distinguished reception at his capital *Putteala*, 20 miles from Umballah, came out of the city to meet him, and received him in company with the British Commissioner (Mr. Melville) and Major Dodgson, in great state, in his fine palace. This noble Prince, but for whose faithful services the British could not have remained before Delhi, is in the prime of life, about thirty-four years of age, of noble contour and commanding stature, inclined to obesity; handsome oval face, black flowing beard, moustache, whiskers, Grecian nose, and large, dark, almond-shaped eyes, the beau-ideal of Asiatic manly beauty. His court, the only one left in the N.W. Provinces, is redolent with oriental magnificence. He rules despotically, energetically, and vigorously. During the British difficulties in the N.W., he advanced on loan to Mr. Barnes, the British Commissioner, no less a sum than £210,000, for the use of the Indian government. It is particularly worthy of note that his fidelity to the British is in direct opposition to the opinions of his people. He contemplates visiting the British Empire at an early period.) Nubha Furreedkote, Jheend, Mulair Kotela, Raekote, Booreah, Mundote and Chickrowlee, are managed by their respective chieftains. The British possessions contain the four districts of Ferozepore, Ludianah, Umballah, and Kythul.

#### HISTORICAL REMINISCENCES:—

Invading armies have often traversed this territory, and

The mutiny of Alexander the Great's troops prevented him from entering it.

1011. Mahmud of Ghuzni, captured and plundered the city of Thanesur, mutilated the idols, and carried away the Jugsoma one to Ghuzni, where the Muslims trod it under foot.

1043. The Hindus took possession of Sirhind.

1191. Mahomed, the Afghan Prince of Ghor, was totally routed near Thanesur, in his attempt to regain possession of the Muslim conquests in this territory.

He returned to Ghuzni, and in

1192, defeated an Hindu army, and took possession of this country, which from that period remained subject to the Muslims, until the celebrated rising of the Sikhs.

1397. Tamerlane, when invading India, merely touched its S. frontier; but in

1525 Baber took possession of the greater portion of it; and in

1554, a most brilliant action was fought in the vicinity of Sirhind, between Humayon (Baber's son) and his Patan rival, which was gained by the former, and placed the Moghul empire at peace.

1748. Ahmed Shah Durani entered the Punjab with an Afghan army, and captured Lahore.

1756. The Emperor of Delhi ceded this conquest to him.

1768. The power of the Sikhs became exceedingly strong, and they overran the country E. of Jhelum, and took possession of the Fortress of Roteas.

1797. Shah Zeman Durani took possession of Lahore, but was subsequently obliged to abandon it.

1799. Runjeet Singh, a Sikh of the Jat caste, a diminutive, shrivelled man, dreadfully pitted with the small-pox, which made him blind of one eye, but who could gaze with the other on any object without winking for a considerable period. He had a shrill, squeaking voice, possessed great physical strength, and was an expert horseman, obtained Lahore from Shah Zeman Durani, and from thence drove three Sikh chiefs, who had settled themselves there.

1809. His power extended all over the Punjab, his forces crossed the Sutlej, attacked the Sikh chiefs (then under British protection), when a British force marched to their relief.

1818. He captured Mooltri, took possession of the S. portion of the Punjab, and in

1819 crossed the Indus, took possession of Peshawer and Derajat, W. of the Indus and Cashmere.

1831. He had an interview with the Governor General, Lord Auckland, who tendered him the alliance of the British Government.

1835. Golab Singh subjected *Ladakh* (Middle Tibet), and in

1838 a tripartite treaty was entered into with the British Government, Shah Shooja, and Runjeet Singh, by which the possessions which the latter held on both sides of the Indus were secured to him.

1839. He died in July, when nine of his wives and concubines were burned on a pile—who are then called *satis* (chaste).

Kuruck Singh, his son, succeeded him, and died in 1840, but not without suspicion of being poisoned.

1841. Took *Balti* (Little Tibet).

The son of Kuruck Singh never ascended the throne, as he was killed at his father's obsequies by the falling of a beam, evidently not the result of accident.

The widow of Kuruck Singh and Sheer Singh, the reputed illegitimate son of Runjeet Singh, contested the throne. The latter was assassinated in

1843, when this territory became a scene of dreadful anarchy.

The Sikhs then made an aggressive movement on British territory, in consequence of which followed,

1843, the battles of Moodkee, Ferozeshah, Aliwal, Sobraon, and Chillianwallah, in which the Sikhs were defeated.

1849. It was proclaimed at Lahore that the family of Runjeet Singh had ceased to reign, and The Punjab was then annexed to the British territory.

1857, 58, and 59. During the Sepoy rebellion the utmost good-will subsisted between the British Government and the Sikhs, who rendered Sir John Lawrence, Bart., most important aid at that critical juncture.

The Sikhs, as soldiers, are brave, active, cheerful, not addicted to cruelty, and charge with the war-cry, "*Wai! Gurujī-ka-Fah!*" (O! victory to our master the Guru!) In person they closely resemble the Hindus, but are rather more robust, muscular, and symmetrical. The women are extremely beautiful. The costume of the men consists of trowsers, which reach to the ankles, scarfs or shawls round their heads as turbans. They are proverbially illiterate, which arises from their being of *Jut* descent (the lowest order of Rajpoots), and even the celebrated Runjeet Singh, and his well-disciplined and warlike courtiers were unable to read or write. Their language is compounded of various dialects. In large towns the *Urdu*, or an Hindustani patois, is spoken; *Jattiky* in the hamlets, and on the E. frontier Punjaubi, in which there is a mixture of Sindhi. The characters used are *Laude* and *Gurmukhi*. Sikh schools both for males and females exist, in which the teachers are respectively of each sex.

Thence through a jungly country, interspersed with slight cultivation, pass \**Lukkee*, 2½; thence along a good road for 2 miles; pass *Aichar Bara*, 2, with its ruined brick fort.

#### \*BANGALA, 6 miles.

With its Collector's bungalow; fort strongly built of mud; \**Baluk Bodlake* (Luskurree Bhyar), 7; Civil Authority, the Governor General's Agent at Ferozepoor; thence along a good level road through an open country, interspersed with fields and hamlets, pass \**Bage-ke*, 1½, standing on the left bank of the *Sutledge*; then along a narrow, rugged, sandy road, pass \**Umbeer*, 4½; \**Arrear*, 4½; \**Mohunke*, 3½; pass near *Burra Mundote*, most picturesquely situated in a grove; thence the country becomes sandy for 3 miles, after which the road is broken and passes through an open cultivated country to \**Lukoo*, 5½; and 6½ miles brings us to the town of

#### § MUNDOTE (Chota).

Territory, Sirhind. Protected Sikh Territory. District, locally situated in the British district Ferozepoor. Civil Authority, the Governor General's Agent at Ferozepoor. Bazaar, well supplied, and cheap. Population, 116,000.

**Fortifications.**—Fort, a square built structure, with round towers at the corners, all of which command a most extensive view. The walls are about 50 feet high, and 10 thick, and the surface of the inclosed moat is about 25 feet; the inclosure is divided into streets, which are densely inhabited.

This large town, which stands about 2 miles, S. of the left bank of the Sutledge river, is of modern construction, and is erected on the site of one built in the reign of the Delhi monarch, Mahommed Shah III. It is now governed by a Patan chief (who was formerly subject to the Maharaja of the Punjab), whose territory extends about 50 miles along the river, and has an area of 780 square miles. Thence along a flat country, and we then enter

#### THE FEROZEPOOR DISTRICT,

So named from the town of that name, which was erected by the Mughul Emperor, Feroze Toghluk, in 1352, and which is situated in

#### THE CIS-SUTLEJ POSSESSIONS OF THE INDIAN GOVERNMENT,

It boundaries are irregular, and not clearly laid down; area about 97 square miles, exclusive of the four Pergunnahs lately annexed thereto. Population, 16,894. The general appearance of the country is barren, partially covered with dense jungle, villages, and ruins of five brick-lined wells, half-filled up. It is watered by the Sukri *nullah*, which serpentine through the entire district; if a canal were constructed for a mile, it would bring the waters of the *Sutlej* and *Gharra* rivers into it. The climate is exceedingly healthy for Europeans, the weather being generally cloudy, so that people can move about during the day without any inconvenience, but a cold that it is necessary to wear an overcoat.

#### HISTORICAL REMINISCENCES:—

This territory became a British possession in 1835, on the demise of *Sirdarree Luchinuss Koar*.

1857-58-59. The rebel Sepoys overrun this territory.

Thence we proceed along a heavy, sandy road, which soon becomes level and open, and at the end of 14 miles, we enter the town of

#### § FEROZEPOOR (Ferozepore, Firzpur).

Territory, the British Cis-Sutlej, District Ferozepore. Civil Authority, the Resident Gov. General's Agent. Military Station. Cantonments. Bazaar, well supplied, and cheap. Post Office. Population, 6,000. Streets, extremely wide. Colonnade of shops.

Fort, an irregular building, remodelled by Capt. H. Lawrence, in 1841, 100 yds. long, 40 broad, with a dry ditch, 10 feet wide, and the same deep, having a gateway at the E. face, and the interior filled with a mound of earth, half the height of the walls, on which are erected several

*Houses*, constructed of brick.

*Church*, a small neat edifice, containing a monument of those gallant officers and brave men who perished in the Sutlej and Punjab campaigns.

**COMMERCE.**—Owing to its advantageous position, near one of the great ferries across the Gharrah river, which ensures speedy and direct intercourse with the Punjab, Sind, Bahawalpore, and all parts of Sirhind, by means of excellent roads, a considerable trade is carried on, and it will soon become one of the most important entrepôts in the N.W. of India.

## HISTORICAL REMINISCENCES:—

1838. Here Run'et Singh had an interview with Lord Auckland (then Governor General), when 10,000 British troops passed in review before that Prince.

The Bengal army encamped here, en route for Afghanistan.

This large town, which is situated about 3 miles from the left bank of the *Sutlej* river, stands amidst considerable ruins, and at 3 miles distance has a very majestic, imposing, and thoroughly English-like appearance; the scenery around which, bears a close resemblance to the beautiful landscape in the vicinity of Arundel Castle, the princely seat of His Grace of Norfolk.

## ROUTE 122.

Proceed S.E.

In January, 1843, the Sinde horse, a detachment of sappers on camels, and camel batteries, passed along this Route.

SUKKUR TO IMAMGURH (EMANGHUR),  
VIA DEEJEE-KA-KOTE.

DISTANCE 112 MILES.

## ROUTES.

	Distances of Stages	
	Miles.	Fur.
Sukkur to Roree, via Route 121 .....	1	6
Kote .....	8	1
Khanpoor .....	11	4
Dejee-ka-kote .....	10	7
Choonka .....	22	0
Doombee .....	9	0
Nara River .....	11	0
Luk .....	12	0
Meetree .....	11	0
Padree .....	8	0
Imamgurh .....	6	6
	112	0

Leave Sukkur (Route 109); proceed to \$Roree, 1½, via Route 121, (Route 121), thence proceed along a good road, which is rather heavy for artillery to traverse; pass \$Padree (Puttree), 2½; then over sand-hills for ¼ mile; cross several nullahs; pass through a thin, jungly, but well-cultivated district, to \$Nusseer Khan Ka Kote, 5½, with its small fort, beneath whose walls stands the hamlet of *Mungree*, surrounded by a ditch; thence along an excellent road, through a cultivated country, pass some salt-pits; *Kungree*, 8½; thence across a barren plain, to \$Khanpoor, 2½; after which the road leads through a richly cultivated country, to the

## FORT OF DEEJY (Ahmadabad Deejee Ka Kote), 10½ miles.

Territory, Upper Sinde. District, Khyrpoor. Civil Authority, Resident at Khyrpoor. Bazaar, well supplied, and cheap.

This fort, which stands on a low, limestone, hilly range, extending from S.E. to N.W., and reaching the Indus at Roree, consists of fortifications erected on

several elevated spots, but which are all unite together by a pierced, loopholed, mud wall. It contains a large tower, protected by a very curious irregular outwork, and built on purpose to hold the Ameer's (Amirs) treasure; a large powder magazine and manufactory, on the S. side.

## HISTORICAL REMINISCENCES:—

A.D.

1843. The late gallant Sir Charles Napier encamped here, when en route, to destroy the strong fortress of Emaan Ghur.

After passing the above fortress we proceed across a plain, through an uncultivated country, along a difficult road, and soon reach a low, sandy, hilly range, 2; thence the route becomes very trying for artillery, as it leads among sand-hills; then we cross the *Nara* river, 15, which is full in the hot season, and also during the inundations of the *Indus*, and we soon reach \$Choonka, 5; water procured from wells, and by digging pits in the dry bed of the *Nara* stream; forage abundant; thence the road becomes exceedingly heavy and difficult for ordnance, leads over sand-hills, pass *Sora*, 3; but becomes good in the intervening plains, which are covered with large timber trees, and we soon reach \$Doombee, 6; from whence, all along the remainder of the route, no provisions are procurable, and water must be obtained by digging 6 to 16 feet deep, either in the bed of the river or the river pools. Thence the road passes over heavy, sandy hills, the hollow parts being free from such, but covered with large jungle timber, and the country totally uncultivated, to \$Trijul, 9, with its well; and 2 miles beyond brings us to *Nara* river (Narra Eastern), which signifies "snake," and so named on account of its serpentine course, a branch of the *Indus*, which flows from it a few miles above *Roree*, then proceeds S.W., passes the ruins of *Alore*, where it is bridged over, and thence flows on until it is lost, absorbed, or evaporated in the E. Sinde desert, in lat. 25° 50', long. 69° 10'; a branch stream, the *Purham* or *Purani Deria*, "ancient river," flows S.W. from it in times of inundation, and passes by Fort Omercote, where it falls into the *Futalee* (Goonee). When the *Indus* is very low it becomes dry. In 1826 so large and impetuous was its body of water that it swept over the desert, and carried away part of the Omercote fort (90 miles from the *Indus*), passed through the large mound (*Ullah-bund*), which the earthquake of 1819 threw across its channel, and fell into the sea by the *Runn of Culch*. Thence the road proceeds for 8 miles, over very heavy, sandy hills, through an uncultivated country, and then becomes flat for about 1½ mile, to \$Luk, 12; here water must be dug for at the depth of 16 feet; thence the route becomes very difficult, and the sand-hills so steep that artillery must be dragged across them by manual labour, to \$Meetree, 11, with its well (which fills quickly when drawn off), and herdsman's hut; thence pass across a succession of steep sand-hills for 5 miles, and we soon reach another plain, similarly covered in the clayey hollows; pass \$Padree, 8; water, brackish; thence over a very bad sand-hilly road, for 6½ miles, to



**IMANGURH (Emaun Ghur).**

This once strong and almost impregnable fortress stands in the Great Sandy Desert of Sind (Thur), which divides that country from Jessulmair. It was built of burnt brick, in the form of a square, with eight round towers, the highest of which was about 50 feet, surrounded by an inner wall, 40 feet high, and an exterior one of 15 feet. It contained some bomb-proof rooms, and, in 1843, when the late gallant Sir Charles Napier took possession of it, he captured 25,000 pounds of powder, and a well-stored granary; with the former, it was blown to pieces by 34 mines, and the latter was distributed among the troops.

**ROUTE 123.**

Proceed N.

**SUKKUR TO KAHUN, VIA SHIKARPOOR AND POOLAJEE.****DISTANCE 173½ MILES.**

ROUTES.	Distances of Stages.	
	Miles.	Fur.
Sukkur to Poolajee, via Route 120.....	107	5
Gogree Valley .....	14	0
Murawur Valley .....	8	0
Sooree Valley .....	11	0
Chikurgee Valley .....	9	0
Burtof Range .....	9	0
Foot of Nuffook Range .....	9	0
Kahun .....	6	0
	173	5

**ROUTE 123A.****DISTANCE 189½ MILES.**

ROUTES.	Distances of Stages.	
	Miles.	Fur.
Sukkur to Poolajee, via Route 120.....	107	5
Lehree .....	14	4
Burwood Valley .....	13	4
Tratanee Valley .....	11	0
Mihoe Valley .....	11	0
Dahoo Valley .....	16	0
Kahun .....	16	0
	189	5

Leave Sukkur (Route 109); proceed, via Route 120, to § Poolajee, 107½ (Route 120); then along a good, level, but in some parts, sandy road, between hills, 3; then cross the § Teynagh river, 3; pass through a valley which extends 5 miles; leave the Lower Deyra Road to the right, then enter the open Valley of Gogree, 8, which is 1½ mile long, ¼ broad, and bounded on all sides by precipitous sand-stone cliffs, also

**The BOOGTEE TRIBES' TERRITORY.**

Thence continue along a road similarly closed in, and at the end of the fifth mile, pass an opening, 5, where the thermometer, in August is 104°, from

which a road leads to Deyra, and we soon enter the Murawur Valley, 3, an irregular plain, up which, proceed for 1½ mile; then through a narrow pass amongst low hills, into a valley, along which continue for 1½ mile, then strike off from the river, (which flows from the E.), N.E. for about 2½ miles, among low hills, and we reach \* the Sooree Valley, 11; a hollow of about 1 mile in diameter; water in a pool at the foot of the rock; grass and camel forage abundant. Thence the road becomes very difficult for artillery, passes through narrow ravines, over steep passes, and leads across a narrow ravine to the N.E. for 4 miles, between perpendicular stone rocks; then ascend a small steep hill to the S., up which artillery must be dragged; then cross an elevated, hilly track, for 1½ mile to the S.E., and descend by a steep declivity, down which ordnance must be lowered by ropes; then pass through a narrow valley for 1½ mile, and descend into the Valley of Chikurgee, 9; then along a very bad road pass through a valley for 2 miles, which is parallel with the river to the point where the Routes from Poolajee to Deyra and Kahun separate; the former road continues along by the river to the E. into the Deyra Plain. Thence ascend to the N. pass, along a slightly elevated, stony plain; proceed 3½ miles N.E., the road then becomes exceedingly trying for cattle of all descriptions, but especially for camel's feet; then enter a low, hilly range, for 2 miles; descend into the dry pebbly bed of a mountain stream, which, cross, and then enter

**THE MURREE TRIBE TERRITORY,**

The inhabitants of which became discontented in 1859, during the Sepoy rebellion, and frequently attacked the Europeans.

**HISTORICAL REMINISCENCES:—**

At the town of Murree a plot was discovered, through the agency of a native woman (whose daughter was betrothed to a private belonging to Lady Lawrence's body guard) to massacre the Europeans. Two native doctors were hung for plotting to kill European patients.

Soon after which we reach level encamping ground, situated at the foot of the Surtos Range, 7, which connects the Hala with the Suliman Range, and over which, in 1840, a British force marched to relieve Kahun; then ascend the Surtos Range, a dreary, rocky ridge, devoid of vegetation and water, 1,500 feet high; at an angle of 25°, the road winds up the face of the mountain, which is crossed by several perpendicular fissures from the summit to the base, which forms a regular slope, so that artillery must be dragged up it by manual labour, which will occupy a force full 14 hours. Then proceed E.N.E. over a level country; pass a dry tank, and some wheat-fields, then over a road traversed by nullahs and a small stream, soon after which we reach the foot of the Nuffook Range, or Pass which, ascend (1 mile), it is 1,000 feet high, much more precipitous than the Surtos Range, and only accessible at one point, where there is a rough, rugged road, formed by traverses at a spot from whence the rock has slipped.

## HISTORICAL REMINISCENCES:—

Here a formidable force of Belooches were defeated in 1840, by a British force, but which was afterwards obliged to retreat therefrom with great loss, owing to the want of water, and excessive heat.

All kinds of ordnance must be lowered down by manual labour, and 6 miles farther brings us to the town of

**\$KAHUN.**

Territory, the Murree Tribe. Military Authority, the Officer commanding the Frontier at Khangurh. Bazaar, well supplied. Water obtained from the pools in the bed of the river. Thermometer, in December, 24°, and ice on the ground about 1½ inch thick. Elevation, 2,000 feet.

Climate salubrious, and the heat less than in the plains of Sewestan or Sind. Tank, close to the gateway of the fort, *badly* supplied with water. Fort is hexagonal, well built, 900 yds. in circumference, having six bastions, and a gateway surrounded by a thin mud wall, 25 feet high.

This place, which stands among the hills of the Murree district, is situated in a plain about 15 miles long and 6 broad, and is the residence of a chief. Outside the walls stand numerous mud huts inhabited by Murrees.

## HISTORICAL REMINISCENCES:—

1840. The British army, under Major Brown, gallantly defended it, but was obliged to evacuate it in September, and retreat to Poolajee.

The traveller can, if he feel disposed, proceed, *via* Route 123A, viz. :—

Leave *Sukkur* (Route 109); proceed, *via* Route 123, to *\$Poolajee*, (Route 123); thence along a good, hard, level road for 3 miles, through a cultivated country, to *\*Moorpoor*, 3, standing about 1 mile to the right, and 9½ miles farther brings us to the town of

**\$LEHREE.**

Territory, Cutch Gundava. Military Authority, Officer commanding at Khangurh. Bazaar, well supplied, but water *brackish*, from both wells and river. Houses, 1,500. Shops, 100.

*Fortifications*.—It is surrounded by a well-strengthened bastion, mud rampart.

## HISTORICAL REMINISCENCES:—

1841. Here Lieut.-Col. Marshal, with a British detachment, defeated Nusseer Khan (son of Mehrab Khan of Kelat).

This large walled town stands close to the S. of hills which join the Suliman to the Hala Range. Thence proceed along a good road up a steep ascent, then down a narrow declivity into the *circular* plain or Valley of *\*Surwood*, 13½; grass abundant; then along a good road, interspersed with shingles, and intersected at several points by a river, to the fine grazing Plain of *\*Tratanee*, 11; grass and camel forage plentiful; pass on to *\*Mhee Valley*, 11; thence the road becomes bad for camels; descend a very steep and difficult Ghat to the *\*Dahoo Valley*, 16; and 16 miles beyond stands the large town of *\$Kahun*, described above.

## ROUTE 124.

Proceed W.N.W.

SUKKUR TO KOTREE (GUNDAVA), *VIA* SHIKARPOOR AND KUNDA.

DISTANCE 128½ MILES.

ROUTES.	Distances of Stages.	
	Miles.	Fur.
Sukkur to Burshoree, <i>via</i> Route 116 ....	87	1
Kunda .....	9	2
Oodanee .....	10	5
Gundava .....	14	7
Kotree .....	7	0
	128	7

Leave *Sukkur* (Route 109); proceed, *via* Route 116, to *\$Burshoree*, 87½; thence along a good level road for 1½ mile, and then enter a desert, which extends for about 6 miles, pass through a cultivated country, interspersed with hamlets, and 9½ miles brings us to *\$Kunda*; encamping ground, S.W.; bazaar, well supplied; forage; but water must be obtained from pools in the river till the end of February, after which, it must be dug for. Thence along a good level but jungly road, pass a large *village*, 4; then the ruins of *Old Oodanee*, with some wells; on the right stand several hamlets, and we soon reach the town of

**\$OODANEE (Oodana).**

Territory, Cutch Gundava. Civil Authority, Collector at Shikarpoor. Bazaar, well supplied, and forage. Wells but scantily supplied.

*Branch Roads* to Shiak, 15; Shoorun, 23 miles.

This town, surrounded by a mud wall, is situated in a slightly cultivated country; thence proceed along a good level desert plain, cross a *canal*, 9, which is 20 yds. broad and 15 feet deep, with steep banks, and 5½ miles brings us to the town of

**\$GUNDAVA (Kelat).**

Territory, Kelat. District, Cutch Gundava. Encamping ground, S. of the river. Bazaar, well supplied. Water from the Karee river and canals. Population numerous, and principally consisting of *Jets* (Jats), a tribe of *Hindu* descent, but converted to Mahometanism, and who are mere *serfs* to the Belooches, the great landowners of the district.

*Attractions*.—The Palace of the Khan of Kelat, who winters here.

*Commerce*.—The large export and import trade carried on here is in the hands of the Biluchi (Beloochees).

This large town, the capital of Cutch Gundava, stands on the N. bank of the *Baddra* (Karee) river, which flows from the Hala Range, and loses itself in the Desert to the E., and is surrounded by a high mud wall. Thence proceed along a good, level, desert plain for 7 miles to the town of

**§KOTREE GUNDAVA.**

**Military Authority,** Officer commanding at Shikar-poor. Encamping ground. Bazaar, well supplied, and cheap. Elevation, 600 feet above the sea.

**DAWS.**—See Table of Distances, North Western Provinces.

**FORT.**—A small compact structure, built by the Eltarzai, and belonging to the Khan's family.

**COMMERCE** is extensive, and principally in the hands of Hindus, who have flocked thither when oppressed in other districts.

This place, the largest town in the province, stands in an open plain, at a short distance from the E. entrance of the *Moola Pass*, which begins close to Augeera, at the source of the *Moola* river, which course it follows; it is situated at an altitude of 5,250 feet, and proceeds S.E. for 50 miles along the valley, through deep rocky gorges, down which the river glides, and crosses the E. brow of the Hala Range; it then passes through *Nard*, 2,850 feet high, turns abruptly N.E., and ends at Peer Chutta, 8 miles from Kotree. The descent is about 4,650 feet in 100 miles.

**ROUTE 125.**

Proceed N.E.

**SUKKUR to RAMNUGGUR ON THE CHENAB RIVER, VIA MOOLTAN AND JHUNG.**

DISTANCE 492½ MILES.

ROUTES.	Distances of Stages.	
	Miles.	Fur.
Sukkur to Ahmedpoor, via Route 121	196	5
Mulkaneer Bustee	7	6
Potapoor (Phyladpoor)	16	4½
Jullipoor	5	2½
Gowa	11	6½
Shoojanbad	16	1
Adhwa la Bagh	12	0
Mooltan.	13	0
Gagra	10	5
Ameergurh	10	4
Sirdarpoor	10	5
Rave River.	5	5
Jullipoor	12	3
Shorkote	10	1
Kaim	10	5
Moolwana.	14	1
Jhung.	12	2
Khewa	13	2
Bhowanee	14	0
Bookares	14	0
Channote.	9	1
Sheik Kanaer	10	3½
Pin le Butian	11	6½
Jullipoor	13	3½
Wameekie.	16	7
Ramnuggur	13	5
	492	5

Leave the *Cantonment at Sukkur* (Route 109), then proceed, via Route 121, to § *Ahmedpoor*, 196½, (Route 121); thence along a heavy, narrow road, through a thick jungly country, for about 3 miles, from whence the road becomes good; pass a few huts, and a small hill, and we soon reach \**Mulkaneer Bustee*, 7½; encamping ground, N.E.; wells and forage; thence the road becomes dusty and arid; pass \**Jummal-e-Burda*, ½; \**Deelao Arabee*, 2½; \**Bakurshah*, 2½; \**Hutejee*, 1½; \**Gulee-kee-Buhawalpoor*, 2½; \**Jangra*, ½; then cross by boat the N. bank (right) of the Ghara (Sutledge) river, where the bed is 1½ mile broad, heavy and sandy, and 180 yds. wide in December, under the N. bank, close to which there is low, damp encamping ground on the left bank, and we then enter

**THE BRITISH TERRITORY OF THE PUNJAB,**

So termed from two Persian words, signifying "*five-waters*," on account of the five different streams by which it is watered, viz. —

The *Sutlej* (Zadudrus, Hesidrus, Hesudrus of the ancients, Satudru or Satahradu of the Sanscrit),

*Ravee* (Hydraotes or Hyarotes of the ancients, the Iravati of the Sanscrit, and the vernacular Iraotee),

*Beas* (The Bibasis, Hyphasis of the ancients, and Bipasaor Vipasa of the Sanscrit),

*Chenab* (Trinaub, so-called from the Persian words signifying "*three waters*," the Acesines of the ancients), and

*Jailum* (the Hydaspes of the ancients, and Bitastha or Vitastha of the Sanscrit),

But which appellation is *erroneous*, as it is watered by six rivers, which includes the Indus. It is bounded, including all the conquests of the Sikhs, on the N. by Konenlun (Mooz, Taugh, Karakorum range of mountains, which is the E. extension of the Hindoo Koosh), N.W. and W. by the Indus, E. and S.E. by the Sutlej and Ghara rivers. Its form is that of a *sector*, the centre being the confluence of the Punjab (which is also the most westerly point) and Indus rivers, and the uttermost *radii*, the Indus from N. to S.; the Sutlej and Ghara rivers from N.E. to S.W. The E. point is the 78th meridian. Its length from N.E. to S.W. (Nobra to the confluence of the Indus and Punjab) is 600 miles, and its breadth from the Sutlej (Rampur) to the Indus (Derbend), 350 miles; it has an area of 135,000 square miles; revenue of £2,053,071; expenditure of £1,736,675. A population of 7,000,000, who are chiefly Afghans of the Eusufzye tribe, who inhabit the country between the Kishengunga and Indus, Bultis, Gukers (the *aborigines* of Huzara, who hold possession of the upper part of the Jailum and Indus), Hindu Jats, Kashmerians, Tibetians (who hold N. and N.W. of Kashmir, so-called from the Saint Kasyapur or Kasyapa Town), Khalasas (Sikhs), Ladakhis, Mahometans in the territory from the Beas to the Chenab, Punjabees (the descendants of the Rajpoot tribe of Jata, who are the most numerous, and who chiefly composed the Sikh army),

hold the centre of the Barea Doab, and the neighbourhood of Amritsur, and about Mooltan, where they are only agriculturists; Patana, who inhabit the vicinity of Mooltan and Kussoor; Rajpoots hold the mountain tracks of Mundi, Jannu, Kishtewar, Rajawar, and the districts E. of Kashmir; Sikhs, who hold the country about Amritsur and Lahore. The military force of Runjeet Singh, in 1838, amounted to 75,000 men and 150 pieces of artillery. It was divided into the following provinces until the Sepoy Rebellion of 1857-58-59, viz.:—Jhelum, Jullunder, Mooltan, Lahore, Leia, Peshawur and Kangra, containing the following principal towns, viz.:—Amritsur, Dera Ghazee Khan, Dera Ismail Khan, Julinder, Jelum, Jelalpoor, Kashmir, Sirinagar, Leia, Le, Lahore, Mooltan, Murpur, Peshawur, Shoojahad, and Vazeerabad. Its greatest elevation is 27,000 feet (the summit of the left bank of the Indus in Rupshu), and the lowest 220 feet (the confluence of the Indus and Punjnu, in lat. 28° 55', long. 70° 28'). It is well irrigated by the six rivers already enumerated, and possesses ample inland navigation.

The exterior outline of this vast territory is formed by the courses of the Indus and Sutlej, which country is formed on the N. by Bolor, E. by Tibet and the hill districts of British India, S.E. and S. by British India and Buhawalpoor, W. by Afghanistan, and N.W. by the Darda Territory, Yessen and Gilgit. The N. portion of this immense territory passes through a complete lofty labyrinth of perpetual snowy ridges, rising summit above summit until they reach an altitude of from 27,000 to 30,000 feet, and which rocky masses consist of the W. and N. portions of the Himalaya, the Indus Valley separating the latter from the former, and comprises Kashmir Gukker's territory, Rajput country, Bulti, and Ladakh. It has since been formed into different divisions by that able statesman, Sir John Lawrence, Bart.

Its geological character is composed of granite in Deotsun, basalt, trap, gypsum, limestone, sienitic granite, quartz, granwacke, schistose, oolitic iron ore in Kashmir, secondary formation, with fossil remains in Rupshu, Spite, and Ladakh, which part contains the Dal, Wulur, Manaza Bul, Phirghung, Chamoncil, and Thogjichemo Lakes. The Alluvial Plain, which extends several hundred miles, is only intersected by the Salt or Kalabagh Range, which extends S.E. from lat. 32° 30' to 33° and ends on the right bank of the Jhelum river, is united by a rough, rocky, hilly district, covered with hilly ridges to the S. base of the Himalaya, and is divided into the following sections, termed in the vernacular, Doabs (*great tongue of land*), viz.:—

1. *Julunder*, situated between the Sutlej and Beas rivers, and consists of pasture land, quite flat, and almost treeless.
2. *Barea* (Barie) situated between the Beas and Ghara rivers, is sterile, but well-cultivated.
3. *Rechna*, which is situated between the Ravee and Chenaub rivers.
4. *Jetch* (Juhut) which stands between the Chenaub and the Jhelum.

5. *Sinde Sarur*, which is situated between the Jhelum, Trenaub, Punjnu, all of which, in the centre are *wastes*, interspersed with patches of cultivation, ruined cities, hamlets, temples, tanks, wells, and watercourses; the latter is subdivided by the Salt Range into two parts, which consist of a champagne, sandy country, cultivated valleys, glens, but sterile in the upper and lower parts. It contains the towns of Chukawul, Pindce, Pind Dadun, Khan, with its celebrated salt mines and Rawul. A canal has been commenced in the Barea from the debouching point of the Ravee at the Himalayan Range, which is to be 247 miles long, passing through a high bank, across two nullahs, to the table land, through Manjah; then Deemanuggur, Buttala and Umritsur, through the wild wastes of the Lower Doab; and also past the ruined cities, tanks, temples, and canals, rejoining the Ravee, 65 miles above Mooltan. A branch at the 13th mile is to pass to the city of Kussoor; thence E. to join the Sutlej, opposite the *Sobraon*, celebrated for the battle fought by the British, 15,000 strong, commanded by Lord Gough, against the Sikhs, 30,000 strong, on the 10th Feb., 1846, and at the 55th mile, another is to branch off to Lahore, making the total length of the canal, with its branches, 466 miles. The Punjab Railway was commenced in Feb. 1859, when Sir John Lawrence, Bart., turned the first sod. It will be 230 miles long, and will be connected with the Scinde Railway, by an improved steam navigation system, between Hyderabad (the Upper Terminus of the Scinde Railway) and Mooltan, 570 miles, and will thus place Lahore, Umritsur, and the other important towns in communication with Kurrachee (the *natural* Port of Scinde), with which it is now (1859) connected by telegraph, the Punjab and neighbouring territories, and when completed, the Railway and Steam Navigation will be as follows, viz.:—

	Miles.
From Kurrachee (Karachi) to Haidarabad, per rail .....	110
Haidarabad to Mooltan, per steamer, carried on by the Indus Steam Flotilla Co. 570	
Sakar to Dadar .....	per rail 160
Haidarabad to Disa .....	260
Mooltan to Lahore .....	" —
Lahore to Amritsur .....	" —
Amritsur to Peshawur .....	" —

The territory W. of the Indus includes Dera-jat, Daman, and Peshawur. The former, when duly irrigated, is most fertile and productive, but in other parts barren and irreclaimable, and the latter is a luxuriant, picturesque, fertile plain, surrounded with perpetual snow-clad ranges.

In the streams of Bulti, Ladakh, Chenaub, Hirod, and Swan, gold is found; copper, graphite (plumbago), lead, and iron, in Kashmir; iron, common salt in Mundi; salt, antimony, alum, and sulphur in the Salt Range; nitre in the alluvial plains; coal at Mukkad, Jos, Meealee, and Munn-

mul. Its productions and exports comprise grain, ghee, hides, wool, silk, cotton fabrics, carpets, rugs, shawls, cotton, indigo, tobacco, salt, horses, sugar, opium, wheat, which is both plentiful and excellent, and sold at Mooltan from 1s. to 2s. per maund; buck wheat, rice, barley, wax, millet, jawaree, byre, moong, maize, vetches, oilseeds, honey, sesamum, mustard, peas, beans, carrots, turnips, onions, peaches, apricots, green gages, figs, pomegranates, limes, guavas, jumbos, bair, cardamon, melons, cucumbers, bang, saffron, safflower, milk, gold, hawk, &c., which are exported in immense numbers. Its imports consist of sugar, spices, groceries, dye stuffs, cotton, woollen, and silk cloths, metals, ivory, precious stones, glass, porcelain, cutlery, gold, silver, silk, madder, cochineal, asafoetida, safflower, fruits (fresh and dried), wool, horses, and the portable manufactures of Russia.

This country abounds with tigers, some 10 feet long, from the head to the tail; lions, panthers, leopards, hyenas, lynxes, wolves, bears, jackals, foxes, otters, martins, stoats, nyglaus, wild hogs, porcupines, deer (various kinds of) goats, antelopes, monkeys, bats, vampires (considered sacred by the natives), peafowl, parrots, jungle fowl, pheasants, partridges, quails, water-fowl, herons, cranes, peicans, eagles, vultures, hawks, the exportation of which produces annually, £10,000; magpies, hoopoes, doves, bulbul (the Kashmir nightingale, whose note is truly beautiful); alligators of a small species in all the rivers, but mostly in the Jhelum, porpoises, which swim up the Indus for a considerable distance, Cobra di Capello, and a small snake whose bite is deadly; camels, which are principally brought from the south; buffaloes (herds of which are bred near the rivers, but chiefly in the Jhelum), horses, especially in the Sikh country. Its rivers abound with *killa*, a kind of carp, which is delicious eating, and several excellent species of fish. The manufactures are silk and cotton articles (at Amritsir, Lahore, Leia, Mooltan, and Shoojahabad) arms (at Lahore). It possesses an extensive transit trade from Hindustan to the Derajat or Damaun and Peshawar Territories, W. of the Indus. The date, wild palms, peloo, willows, acacias, tamarisk, byr, apple, capparisa, camel horn, talee, sissoo (12 feet girth, used for boat building), neem, mudur, toolsee, kurnul, orange, pomegranate, mulberry, figs, peach, apricot, plum, quince, almond, mango, but which deteriorates as it is planted or cultivated N., are abundant. Fuel is scarce, owing to the paucity of trees, but cow dung is dried and substituted for it. The climate of the mountainous ranges is very cold; frosts set in in November, and the atmosphere is murky until the snow falls in December, when it becomes clear, and lies 2½ feet deep on the ground until April; the Jallum is then covered with a slight coating of ice. The snow disappears in March, and the dirty season then sets in (so called from the gusts of wind and hail, with occasional gleamings of sunshine, which prevail). In June much rain falls, but the air soon becomes dry, and particularly still, so that the heat in the summer, from the middle of July to the middle of August, seems much greater than it really is, as the thermometer is then 80° to 85° in the shade, and

in June 75°. That of the plain is dry, warm, and very little rain falls there, except near the S. base of the Himalaya, to which the S.W. monsoon extends; only slightly felt in the W. In the N. more rain falls than at Delhi, but very little in the S.; but at Lahore it falls very heavily in June, and the winds are very cool. The thermometer at Mooltan, in December, rises to 70° in the day time, but with thin ice on the water at night, and the thermometer 20° below freezing point. In February it is cold, bleak, cloudy, and rains occasionally. In January, the thermometer at night varies from 34° to 44°, and in the day time from 70° to 80°. The heat in the plains of Mooltan during the summer is most intense, eating, drinking, or sleeping, is quite irksome; but life can only be sustained by suction; death from heat often takes place even in the shade. Hernier, two of whose companions died of heat in the shade, thus describes his feelings, when passing through the country between Lahore and Kashmir, "His body became as it were like a dry sponge, and he no sooner took a draught of water than it oozed from all parts of his skin, from which the cuticle had peeled, leaving the surface covered with pustules."

#### The principal Routes are

1. E. from *Kabool* to *Attock*, then S.E. to *Rawit Pindra*, thence there are two branch roads *via*

No. 1. To the left, *via Jailmun*, thence to *Vuzerabad*, Amritsir and Filor.

No. 2. To the right, *via Jelalpoor*, Ramnuggur, Lahore, and Ferozepoor, the Route by which Lord Keane and General Pollock returned from Afghanistan.

2. From Ferozepoor S.W. to Mooltan into the Daman.

3. The much frequented route along the course of the Ravee.

4. There are three routes from Lahore, Amritsir, and the neighbouring country to Kashmir, viz. :—

No. 1. *Via* Rihursi and the Bamhal Pass.

2. „ Bumber and the Pir Panjal Pass.

3. „ Punch and the Baramula Pass, from thence to Attock.

5. From the Punjab plain to Bultistan, *via* Kashmir, and quitting the valley by the Bundipur Pass.

6. The route to Ladakh, *via* Kashmir, and thence N.E., *via* the Butil Pass.

7. From Ladakh, *via* Lahoul and Rapstra, besides which

8. There are numerous cross roads, but which are mere tracts.

The language, customs, manners, and religion of the Sikhs have already been described under the head of *Sirhind*, as well as its principal

#### HISTORICAL REMINISCENCES :—

A.D.

It is of very remote antiquity, and was

The scene of some of the most extraordinary and indefatigable deeds of Alexander the Great.

1856. It is now rapidly becoming civilised, through the praiseworthy exertions of the Indian government.

**1857-58.** Sir John Lawrence, Bart., most zealously and ably administered the government during the Sepoy rebellion, and not only preserved it from anarchy, but so gained the good esteem and confidence of the Sikhs, that he was able to carry on his administration with energy, and also to denude it of European troops, and to send them, as well as several well-trained corps of Sikhs, to support the British authority at Delhi and in the rebellious districts, in doing which they performed most eminent services to the Indian Government, and Sir John Lawrence, Bart., most signally contributed to the final suppression of the revolt.

**1859.** The Sikh Cols. Cheyle Singh and Bood Singh being found guilty of treason were banished to the Andaman Islands.

The English language made the law language of all courts in this government.

Thence continuing our route, we pass \**Poladpoor* (Phyladpoor), 1; encamping ground; thence along a very dusty, heavy road, through dense jungle, pass §*Sooruj Koond*, 2½ miles, and we then enter

### THE BAREE DOAB,

Situated between the *Ravee* (N.W.), *Ghara*, and *Beas* rivers, on the S.E., is 370 miles long, and 45 broad, and although not very large, is one of the most important divisions of the Punjab, both as regards commerce and agriculture. The great canal now being constructed at a cost of £527,697, will cross it from N.E. to S.W., as it leaves the *Ravee* river, at *Mahadeepoor*, and extends to *Tibri* (27 miles), thence to *Chichacutni*, where it rejoins that stream. The large towns of Amritsur, Lahore, and Mooltan stand therein, and 2½ miles farther brings us to the large town of

### § JULLAPOOR.

Territory, the Punjab. District, the Doab (Baree), Civil Authority, the Deputy Commissioner at Mooltan. Encamping ground. Bazaar, well supplied, but forage scarce.

This large place stands about 7 miles from the right bank of the *Ghara* river.

Thence the road now passes through a jungly, partially cultivated country to \**Janooke Bustee*, 8½ miles; several hamlets standing near the road; then cross a *large canal*, 1½; pass §*Gowda*, 2 miles; encamping ground, S.W.; thence the road becomes rather heavy, intersected by nullahs and two large canals, and passes through a jungly country, interspersed with cultivation, to *Kara*, 4½; *Jiale*, 4½; *Hoosein-Khan-ka-Kote*, 3; pass a few hamlets near the road, and 5½ miles brings us to the large town of

### § SHOOJANBAD.

Division, the Sikh district. Military station, 50 miles S., it contains a small garrison. Encamping ground to the W., intersected by nullahs. Bazaar, well supplied.

**Fortifications.**—It contains some lofty, irregular works, and is surrounded with a wall, mounted with cannon.

**Manufactures.**—Wood turnery and cotton fabrics

This well-fortified town, which belongs to the Sikhs, stands about 4 miles from the E. bank of the *Chenab* river, in a fertile and well-cultivated district, and presents a very pleasing *coup d'œil* from a distance.

Thence along a good road, cross a canal, pass through a well-cultivated country to \**Chuk*, 4½ miles; then proceed within a mile of the large *Fort of Sikunderabad*, 2½ miles; thence through dense jungle, and we soon reach \**Adhwala Bagh* (Adee Bagh), 5; encamping ground amidst jungle; thence the road becomes extremely bad, leads through dense jungle for about 13 miles to the large town of

### —†§ MOOLTAN (Mallithan, Malli of the Greeks).

Territory, Punjab. Division, annexed Sikh Territory. Civil Authority, Resident Deputy Commissioner. Military Authority, Officer in command. Military Station. In the rear of the cantonment stands a small redoubt. Civil Station. Encamping ground, intersected by nullahs. Travellers' Bungalow. Bazaar, well supplied, and forage abundant. Post Office. Population, 80,000, a quarter of whom are Mahometans. Shops, 6,000, well supplied with European and Asiatic commodities.

**MANUFACTURES**—Silk, cottons, shawls, lungis "scarves," brocades, tissues, &c.

**COMMERCE.**—An extensive banking trade, as well as considerable business, is carried on here, and the merchants are proverbially considered as being extremely rich.

Extent, 3 miles.

**FORTIFICATIONS.**—It is surrounded by a dilapidated wall, about 40 to 50 feet high.

**STEAMERS** of the Indus Steam Flotilla Company ply between this and Haidarabad (Hyderabad), 570 miles.

**RAILWAY** to Lahore and Umritsur was commenced in 1859, and is fast progressing; the line will be 280 miles long, and be connected with Hyderabad by steam navigation; by which means Central Asia, the Punjab, and part of the N.W. Provinces of India, will obtain access to the Arabian Sea, *via* Kurrachee.

**ATTRACTIONS.**—The Railway Terminus and works. Citadel stands on a mound, formed of the ruins of ancient cities, is hexagonal in form, the longest side being 600 yds. the burnt brick wall with which it is surrounded is 40 feet high outside, and 5 feet from the inside; it is defended by 30 towers, and contains the shattered palace of the Khan, and a very lofty Mahomedan shrine. The *Obelisk*, erected to the memory of the brave officers and men who fell in the sutlej and Punjab campaigns. The *Redoubt* near the cantonment. To the N. stands the beautiful and superb shrine of *Sham Tabraz*, whom native tradition states was *slayed alive*, and whilst enduring that torture prayed that the sun might descend from the heavens and rest on this place, which it is affirmed took place, hence the cause of the intense heat of the climate.

## HISTORICAL REMINISCENCES:—

A.D.

- 8th century. It was captured by the Mahometans, under Mahomed Ben Kasim, and taken possession of in the
- 11th century, by Mahomed of Ghuzni. In the
- 14th century, Tamerlane conquered it.
1818. Runjeet Singh took it, put 3,000 Afghans to the sword, and captured £4,000,000 of treasure.
1848. Dewan Moolraj took possession of it; two British officers were basely assassinated by his orders, and
1849. Annexed to the British Territory, after having been gallantly captured by General Whish; here it was that the gallant Major Herbert Edwardes, formerly a student of King's College, London, and then a subaltern, manifested the most brilliant military qualifications. The fortress was partly demolished, and eventually entirely destroyed by the rains and floods; but a small redoubt was erected in the rear of the cantonment.

This large and very ancient city is situated about 3 miles E. of the *Chenab* river, whose inundations extend to it. The vicinity is densely covered with ruins of mosques, tombs, shrines, &c., which fully attest the antiquity, extent, grandeur, and magnificence of the ancient cities which formerly occupied the present site. The country around is extremely productive and fertile, and excellent grain, fruits, and vegetables are both cheap and abundant. Thence we proceed along a good, hard, level road to

## §GAGRA, 10½ miles.

Civil Authority, Commissioner at Lahore, Local Agent in the provinces. Encamping ground, 1 mile S.E. Bazaar, well supplied.

Then along dense jungle to the large walled village of §*Ameergurh*, 10½ miles, encamping ground S.E.; bazaar, well supplied; pass \**Mahsham*, also walled, to the large fortified *Musjid* "mosque" of *Khulut-Ali-ka*, and proceed to

## §SIRDARPOOR, 10½ miles.

Encamping ground S.E. Bazaar, well supplied, and forage abundant. Fort, small but compact.

Thence the road becomes good, pass *Fuzli Shah*, 2½; and we soon reach the §*Right Bank of the Ravee* river, 3½, (the *Hydraotes* of *Arrian*, *Travati* of the *Sanscrit*, and the *vernacular* *Iraktee*), which rises in lat. 32° 26', long. 77°, in *Kula*, close to the *Bungall* mountains, and not far from the *Rotang* Pass, it then flows S.W. for 40 miles, there receives the *Nye* and *Boonhill* (which rises in the *Munee* *Mushee's* lake, held sacred by the *Hindus*), thence flows within 5 miles of *Burmawar*, where it is 116 feet wide, and 7,000 feet above the level of the sea, proceeds on to *Chamba*, 20 miles from which place it is crossed by a bridge, where it is 50 yds. broad, and fordable at all periods, thence W. to *Bisuli*, where it is 120 yds. wide, with a rapid current, and quite unfordable except upon inflated buffalo hides, thence S.W. to the *Meance* Ferry, where in August it is 513 yds. broad, and 12 feet deep, and 20 miles farther,

at *Lahore*, where it is a small, crooked, canal-like expanse, separating into three different streams, which are, in the dry season, ½ a mile apart from each other, but which re-unite together; thence it flows S.W. for 380 miles, and joins the *Chenab*, by 3 mouths, in lat. 30° 36', long. 71° 50', after an entire course of 450 miles. Near its confluence with the *Chenab* it is only waist-deep, and consequently fordable in February, and here a bridge of boats must be constructed to transport troops over it, and as the banks are very muddy and sandy, they must be covered with fascines. The boats used on this river are considered as the best built in India; encamping ground on its banks; bazaar, well supplied and provisions cheap; thence the road becomes bad, but passes along a well-cultivated country to \**Dunyal*, 1½, standing on the *Ravee* river; \**Syad Fuqueer-kee-Bustee*, ½; §*Kutchi Gote*, ½; bazaar large, and well supplied; §*Kamlaire*, ½; §*Jullalpoor* (*Jullalpoor*), 2½ miles; encamping ground but low; bazaar well supplied; *Jullalpoor* (town of) 52 miles S.

DAWKS to *Vazeerabad*, 60 miles S.W.

Thence along a good road, through a cultivated district, amidst excellent pasture land, pass \**Puthanka-kote* 9, with its small Fort, and 1½ mile farther brings us to the large town of

## §SHORKOTE (Shorkot, the Syalkote or Shoor of the Ayeen Akbery).

Territory, Punjab. District, Punjab. Civil Authority, Commissioner at Lahore, Local Agents in the Provinces. Bazaar, well supplied. Encamping ground ½ mile S.W.

DAWKS to *Tolumba*, 26 miles N.

## HISTORICAL REMINISCENCES:—

The capital of *Raja Shor's* territory, whom *Alexander the Great* vanquished.

## ATTRactions:—

The ruins, which are more extensive but strikingly resemble those of *Sehwan*. The Fort standing on a curious mound.

This place stands on a curious elevated mound of earth, discernible for a circuit of 8 miles.

Thence continuing our route, we proceed along a good road, through a cultivated country, interspersed with jungle, with a barren desert on the right, to \**Mer-ka-Shiur*, 6½; pass close to §*Kaim*, 3½, situated ½ mile to the right of the road. Encamping ground S.E., amidst broken jungle, interspersed with small hillocks. Bazaar, well supplied, and forage abundant. \**Mahomed Fuqueer-kee-Jundee*, 4½; §*Huselee*, 3½; situated about 8 miles S. of the confluence of *Jailum* and *Chenab* rivers, and standing, on the left bank of the latter; bazaar, well supplied; proceed on to *Chuk Khana*, 1½; \**Moolwana*, 4½; encamping ground. Thence along a good but narrow road, through an open waste country, which is only cultivated near the various *Towers* seen at a distance, or passed close by; pass a \**Well*, 4; §*Nugana*, 6½ (*Meengana*, *Meengane*), with its extensive manufactures of cotton cloths, and standing 4 miles from the left bank of the *Chenab*; then pass within ½ mile of the Fort of *Athwallee*, 1½; and 1½ mile brings us to

### § JHUNG.

Territory, Punjab. District, Punjab. Civil Authority, Commissioner at Lahore. Bazaar, well supplied and cheap. Encamping ground W.

**Manufactures.**—White cotton cloths, about two millions of yards being made annually, in which commerce and trade is carried on with the Afghan markets.

This large walled town stands about 3 miles from the left bank of the Chenaub river.

Thence proceed along a good but rather narrow road, pass through an open waste country, interspersed with fields and wells, to \**Jowee Baloo* (Nowee Balao), 7; §*Kheva*, 6½; bazaar, well supplied; encamping ground. Thence along an excellent road through thin jungle, pass

### § BHOWANEE, 14 miles,

Which is situated about 4 miles from the Chenaub river.

Bazaar, well supplied. Encamping ground.

**Fort.**—A small compact structure.

Then proceed through a cultivated country, with a Well to the W., and a desert to the E. and the Chenaub river flowing 1½ mile N.W., pass *Bark-hoodar*, 3½; *Khooruk*, 2; *Meemaudee*, ½; *Tazakee-Gote*, 2½; *Sarnal*, ½; *Bookaree*, 4½; pass *Synd kee Bustee*, 1½; *Russeeda kee Bustee*, ½; §*Malay*, 3½; and 3 miles farther brings us to

### § CHUNNIOTE.

Encamping ground, sandy. Bazaar, well supplied. Fort, well constructed.

Boats ply on the Chenaub river.

**Attraction.**—The rock, which stands 350 feet high, on the N.

This large town stands on the Chenaub river, the ancient Ascesines, the largest stream watering the Punjab, which rises in Lahool, in the small Lake of Chandra Baga, "Garden of the Moon," where this stream is called the Chandra, in lat. 32° 30', long. 77° 40' S. of Middle Tibet, at an elevation of 13,000 feet; thence it flows to Tandi, and there receives the Saraj Bhogha (where it is 200 feet broad, with a steady current), and takes the name of Chenaub; thence it flows S.W. for about 130 miles, to *Kishtawar*, where it is 5,000 feet high, and is joined by the *Murawurdun*; thence its descent is 40 feet per mile, and its deep, rocky channel, 25 miles wide; it then flows, by a serpentine course for 90 miles, to *Rit-nurse*; then quits the hilly range, and enters the Plain of the Punjab, having a width of 200 yds., with a deep, quiet, but rapid stream; thence it continues for 50 miles, to *Akmur*, where it is navigable for timber rafts; thence it flows S.W. for 70 miles, to *Vazeerabad*, where it is unfordable, and ½ mile wide, 14 feet deep, with a current flowing 5 miles per hour; thence it proceeds S.W. for 30 miles, to *Ramnuggur*, where it is 300 yds. wide, 9 feet deep, with a current 1½ mile per hour; from thence it flows S.W. for 120 miles, and receives the Ghara, in lat. 29° 21', long. 71° 6', and at the ferry opposite *Mooltan*, it is 1,000 yds. wide in June. Here the

junction of the river is quite tranquil, but the waters are of different hues, that of the Chenaub on the right side being of a red color, and the Ghara, on the left, pale, at which confluence, the Chenaub, after a course of 700 miles, bears the name of *Pwijnud*, "five-rivers." Thence the road passes through open jungle, with fields near the villages, to \**Salaray*, 2½; \**Sepra*, 1½; \**Meanee*, 1½; \**Mooradwala*, ½; \**Muttee*, ½; the Chenaub river now flows on the left; \**Pootraktee*, 1½; §*Sheik-Kanaer*; encamping ground, W.; bazaar, well supplied; \**Sawunka*, 1½; \**Oomeershah*; \**Peerkakote*, 1½; \**Shah Billawal*; \**Burdlee*, 2½; \**Jogee Jam*, 3½; we then enter

## THE REECHNA DOAB DIVISION OF THE PUNJAB,

Situated between the Chenaub and Ravee rivers, and 2½ miles farther brings us to the large town of

### PINDEE BUTTIAN (Buttiana, or Puthan).

Division, The Reechna Doab. Bazaar large, and well supplied. Encamping ground, W., on sandy soil. Telegraph Station at Lahore, 71 miles

**Dawks** to Lahore, 71 miles N.W. by W. Fort, a small but compact structure.

This large town is situated 6 miles from the left bank of the Chenaub river. Thence along an excellent road, through a cultivated, open, level country, pass several hamlets, and 13½ miles brings us to the town of

### § JULLALPOOR.

Bazaar, well supplied, and cheap. Encamping ground, N. Fort, small, but well built.

Thence pass several hamlets standing in an open cultivated country, and we soon reach the walled village of §*Waneekee*, 16½; encamping ground, ¼ mile S. E.; then pass 6 hamlets to §*Huraira Kote*, 8½; and 5 miles farther bring us to the town of

### § RAMNUGGUR (Ramnegurh, Ramneghur),

"Town of God," and formerly called *Rasulnuggur*, "Prophets' Town."

Encamping ground, close to an excellent tank. Bazaar, well supplied.

Ferry across the Chenaub, 300 yds. wide, 9 feet deep, with a current flowing 1½ mile per hour; but 2 miles below there is a

Ford, only 3 feet deep when the water is at its lowest.

#### HISTORICAL REMINISCENCES:—

1778. *Maha Singh*, the father of *Runjeet Singh*, stormed it, at which period it was called *Rasulnuggur*, and then that prince gave it its present designation.

*Runjeet Singh* encamped, manoeuvred, and reviewed his Sikh army in the plain.

1842. The Bombay army, when en route to *Gwera* (23 miles distant), crossed the Chenaub about 3 miles from this place by a bridge of boats.

This large town, standing on the left bank of the Chenaub stream, is beautifully situated on an extensive plain.



## ROUTE 126.

## SUKKUR TO LARKHANA.

DISTANCE 49½ MILES.

ROUTES.	Distances of Stages.	
	Miles.	Fur.
Sukkur to Bangadjee .....	10	0
Shaleamee .....	8	0
Maddehjee .....	9	5
Nowadehra .....	9	4
Larkhana .....	12	3
	49	4

Leave *Sukkur* (Route 109), and proceed along a good footpath, through thin jungle, pass 4 *nullahs*, to § *Bangadjee*, 10; bazaar, well supplied; camel forage, and *Kirbi* for horses plentiful; encamping ground on the Indus, on the right bank of which this place stands. Thence proceed along a good pathway, on the bank of the river, through thin jungle, pass 8 dry *nullahs*, to § *Shaleamee*, 8; bazaar, well supplied, and water from the Indus, on whose banks there is encamping ground; forage and *Kirbi*; then the road, which passes through thin jungle, continues direct for 3 miles, then leaves the river, pass 7 dry *nullahs*, to

## § MADDEHJEE, 9½.

Encamping ground, S. W. Bazaar, well supplied, camel and horse forage abundant.

*Wells*.—Here are six lined burnt brick ones, full of good water. Houses, 150. Shops, 20.

Thence along a pathway which passes through thin jungle for 3 miles, after which we leave the river, and soon reach § *Nowadehra*, 9½; bazaar, well supplied; camel and horse forage abundant; encamping ground, N.W.; houses, 100. Shops, 10. Wells, 5 pukka ones, well supplied with water.

Thence proceed along a good road through dense jungle, cross 9 *nullahs*, and 12½ miles brings us to the large town of

## § LARKHANA (Larkhara).

**Territory, Sinde.** Civil Authority, Resident Collector. Military Authority, the Officer in command of the Scinde Camel Corps. Military Station, the Head-Quarters of the Scinde Camel Corps. Civil Station, Travellers' Bungalow. Bazaar, well supplied. Post Office. Shops, 370, well supplied with European and Asiatic commodities. Manufactures, silk, cotton, woven articles. Market, the principal grain mart of Scinde. Population, 12,000.

**DAWS.**—See Table of Distances, North Western Provinces.

**ATTRACTIVEONS.**—The Citadel, which stands at its W. extremity. The large ruined fortress of *Maihot*, situated on an immense lofty mound, on the banks of the *Narra* river. Fort Fitzgerald, which was for many years the head-quarters of the Scinde Camel Corps.

**Commerce.**—Considerable trade is carried on here, owing to its lying on the route from S. Sind to Cutch, Gundava, Beloochistan, and Kandahar, via the Bolan Pass.

This well fortified town stands on the S. bank of the Ghar canal, filled by the inundations of the Indus, which leaves that river, from which it is 7 miles distant, near Sukkur, and joins the *Narra*.

## ROUTE 127.

## KANDAHAR TO CABUL (CABOOL, KABUL).

DISTANCE ABOUT 309½ MILES.

ROUT	Distances of Stages.	
	Miles.	Fur.
Kandahar to Shorandan .....	5	0
Killa-i-Azim Khan .....	9	0
Kheil-i-Akhund .....	15	2½
Shahri-Safa .....	13	4
Terandaz .....	11	7
Camp Thor .....	10	5
Azeere Chukee .....	10	0
Kelat-i-Ghijie .....	12	0
Suri-Asp .....	10	0
Nauruk .....	9	1
Tazee-Chukee .....	8	1
Shuftud .....	6	1
Chasma-i-Sadee .....	9	4½
Chasma Panguk .....	5	5
Ghojan .....	12	0
Mukeer (Sir-i-Chusma) .....	12	1
Oba .....	14	2
Futtehpore, near Moordan .....	11	4½
Karabahi-Char Deh Huzareh .....	3	4
Moonakee .....	5	2½
Yerghuto (Camp Urghesaa) .....	8	7
Nanee .....	6	6
Ghuzni .....	13	2
Obasgon .....	14	4
Huft Asya .....	9	1
Hyderkhail .....	11	0
Shekabad Camp .....	9	5½
Badam .....	10	7
Maidan Camp .....	7	4
Urghandee (Lower Camp) .....	12	2
Cabool (Cabul, Kabul) .....	13	4
	309	1½

Leave *Kandahar*, Route 116, by the Cabul Gate; proceed through a level country, almost entirely uncultivated, and we soon reach § *Shorandan*, 5; encamping ground, ¼ mile on the right; grass near the small stream; forage for camel and horses, and wild thyme for fuel. Thence the road now becomes good, through an open country, cross the *Junoo Khareez*, a muddy stream, situated in a well-cultivated and productive country, flowing from a subterraneous aqueduct, and soon after which we enter *Killa-i-Azim Khan*, 4½; which surrounds a square mud-towered fort, nearly in ruins, situated at an elevation of 3,915 feet, in a fertile well-cultivated country, and well supplied with water from *Khareezes*, some of which are rather *brackish*. Camel and horse forage, plentiful. Wild thyme abundant. Close at hand, on the N.E. of the fort, stand several huts, and an open village. Thence

along a good, open road, for 7 miles; then pass an *Old Fort*,  $\frac{1}{2}$ ; within a mile of which is situated *Manjore*, 1; standing in a narrow valley, and on the other side stands *Jookur*, far away in the distance, but not in view; thence the road now becomes stony, and leads up some steep ascents, then down sharp declivities, and we soon reach *Kheil-i-Akhund*, "Mausoleum of a Mahometan pastor,"  $6\frac{1}{2}$ ; forage and grazing ground at hand, standing near the right bank of the *Turnak river*, which rises on the S. of the highlands of Ghuzni, about 5 miles from Oba, at an elevation of 7,500 feet; it flows for 35 miles, and receives from the W. a stream, which rises at *Sir-i-Chushana* "Spring's Head," at an altitude of 2,000 feet, which is considered by some authors as the parent one; here it is 8 yds. wide,  $2\frac{1}{2}$  feet deep, with a clear, rapid current, and continues to flow in a S.W. direction, having much of its waters drawn off, right and left, to irrigate the country; here it is fordable, and is crossed 8 miles above *Julduk*; in the lower part of its course it becomes completely dry, about 8 miles E. of Kandahar; in April, where the British army crossed it, a few miles lower down, the stream becomes quite narrow; thence flowing S.W. it receives from the E. the *Doree*, and then unites with the *Urgundab*.

**ATTRACTIVE.**—The *Mausoleum* of a Mahometan pastor, at the spot where the river is clear, rapid,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  foot deep, 5 to 8 yds. wide, and the neighbouring country fertile and highly-cultivated, and on the opposite side stands a large village, about 2 miles distant.

The highway leads around the hills, which is considered an excellent road, but 3 miles longer, where it meets the *Turnak river*, and joins the road already described. Thence we proceed along the level of the valley; 5 miles distant from it, stand two hamlets, about 1 mile to the left, and two villages on the right, 3 miles distant, off the road; these, collectively, are designated *Pontee*, close to which is the *winter* route to Cabul, the country along which is well-cultivated, and where there are several *encamping grounds*, whose breadth varies from  $\frac{1}{2}$  to 3 miles, to the rising ground on the left, where the hamlets are erected on account of the level part of the valley of the river being covered with very deep snow during the three winter months, which, when thawed, overflows it; the road then passes between a large watercourse and rising ground on the left, with several stony ascents and descents, after which it becomes good, and we reach *\*Shahr-i-Safa*,  $5\frac{1}{2}$ , standing on the site of an ancient city, destroyed by Mahomed of Ghuzni, the ruins of which lie scattered about in all directions. Encamping ground by the side of the river, close to the ruins. Grazing and forage for camels and horses. Thence along a good road, which soon becomes swampy near the five watercourses which are close to the river; then pass *\*Khorzana Kotel* (Pass),  $5\frac{1}{2}$ , the  $\frac{1}{2}$  mile ascent and descent of which, although not very steep, is exceedingly stony, and  $6\frac{1}{2}$  miles beyond brings us to *Serau dar*, so called from fir "arrow," and "audaz," "east," and thus designated from the tradition that Ahmed Shah lodged an arrow on the site of this

place from a neighbouring hill, which cannot be true, as the distance precludes the possibility of such a feat having been accomplished, and yet there stands a brick pillar, about 4 feet high, on the spot from whence the arrow is said to have been shot. This place is situated about  $\frac{1}{2}$  mile from the *Turnak river*, flowing to the right, and on the rising ground on the left stand six hamlets, from 1 to 3 miles distant: Camel grazing, horse forage, short green grass, and wheat straw abundant.

Thence pass several watercourses, winding amidst broken ground; and, in the distance on the left, stand several hamlets on the rising ground, and we soon enter

## THE DISTRICT OF JELLOOGHEER,

"*Bridle-pull*," and quickly proceed into the *Jelloogheer Pass*, 2, the cliffs on both sides of which approach the *Turnak river* so closely that the British troops, in 1839, when en route to Ghuzni, were actually compelled to cut a road; thence proceed along an excellent road to *Hukmee*,  $6\frac{1}{2}$  ("Chukee"), and we soon approach the spot called *\*Thoor Camp*,  $1\frac{1}{2}$ ; encamping ground near the *Turnak river*. Camel and horse forage, green grass, wheat, and straw abundant.

Thence the road, which is good, narrows between the river and the rising ground; then cross a dry river and a deep nullah, both situated on the left, and we soon reach

## \*KHAND OF JADAK, $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles.

**ATTRACTIVE.**—The ruined gardens. The half demolished edifices, buildings of considerable importance in the time of the Monarchs, standing 2 miles distant, and the small hamlets to the left.

Thence continuing our route to the *\*Turnak river*,  $2\frac{1}{2}$ ; encamping ground; soon after which we reach *\*Azereee Chukee*, 2, situated on the right bank (W.) of the above river. Here is a mill, plenty of camel and horse forage, and wheat and straw. Here a pass is formed by the high ground on the W., closing down to the river. The road now narrows on the left for a short distance between the river, watercourse, and rising ground, so that when troops with heavy baggage or cavalry pursue this route, they should go round it and cross the river. There is a road on the right, by a small stone bridge, which marks the boundary of the territory belonging to the Ghiljies and Dooranees, which renders this part of the route particularly dangerous, from the attacks of marauding parties of those tribes, who are always on the "qui vive" for travellers. On the other side of the river passes the *protected* road through the Shabboodee's country, where *tolls* are exacted from travellers. The country opens on the right, and in the distance are seen several large, strong forts, and soon after which we reach *\*Kelat-i-Khiye* (Kilat-i-Ghilje, "Fort of the Ghiljies"), 12. It is almost in ruins, but stands on the summit of a very steep, conical hill, 300 feet high. It has an altitude of 5,773 feet, and contains two fine springs of excellent water.

## HISTORICAL REMINISCENCES:—

A.D.

1505. Captured by Sultan Baber.

**2839.** The British troops garrisoned, and successfully held it against the attacks of the natives, until they evacuated this territory. Aino Khan then took possession of it, but was driven out by Shahodeen, who now holds it.

**ATTRACTIVE.**—The ruins of the city and fort, which stand on an eminence, having a portion called "*the Balance*," situated on the apex, from which several springs flow down the hill on both sides, and which is discernible at a considerable distance off.

Encamping ground, 1 mile distant, between the Aino Khan's Killa and the Turnak river. Post Office.

Travellers seldom frequent this place or the vicinity, as it is quite impossible for them to pass safely along the high road, so numerous are the plunderers.

Thence the road becomes intersected by a large muddy watercourse, which cross; soon after which it narrows until it reaches the rising ground on the left, flows along by the road, re-crosses it at 6½ miles distant, separates into four streams, most of which are muddy, again re-crosses the road at the 8th mile in one large stream, 3 yds. wide, which now becomes more stony and fatiguing; and 2 miles beyond stands \**Sir-i-Asp*. Camel and horse forage, wheat straw obtainable.

This small round tower was erected as a monument over a horse, and stands amidst much cultivation, near the Turnak river, with a few temporary huts adjoining it.

Thence the road passes along the base of the elevated grounds on the left, up several stony slight ascents, then down descents, pass much cultivation on the N.E., and we soon reach the *Shaurat Valley*, 9½ miles. Bazaar, indifferently supplied. Encamping ground. Camel and horse forage; grazing, short green grass, and wheat straw abundant.

#### HISTORICAL REMINISCENCES:

1839. The British army encamped here.

The road now narrows, passes between the watercourse and the base of the low hills on the left, but afterwards widens and becomes good, with much cultivation on the other side of the river, where there are several *killas* in view; and we soon reach *Taree Chukie*, 8½; bazaar, indifferently supplied; camel and horse forage; grazing, short green grass, and wheat straw abundant.

Thence along a long road intersected by five deep nullahs, which cross; but which can be avoided by keeping to the left; and we soon reach the encamping ground near the Turnak river, called *Shufut*, 6½; thence it becomes open and good; cross a deep nullah, with several *killas* of the *Fakhree Ghiljies*, an independent tribe, on the left towards the mountains, with several small forts on the opposite side of the river, which flows 1 mile on the right, and we soon reach

#### \*CHASMA-I-SADIE (Chasma-i-Sar), 9½ miles.

Encamping ground, amidst considerable cultivation; several fine springs of water; Bazaar, indifferently supplied. Camel and horse forage, green grass about the springs and river, and wheat straw abundant.

Then proceed along a good road, intersected by a watercourse, 2, flowing in a deep, wide nullah, and soon after which we reach *Chasma Pangut*, 5½, situated 2 miles from the Turnak river; close by stand several *Takhree Ghiljies Forts*, on the left towards the hills, in a cultivated plain, intersected by several fine springs of water. Bazaar, indifferently supplied. Camel and horse forage, and short green grass abundant. Then along a good road, and we soon arrive at

#### \*GHOJAN, 12 miles.

Camel and horse forage, green grass, wheat straw, flour, and barley abundant. *Kharree*, the water from which flows in a good body across from the fort on the left to the extensive plain on the right.

This place stands at an altitude of 7,068 feet, in an elevated district of the Turnak river valley, from which stream it is 4 miles distant, and having 4 forts on the left of the road, about 2 miles distant. Thence proceed along an uneven road, cross a deep, dry ditch at 6½ miles. The best route, however, is to proceed round by the head of the springs close to the hills, as the ground below is deep and swampy; and soon after which we enter

#### THE PROVINCE OF CABUL (Cabool, Kabool),

Which extends from Hindoo Koosh on the N. to S. of Ghuzni, from Bamian in the W. to the Khyber range in the E. It is 200 miles long from E. to W., and 50 broad from N. to S., has an area of 10,000 square miles; contains the towns of Cabool (the capital), Istalif, Ghuzni, and Jelalabad; an annual revenue of £200,000, and a military force of 18,000 strong. The general appearance of the country is similar to that described under the head of *AFGHANISTAN*, see Route 116.

#### HISTORICAL REMINISCENCES:—

1747. Founded by Ahmed Abdall (Durani) after the death, by violence, of Nadir Shah.

Soon afterwards the empire was extended over Afghanistan, Beloochistan, Khorasan, the Punjab, Turkestan, and Sindh. At his demise it gradually dwindled away.

1809. The Afghan chiefs expelled Shah Shooja, when it became shattered and divided into various principalities.

Shah Mahmood took possession of Herat. The Sikhs occupied Peshawar and the Damann. The Sirdars (the brothers of Dost Mahomed Khan) took possession of Kandahar.

Dost Mahomed Khan governed Cabool, which in

1856, was in a fearful state of anarchy, owing to the Persians having taken possession of Herat.

1857. A treaty of alliance entered into between Dost Mahomed Khan and the British.

The Persians concluded a treaty with the British; hence that entered into with Dost Mahomed Khan was not acted upon.

Then continuing our route, we pass a dry ditch, 5½; then *Shukar* (Sir-i-Chusma), 6½; bazaar, well supplied; forage abundant; elevation 7,091 feet,

standing in a fertile, well-cultivated district near the source of the Turnak river, which rises in several springs from the base of a hill, 2,000 feet above the plain. The vicinity is extensive, as it contains several forts scattered about amidst much cultivation. Thence along a good road through an open country; a small stream, 10; 1 mile beyond pass another; and 3½ miles brings us to \*Oba (Obeh), situated in a fertile, well-watered district near the right bank of the Turnak river, where there is a fine spring of water, the stream from which turns several mills. At a short distance on the right and left stand several small forts, and the plain is well-cultivated; the road still continues open and good, but is intersected by 12 dry nullahs; at the 9th mile pass a stream, and 2½ miles beyond we reach the

### § CAMP FUTTEHPORE, near MOORDAN.

Bazaar, well supplied and cheap. Forage abundant. Elevation 7,426 feet. Forts are scattered about the plain.

This place is situated in a well-watered and fertile country, intersected by several watercourses.

Passing through a populous and well-cultivated country, across two streams, we soon enter

### THE KARABAGH DISTRICT,

A remarkably fertile and productive country, studded with forts and villages, and held by the Afghan Ghiljies and Huzarehs, soon after which we arrive at the large village of § *Kara Bagh* (*Karabagh-i-char-Dah-Huzareh*), 3½; bazaar, well supplied; forage abundant, situated on the right of the road, at an elevation of 7,426 feet; close to it stand two or three villages, with the ruins of *Chuperkana* ("stage of the king's mounted dák"), to the left, then the road becomes intersected by upwards of 8 streams of water, some of which are extremely swampy and troublesome to cross with baggage. After leaving which we pass several stony ascents and descents, then along the base of elevated land, and we soon reach

### § MOOSHAKKE 5½ miles.

Bazaar, well supplied. Forage and lucern abundant. Encamping ground S. of a Fakcer's dwelling. Elevation 7,309 feet. Forts, S. Inhabitants chiefly Huzarehs. Khareez, well supplied with water. *Tombs*.—That of a Per "Saint" stands on the high road. Vicinity exceeding populous.

Pass along a good road for 2½ miles, which crosses and proceeds through some very sandy nullahs to a slight ascent, which is very stony for 1 mile; pass through the bed of a dry river, which should be avoided when much baggage is being transported along this route, and thence along a light, gravelly road, full of ascents and descents, pass between two hills to § *Yergulitoo*, 8½ (Camp Urghean); bazaar, well supplied. Camel and horse forage abundant.

Fort, "Killas," scattered about on the right, which appear in the distance for full 15 miles.

This place is situated at the E. extremity of an extensive and well-cultivated plain.

Then along an excellent road down a slight descent, which is rather stony for 1 mile, then cross a river, the stream of which is here 2 or 3 yds. wide, with a stony bed, and we enter

### THE SHALGURGH DISTRICT:

Pass within 1½ mile on the right of *Nanee*, 6½, which has an altitude of 7,502 feet, and stands near the W. extremity of the large *Shalgurgh* plain, situated on a bank of a feeder of the *Ghuzni* river. We then pass the ruins of another *Chupakana* ("Stage of the king's Dák"), standing on the left of the road. To the right are seen the ruins of the city of Shulgurh (*Shalgurh*), with its citadel *Balasir*, and a high mound of earth. The country is well-cultivated for about 10 miles to the right, and several villages and gardens stand scattered about near *Karabaghee*, a large place about 8 miles to the N.E.; from thence the road continues good for 6 miles, then cross two dry nullahs and 5 flowing streams, from thence it becomes deep, light, gravelly, and sandy; pass through the broad, sandy bed of a river, close to a beautiful clump of trees on the right, with the singular tomb of forty children, called *Chilbucha Ghauim*, 7½; *Chehl Buchegán*, *Chehl Bucha Gum* (the forty lost children), situated in a beautiful grove, and a place of pilgrimage, on account of its being the sepulchre of 40 Osobey virgin children, who lived in two mud huts at *Chehl Dochtur* (on the N.W. frontier of Afghanistan, on the left bank of the Koooshk river, in lat. 35° 7', long. 62° 9'), and who, according to the native tradition, being surprised by a marauding tribe, prayed for death, and were translated "by whether or by whom it sayeth not." Then cross a deep narrow watercourse, proceed along an excellent road, through a fertile country, interspersed with several forts, "Killas," and gardens, and 6 miles beyond brings us to the town of

### § GHUZNÍ.

Territory, Afghanistan. Civil Authority, Commissioner in Sinde. Military Authority, Officer commanding the frontier at Ghuzni Khangurh. Military Station. Bazaar, well supplied. Entrepôt for British Indian and Asiatic merchandise. Post Office. Population, 10,000. Elevation, 7,726 feet.

DAWKA.—See Table of Distances in the North Western Provinces.

ATTRactions.—The Fortress, an irregular, square structure, whose angles are respectively N., S., E., and W.; circuit, 1½ mile; face 35 feet high, perpendicularly scarped walls or rampart, 40 feet, along the W. base of which flows the Ghuzni river, and the parapet above the ditch, 70 feet. The wall is surrounded by a *fausse braye*, flanked by several towers, and along the steep there is a wet ditch of about 78 feet wide, which is filled with water from the river, but which defence does not extend to the N.E. side.

The Citadel, an irregular square building, stands in the N. of the town, on an eminence, considerably greater than the place itself, had the British Ensign floating on it in 1839, and possesses a commanding appearance.

The Three Gates of the city, one of which was blown up by gunpowder by Captain Thomson in 1839, viz., the *Khenah*, which is situated at the W. angle, near the bridge leading over the river; the

*Kandhar* in the S.E. side, both walled up prior to the arrival of the British troops in 1839, and the *Kabool* at the N.E. side.

The *Mughul Sultan's Chuperkana* ("stage of the mounted dāk").

The *Ruins of the vast ancient city*, distant 8 miles N.E. the principal remains of which are in a good state of preservation, especially those of two brick minarets, 100 feet high and 12 feet in diameter, 400 yds. apart from each other, between which stood the *Ancient Bazaar*, and within the one which inclines considerably over its base is a *winding staircase*, all surrounded with luxuriant gardens and orchards, watered by a subterranean aqueduct.

At *Rosa* there still stands the rude humble tomb of Mahmood of Ghuzni, "*the Destroyer*," the celebrated ruler of Persia, Turkistan, and almost the whole of India, and which has for ages been a Mahometan place of pilgrimage. It consists of an oblong, mud cupola vault, 36 feet long, and 18 feet wide, the inside of which is decorated with peacock feathers, ostrich eggs, &c., and which chamber was entered by the gates or doors which that "mighty victor, mighty lord," carried away in 1824 from the *Somnath* (Somanath, the name of *Siva*) temple at *Pattan* in Guzerat, so called from *Soma*, "*Moon*," and *Nath*, "*Lord*," and *Pattan*, "*town*," and which stands in the city of *Somnath Pattan*, in the province of *Kathpoor*, S.W. coast of Guzerat, on the Arabian sea. That town, which is most beautifully and picturesquely situated on an eminence, commands a fine open view of the Arabian sea, and the headland and seaport of *Billawal*, which is well fortified as a defence against pirates, is an irregular quadrangle, surrounded by an uncemented, square, stone wall, 9 feet thick, 1½ mile in circuit, with two gateways, 36 square, and two round towers, strengthened by a ditch on three sides, and on the W. washed by the sea, all of which defences are ornamented with Brahminical sculptured subjects, which are now much worn away by the hands of the Mussulman devotees, and decayed by time. It contains a population of about 5,000, who are chiefly Muslims, and 900 houses. Its seaport, *Billawal* (Valrawull), stands 2 miles W., affords an excellent haven for trading vessels, and carries on a very great trade. Here are several Mosques, but the principal one is that of the *Jooma Musjid*, which is an oblong, square edifice built in the Jain style of architecture, upheld by low shafted pillars, on the great sides, having four domes similarly supported at the end, which faces the entrance. But the *Hon* of the place is the great *Somnath Temple*, which is most judiciously and conspicuously placed on an eminence on the N.W. of the town, and is visible at a distance of 25 miles. It consists of a large oblong hall, 96 feet long, 68 wide and 23 high inside, having at its extremity a small square *sanctum*; in the centre is an octagon eight-arched dome, with a pillared terraced roof. There are three Egyptian styled, high, and wide entrances, which, decreasing to the top, considerably heighten the effect, the sides face the cardinal points, and the chief entrance is situated on the E. A most mournful scene of destruction meets the traveller's view in the interior; the once beautiful

pavement is completely lumbered up with piles of stones and dirt, the walls and pillars have been denuded of their facings and capitals. The edifice is most beautifully carved externally with single figures, in groups of various sizes, but scarcely a trunk of the larger, and few of the smaller ones remain, the hands of the *despoiler* have not spared anything. The front entrance is decorated with a slender, two-minaret portico. The exterior part of the building measures 117 feet long, 74 broad, and 336 in circumference. The original *tout ensemble* must have been that of a small, rudely-built, massive, and gloomy temple, externally decorated and ornamented with a multitude of mythological sculptures. No traces remain of the *Linga*, but close to the temple stands a huge cylinder of red freestone, called *Koleswara* (a *nuliform* and symbol of *Siva*), covered with small *Fingas*. It appears that the Hindus formerly worshipped the *Idol*, which was placed in the temple during the period of the eclipses of the moon, when 100,000 persons generally visited it, as they believed that the souls of the departed remained invisible about the temple immediately after their departure from mortal coil, and had then assigned to them other mortal bodies. They also considered that the *Sea*, on account of the rise and fall of the tides, also paid its devotion to the *Idol*, which was maintained about the revenues of 10,000 villages; the chief portion of which, together with the offerings of the pilgrims was applied to the support of 2,000 Brahmins, who served the *Idol*. A golden chain of 200 *huns* supported a bell plate which was struck like a gong at stated periods to summon the people to prayers; to which were added 300 barbers, 500 dancing girls, and 300 musicians. The *Idol* possessed jewels equal ten times in value to the *greatest* treasure stored up by any of the richest Indian monarchs of that age, and which valuables were in all probability placed inside the *Idol* (in which a secret recess was constructed) to secure them from spoliation in case of the temple being defamed, which fully accounts for the fact of Mahmood of Ghuzni having struck the *Image* with his club (which was hid in 1842 to prevent its being carried away by General Nott) from whence issued forth all the vast treasures and valuables which had been deposited therein for ages. In the vicinity a new temple has been erected for *Somnath*, at the expense of *Ahelia Bhae* (an old lady of the *Holkar* family), situated in the city of *Somnath Pattan*, at which the late Sir *Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy*, Bart. erected a *Pinjra-pôl* (hospital for animals), at a cost of £300, in the province of *Kattivar*, S.W., coast of Guzerat on the Arabian sea, where Mahmood of Ghuzni is reported to have struck the *Idol* with his mace, too ponderous a club to be wielded by any Indian chief of the present age, and which, prior to the British invasion of Afghanistan, was always shown by the priest officiating at his tomb, and then vast hoards of treasure, jewels, and precious stones fell from his body, which part of the *Image* was in all probability so constructed on purpose to contain the offerings of its worshippers, and which for better security were converted into jewels &c. by the Brahmins, and placed in this recess to be secure against spoliation. The two gates, although upwards of 900 years old, were, when

dismantled in 1842 by General Nott, under the orders of the then Gov. Gen. Lord Ellenborough, found to be in a comparative good state of preservation. They are made of sandal wood, appear to have been ornamented with plates of precious metal fixed to the wood work round the carved compartments by slips of iron, some of which still remain intact, and the regular patterns over the top of the gates are in doubled folds, hinged in the centre, about 11 feet high and 9½ feet wide, surrounded by a framing of carved wood in small pieces, joined together, by joints in regular pattern, which workmanship appears of slighter and more modern manufacture than the gates themselves, and which make their exterior dimensions 16½ feet high, and 13½ wide. Even the framing is well preserved except at the bottom, where it is fairly rubbed away, which strengthens the prevailing opinion that seats were originally erected on both sides of the gateway, and that such effacement has arisen from the constant friction of the devotees' shoulders against them, as they are not touched above that height. They do not weigh more than 500 lbs. The framing round the gates is a Cufic inscription, which has been thus translated by that distinguished orientalist, Sir C. Rawlinson, "In the name of the most merciful God (may there be) forgiveness from God for the most noble Ameer the great King, (he who was) born to become the Lord of Religion, Abul Kasim Mahmud the son of Subuktagin! may the mercy of God be upon him!" [the remaining phrase is illegible]. The scene of the removal of these gates was truly ludicrous to the eyes of all Europeans, as all the people and Fakirs wept aloud, as they considered them as a most valuable treasure and trophy, as avenging the insult of 800 years. A proclamation was issued on the return of the British troops from Afghanistan to the Princes of *Sindh Rajwarra*, Malwa and Guzerat to co-operate in the transmission of them with all due honor to the temple at Somnauth Pattan, but the British Home authorities repudiated such a proceeding, and they were never removed to that place.

#### HISTORICAL REMINISCENCES:—

976. Abustakien, Bokharian adventurer, made this place the seat of government. Subuctageen succeeded him. Mahmood of Ghuzni, his son, reigned, and extended his empire from the Tigris to the Ganges, the Indian ocean to the Oxus.
1024. He carried away the gates, and broke the idol of the Somnauth Pattan temple.
1151. The Prince Allahudeen of Ghour ruthlessly destroyed the ancient city. Mahmood of Ghuzni died. Allahudeen massacred all the plebeian inhabitants and made the nobles captives. All were cruelly slaughtered, and the mortar for the fortifications was mixed up with their blood.
1839. The British force, under Lord Keane, stormed and captured it, when it was garrisoned by 3,000 Afghans, commanded by Mahmood Hyder Khan (the son of Dost Mahomed Khan of Cabool), when 514 were slain and 1,500 taken prisoners.

1842. It was surrendered to the Afghans, but soon re-captured by General Nott, who, after having dismantled the fortifications, evacuated the place.

This very ancient and celebrated city, which is about 1 mile in circuit, was built about 400 years ago by the Jagatars, stands on the W. of a mountain range extending E. and W. It is well supplied with water from the Ghuzni river (which the Gaznevide Sultans dammed up by a mound 80 feet high and 600 long, in order to collect the water for irrigation, &c., but which well-executed and meritorious work was destroyed in 1151 by Allahudeen, Prince of Ghour (Ghere), which flows on its W. and S. side, and is crossed by two bridges. This stream rises in the Husareh range, in lat. 33° 50', long. 68° 20', flows S. as far as lat. 33°, thence S.W., and after a course of 60 miles, falls into the *Ab-Istada* Lake, at its N. extremity, in lat. 32° 42', long. 68° 3'.

From thence we proceed along a good road to

#### \* ROZA, 2½ miles.

ATTRACTIONS.—The Tomb of Mahmood, of Ghuzni. Then begin to ascend along the side of the hill, cross 6 dry *nu lahs*, thence along a considerable ascent, down a descent, then pass along a plain to the entrance of the *Ghuzni Pass* (Leama-i-Sher), which is 2½ miles long; then proceed up a considerable, easy, broad, but slightly stony ascent, about 9,000 feet above the level of the sea, the highest point in this route, from the ruined tower at the bottom to the *Chokee at the Top*, 2½, which Pass absolutely swarms with plunderers and marauders, to protect travellers from whose depredations the *Chokee* was erected; then down a slight descent, and along a good open road to

#### \* CHASGON (Chasgo or Shashgao), 9½ miles.

Bazaar, indifferently supplied. Khareez, well supplied. Camel and horse forage, lucern, and wheat straw. Elevation, 8,697 feet. Fort built of mud and encircled with small hamlets.

This place stands in a fertile district, with 6 forts to the left. Thence along a good road, which at the 3rd mile becomes stony, and leads along the base of the rising ground, with hills on the right; then proceed up a few ascents, down some declivities, on the left pass close to the walled village of *Lora* (Lohda); thence the road becomes intersected by several streams of water, and from thence remains good until we enter

#### THE DISTRICT OF HUFT ASYA, OR HUFTASAYA,

Which is well cultivated, with terraces ably and beautifully constructed on the slopes of the hills, consists of 12 walled villages, scattered about for 2½ miles on the left, and is well watered by subterraneous aqueducts, enter the village of *Huft Asya*, 3½, encamping ground near *Sheenraz*. Bazaar, well supplied. Camel and horse forage, lucern, short green grass, and wheat straw abundant. Thence the road leads between the base of the hilly ground on the right, and cultivation on the left, and we enter

**THE SHEENAZ DISTRICT.**

Thence the road descends, passes several forts on the left, then narrows, and we soon enter

**THE TUKEA DISTRICT.**

Thence cross three stony and muddy streams, proceed up several ascents, down declivities, and a little beyond traverse a similar stream near a *Tower Chokee*, and we soon reach the beautiful village of

**§HYDERKHAIL (Hyderkheil), 11 miles.**

Bazaar, well supplied. Camel and horse forage abundant. Elevation, 7,637 feet. Forts, one of which is situated on the right, and another 1 mile on the left.

This place stands in a fertile picturesque valley, watered by a stream of the *Logurh* river, which rises S.W. of Cabool, in the volcanic district of the same name, flows 80 miles with a volume of water equal to that of the Kabool river, into which it falls, 10 miles N.E. of the city of Cabool.

**HISTORICAL REMINISCENCES:—**

Here Hari Futtah Khan, the Vizier, the elder brother of Dost Mahomed, was murdered.

Thence the road is intersected by the *Logurh* river, near a Tomb (*Peer*); close at hand stand the Forts (*Killas*) of *Khaja*, *Russool*, *Syud*, and we then enter

**THE SAIDABAD DISTRICT.**

Then pass *Nash*, *Gool*, *Mahomed*, and on the left stands the large Fortress of *Shaidabad*; thence the road becomes confined in several places by watercourses and rising ground on the left, from whence the water flows through cultivated fields to the river on the right, as far as the fifth mile; four Forts stand on the left, and six on the right; then cross two deep, stony nullahs; thence along a gradually descending, but rather stony road, to the *Logurh* river, which is here 20 yds broad, 18 inches deep, and flows N.W. to S.E.; cross over the narrow bridge called *Pul-i-Shaikhabad*, and we reach

**§SHEKABAD, 9½ miles.**

Encamping ground, N. of the river, near the *Zurna* Killa, 2 miles N. on the left. Bazaar, well supplied. Forage abundant. Elevation, 7,473 feet. Fort, a large structure on the left.

This large village stands on the S. bank of the *Logurh* river, in a fertile, well-cultivated, and watered plain, the watercourses in which, from the river, are muddy and difficult for troops to cross. In the vicinity are scattered six walled villages. Thence pass along a good road, which at 3 miles farther becomes narrow, cross some nullahs, through cultivated land, and we enter

**THE TOPE DISTRICT.**

Pass *Tope*, 3, an ancient artificial mound, from which the district takes its name, situated to the left, with no less than 6 forts, the last of which stands on the right, and is called *Tope Chokee*; from hence hills recede, and the road continues through an open plain to *Shreenae Badam*, 7½; bazaar, well supplied; camel and horse forage abundant.

Fort. — On the left stand 6, respectively situated at 2, 2, and 2½, 2½, 2½, 2½ miles, and on the right 3 others, about 2 miles from the road.

Thence pass along a muddy, slippery road, cross 4 large nullahs, flowing from the hills, on which stands the large stone fort of *Sirusunga*, which overlooks and commands the road on the left; thence the road becomes stony, and passes along sandy nullahs, by the base of the hills, having on the right a slight stony ascent, then down a declivity, turns off to *Maidan*, passes the Fort of *Sher Mahomed*, turns off to the left over a stony ascent and descent of about ¼ mile, enters the beautiful, picturesque, and fertile valley of *Maidan* (*Mydan*) to the village of

**§MAIDAN, 7½ miles.**

Encamping ground, 2½ miles distant. Bazaar, well supplied, and forage abundant. Forts are scattered about in various directions, as also are gardens and inclosures.

The entire country from Ghuzni to this place is inhabited by *Wurdeks*, who are descended from the celebrated Einam Teelabadeen; they are divided into three branches, viz., *Maiyar*, commanded by Koorum Khan; Noosal, headed by Tein Khan; Meer Thail, governed by the Chief Jan Mahomed Khan. They consist of 12,000 families, who pay an annual revenue to the government of about £9,000.

Thence the road continues good, passes along the base of the hills on the right, but becomes stony and narrow round the mountains; leaves the valley, leads up a short ascent, down a descent, thence crosses a plain for 2 miles, over some uneven ground, having a slight ascent; cross 4 nullahs to the *Kolules Fught Chokee*, having a large dry nullah on the right; thence along a good road, up a slight ascent, cross another nullah, and we soon reach *Upper Urghandee* (*Urghandee Bala*); elevation 7,628 feet.

**HISTORICAL REMINISCENCES:—**

Here, Dost Mahomed Khan drew up his army in battle array to meet the British, but being abandoned by his troops he took flight, and his guns were captured.

Pass on to *Urghandee Camp* (*Killa Kassim*), 12½; forage indifferent, but plentiful.

Fort. — Fifteen fortresses stand scattered about on the left of the road, close to the *Logurh* river. The old deserted *Killa Kassim* Fort stands on the bank of that stream. Thence we proceed along a moderately good road, pass *Killa Kazee*, then through a cultivated country, interspersed with forts, hamlets, inclosures, and gardens, both sides of the road; pass 6 forts on the right, then *Sher Mahomed Killa*, *Tonchee Bashie*, *Dei-i-Booree-Pool*, *Mazung*, to the *Chokee* at the bridge, cross the *Logurh* river to the right, where walls slope down the hills on both sides, and the road narrows on each side of the river until it becomes a mere passage; pass *Assamnee Chokee*, cross the *Logurh* river, thence pass *Pool-i-Shah*, *Dooshun Shervat*; thence the road leads through a succession of gardens and fields, intersected by watercourses from the *Cabool* river; thence through a narrow

defile, between well-fortified hills, with lines of wall flanked by massive towers, but which have been allowed to fall into decay, and through which flows the *Cubool* river, which also passes through that city; and at the end of 13½ miles we reach the W. gate of

### § CABUL (Cabool, Kabul, Kabool).

Territory, Afghanistan: District, Cabool. Civil Authority, Commissioner in Sinde. Military Authority, Officer commanding the Frontier at Khangurh. Military station, the head-quarters of Dost Mahomed Khan's army. Bazaar, well supplied with every kind of European, Persian, Indian, and Russian manufactures. Elevation, 6,398 feet. Circumference, 3 miles. Post Office. Serais, 16, but all indifferent. Baths (*Humams*), public, numerous. Currency, see *Kuchlack*.

Population, 60,000, 10,000 of whom are Kuzail-bashes, descendants of those Persians who located themselves here in the time of Nadir Shah, who, notwithstanding the jealousy and ill will with which the Afghans view them, are a distinct and very important portion, inasmuch as they form the *body guard* of the king, are the diplomatists of the country, but are not renowned for their bravery; they intermarry with the Afghans (Dost Mahomed's mother having belonged to this caste), but are superior to them in civilisation and talent. They inhabit the S.W. part of the town called *Chandol*, which is strongly fortified. They are Shias (Mahometans, but the votaries of Ali), and the other Afghans are furious and bigoted Sunnees; they are also Tajiks, Hindus, Huzarehs, Jews (oriental), Armenians, Christians, &c. The inhabitants bear a very close resemblance to the Jews; they are of tall stature, have dark, black, lustrous eyes, marked prominent features, and *Western* complexions. They live much out of doors, and in the fine weather the streets are thronged. The women, who are proverbially *beautiful* in feature, and elegant in form, seldom go much abroad, but when they do they are completely enshrouded from head to foot in the *Boorka*, see *Afghanistan*.

DAWKES.—See Table of Distances, North Western Provinces.

*Languages*.—Persian is spoken by the aristocracy, Pushtoo, the *vernacular* dialect, is spoken by the lower orders.

*Conveyances*.—Caravans to Herat, 81 days; Kandahar, 15 days; Jelalabad, 7 days. Horsemen to Herat, 18 days; Kandahar, 10 days; Jelalabad, 4 days. Couriers to Herat, 13 days; Kandahar, 7 days; Jelalabad, 3 days.

*Fortifications*.—It is defended by a high stone, towered wall, protected by a *fausse braye*, surrounded by a broad stagnant ditch, and a line of ramparts which are commanded by the N.W. eminences, and which extend from the W. side of one hill to the other, 2½ miles long, from E. to W., and 1,200 yds. broad at the W., which is its widest part, but narrows to a few yds. at the E. extremity, where

it joins the Bala Hissar (the citadel and residence of the sovereign), which is built on the acclivity of a hill.

The streets, which extend to the counterscarp, are paved with stone, sadly out of repair, broken into deep holes, so narrow in many places that two horsemen cannot pass abreast; and in the winter become almost impassable, owing to the mounds of snow which accumulate there, in consequence of its being thrown off the roofs of the houses, which are two-storied, constructed of sun-dried bricks and much wood, on account of the frequent earthquakes which occur here; they are flat-roofed with wood, coated with mud, having a kind of coarse, wooden verandah all round each, in which corridor or gallery the inmates sleep in the hot season. The windows are merely closed lattices or shutters. The residences of the aristocracy are large handsome buildings, with extensive courts, and beautifully-arranged gardens with fountains.

The Citadel (*Bala Hissar*) contains quite a small town, with a population of 5,000; an upper fort, standing at an altitude of 150 feet, which, together with the surrounding enclosures, is commanded by a steep eminence, rising above them to the S. Length, 1½ mile N. to S. Breadth, ½ mile from E. to W.

The Districts of the city are subdivided into Sections, all well enclosed, and only accessible by small gates, which, in time of war, can be walled up so as to turn each into a fortress.

The Gates consist of four, viz.:—The *Lahore*, close to which a partly sun-dried and burnt brick fort was formerly erected, but now in ruins; the N., E., and W. or Kandahar.

ATTRACTIONS.—The Mosques are numerous. The *Madressa* college is gradually falling into ruins. The three bridges across the river, viz.:—The *Pul Kusti*, built of brick and stone, and standing in the centre of the city; *Pul Noe*, a very weak wooden structure, over which foot passengers can pass; the *West Bridge*, which is fortified, and passes across the Gorge between the hills, which encloses the place on that side, and by means of which the lines of defence are continued across the stream.

Bazaars.—The two principal ones are constructed parallel to each other, viz.:—the *Shor*, which is the most southerly, and stands ¼ mile W. from the Bala Hissar (Citadel). The N. one enters the Chahur Chatta; some years back the finest in Cabool. It originally contained four covered arcades, of exquisite architectural beauty, each 150 feet long, 30 high, 66 wide, and separated from each other by square open areas, with wells and beautiful fountains, which admitted of a free circulation of cool air, exquisitely delightful and refreshing during the hot season. In 1832 all these Bazaars formed a street.

The scene which then presented itself to the traveller's view was that of comfort, luxury, and business, all blended together. The shops therein were full of delicious fruit, small mounds of refresh-



ing snow were piled up for sale, and sparkled in the sun. Foreign merchants and dealers from all quarters of the globe were there seen bartering with each other, dressed in their various national costumes, and each conversing in his *vernacular* tongue. The covered portion of the bazaars, which was entered by lofty gates, dazzled the traveller's vision as he gazed upon it, quite as much as if he looked intently on the lofty snowy peaks of the Himalayan range, as they reflected against the gorgeous decline of the setting oriental sun. The shops, beneath these handsome corridors, rose like terraces above each other, and the numerous commodities, buyers, and vendors, appeared ranged in tiers like living strata. The *tout ensemble* was magnificently grand, pleasing, and imposing, as before the doors sat acute money-changers, with *piles* of various coins before them, close at hand were the goldsmiths, jewellers, silk mercers, bookbinders, farriers, tailors, cap-makers, saddlers, armourers, shoemakers, ironmongers, braziers, and various other tradesmen. Near at hand stood several cafés, restaurants, and confectioners, at which iced sherbet, sweetmeats, and condiments could be obtained, at not only reasonable, but *cheap* rates; and here and there could also be purchased the manufactures and wares of China, England, France, India, Persia, and Russia, the greatest portion of which were supplied from the latter Empire; but, alas! a sad change soon came o'er this peaceful, busy, and then happy spot—for when the British captured this city in 1842, in revenge for the atrocious and murderous treachery of the cowardly ruffian inhabitants, who, when the British troops were quartered here in 1839 and 1841, broke into the dwellings occupied by them, killed the inmates, and plundered them of every valuable or moveable article they could lay their hands on; and the whole of this commodious, well-constructed, and magnificent bazaar was razed to the ground.

**Manufactures.**—Leather, iron, the weaving of imitation Cashmere shawls, which sell for £100 each.

**Imports** chiefly consist of gold pieces (*Boodtees*), so called on account of the figure stamped thereon, and similar in shape to ducats, of which about £20,000 is imported annually from Russia. This trade is carried on *contraband*, as a duty of 1 per cent. is levied on their importation, and  $\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. on their exportation. Golden Tillas, of the value of about 14s. to 15s. each, from Turkestan; as also gold dust from the sands of the Oxus, and raw silk, about 200 camels load (400 cwt.) worth £40,000 annually. Russia also supplies silver roubles (*Souvers*), valued at 5s. each; gold dust, about £10,000 annually; firearms, cutlery, locks, needles, pins, trinkets, glass, porcelain, inferior paper, tea, which always commands 14s. per lb.; cottons, chintz, broad cloths, velvets, dye stuffs, *Kirmiz* (which is a bright crimson colour), ironmongery, trays, cooking utensils, brass, gold, and iron wire, &c.; Chinese silver ingots (*Famos*), in the form of boats, stamped in the centre, *very pure*, and only  $\frac{1}{10}$  part of alloy, generally weighing 4½lbs.; inferior tea (*Yarkunds*), opium, good tea and British manufactures from Hindostan, via the Punjab; white sugar from

Persia; spirits are exclusively distilled and sold by the Armenians, who obtain intoxicating liquors from the rich grass grown in this district. Tobacco is also successfully and abundantly grown here.

**THE MARKETS.**—The *Fruit* and *flower* one is much better supplied than any other in the known world. The *cattle* and *grain* is rather indifferently supplied, and the prices extremely high, but especially in the snowy season, when they become *exorbitant*, owing to the roads being blocked up with drifted snow. *Provisions* of all kinds are plentiful, good, and cheap. *Charcoal*, the principal fuel, which is burnt in a cavity of the ground, made in the floors of the apartments, the *fumes* of which, however, never produces death, as the rooms of the houses are all well-ventilated; the constant use of this fuel, however, causes the limbs to become numbed, cramped, and considerably enfeeble the general frames of the Caboolites, who lounge in the day (in the winter) about the table (*Sandali*), placed over the charcoal fire, wrapped up in a number of large thick cloths, and at night recline back, enveloped in the table (*Sandali*) coverings.

The *Thermometer* in the shade at noon, in the summer (August), when the weather is rather warm, averages from 65° to 75°, frequently exceeds 80°, and has sometimes been as low as 63°, when the inhabitants make up *roaming* parties through the country, and appear to experience the utmost pleasure and delight in ruralising amidst the *beautiful* scenery with which this city is surrounded.

The *Climate*.—The winter, which begins in October, and continues until the close of March, is intensely *severe*, and the rich inhabitants seldom stir abroad during these months, but amuse themselves within doors.

**Tombs.**—The only remarkable one is that of Timur Shah, the founder of the Durani dynasty, which is constructed of brick, octagon in form, possessing no architectural beauty to recommend it to the traveller's inspection, and surmounted by a shattered cupola, which was inconsiderately injured by one of that monarch's descendants firing cannon shot at it.

#### HISTORICAL REMINISCENCES:—

A.D.

977. Subuctageen, grandfather of Mahomed of Ghuzni, and founder of the Gaznevide dynasty, took possession of it.

14th. century, Tamerlane held it, whose great grandson, the renowned and illustrious Emperor Baber, made it the seat of his government, and his *last* resting place.

1738. Nadir Shah held it, and at the close of the

18th cent. Timur Shah, the founder of the Durani dynasty, also made it his seat of government and *last* resting place.

1809. Shah Shoojah was expelled therefrom, when Dost Mahomed took possession of it.

1839. A British army marched into it and retained possession of it until

1842, when the British Envoy, Sir William Macnaghten, and several British officers, were basely murdered, and out of 15,849 men, only one officer (a staff surgeon) and a boy escaped. The noble-minded and heroic Lady Sale (the wife of Sir Robert Sale), together with several English ladies were retained as captives here until the British army recaptured it, released them, plundered, and then evacuated it.

This large and celebrated city stands on the *Cabool* or *Jinshir* river (which rises at Sir-i-Chushumb, at an elevation of 8,400 feet, in lat.  $34^{\circ} 17'$  long.  $68^{\circ} 14'$ , from a spring that issues forth from the ground. Its principal head haven is about 12 miles W., close to the eastern declivity of the Oonra range, thence it flows 60 miles to Kabool, where it is a small dirty stream, having been previously joined by the *Punchshir* river, which stream has a course of 120 miles; thence for 15 miles, where it is joined by the *Tagao* river (whose course is 80 miles long), and 20 miles beyond it receives the *Soorkh Rood*, "Red River," so named because the earth through which it passes gives the water that colour, which stream has a course of 70 miles to the E., is then joined by the *Kama* (Kooner), which rises in Chitral, and flows through Kafirstan. Its general course is E., when it drains the Kabool valley, Sufeld Koh, and the S. of the Hindoo Koosh; flows along the Khyber range, where it is unnavigable on account of its hissing eddies, except by rafts of inflated hides; it then enters the Punjab, in lat.  $34^{\circ} 16'$  long.  $71^{\circ} 27'$ , branches off into three streams, which flow on separately for 12 miles, and re-unite at *Dobundee*, where the *Lundye* or *Panjhora* river, which rises in the Hindoo Koosh range, E. of Chitral, flows S.W.; pass *Panjhora*, where it is joined by the *Seval* from the N.E., and some feeders from the W., and has a total course of 200 miles, from whence boats of 40 to 50 tons burthen can sail on it down to *Attock*, close to which it falls into the *Indus*. All its confluences produce furious surges and boiling eddies, (as almost all its feeders have very large bodies of water). Just above its confluence with the *Logurh* river, in a most elevated, charming, picturesque, fertile, and well-watered spot, the beauty of the landscape around which can scarcely be surpassed, stands at the W. extremity of an extensive plain, in a recess formed by the junction of the two ranges of hills, on the S., one called *Baber Badshah*, the charming site of the Tomb of the celebrated and illustrious Emperor Baber, surrounded by masses of plane, lines of tall, tapering, dark, sombre cypresses; almost innumerable mulberry trees, interspersed with beautiful odoriferous white and yellow rose bushes; jessamine and various fragrant shrubs, amidst a landscape of unsurpassable beauty, and situated in a most pure and genial atmosphere, in short; as far as it is possible, the *tout ensemble* is an earthly paradise; and the other is situated on the N.E., having to the N.W. another range.

## ROUTE 128.

### GHUZNI TO DERA ISMAEL KHAN.

As there are scarcely any provisions to be procured on this route, officers traversing it with troops should take six weeks' provisions with them.

DISTANCE 272 MILES.

ROUTES.	Distances of Stages.	
	Miles.	Fars.
Ghuzni to Sheloghur .....	12	0
Wusta Joga .....	10	0
Punna .....	10	0
Kakajan .....	10	0
Dund .....	8	0
Zogun Shuhr .....	12	0
Hundgare .....	10	0
Surgo .....	8	0
Kalagar .....	10	0
Otnan .....	8	0
Serae Mama Chular .....	8	0
Shedan .....	8	0
Khair Dongur .....	6	0
Ahmed Shah Katch .....	8	0
Turpurnoa .....	8	0
Parsuk .....	6	0
Ispan Pace Kat ( <i>Kut</i> ) .....	6	0
Lendakut .....	8	0
Kota Raee .....	6	0
Postcut .....	6	0
Shordan .....	6	0
Dangubrate .....	6	0
Rumoo .....	6	0
Nehae .....	8	0
Jeraee .....	6	0
Cheirjagaram .....	6	0
Majgura .....	8	0
Deval .....	8	0
Shunkool .....	6	0
Gerace Raman .....	8	0
Darabund .....	8	0
Goodee Azim .....	8	0
Metasee .....	6	0
Dera Ismael Khan .....	14	0
	272	0

Leave  $\S$  Ghuzni (Ghuznee), (Route 127), and proceed along a good road, and we soon enter

### THE SHELGHUR DISTRICT.

And pass

#### $\S$ SHELGHUR, (Sheloghur), 12 miles.

Bazaar, indifferently supplied. Khareez, well supplied with water. Population 3,000 (the capital of the district), chiefly composed of the commercial Afghan tribe, called Lohanis.

Fort, a small compact structure.

\* *Wusta Joga*, 10; \* *Punna*, 10; \* *Kakajan*, 10; at all of which there are Khareez, well supplied with water; \* *Dund*, 8, situated near the *Ghuzni* river (Route 127); thence the road becomes indifferent to \* *Zogun Shuhr*, 12, with its well-supplied *Khareez*; \* *Hundgare*, with its mountain stream; thence pass between hills, forming part of the *Sutiman* range, to \* *Surgo* (Surge), 8, with its mountain stream; \* *Kalagar*, an excellent halting place, on account of

the good water which is procurable from the fine *Gomul* river, which rises in the east of Afghanistan, passes through the Suliman range in lat. 32°, flows on towards the *Indus* for 150 miles, and loses itself in the sands E. of the above mountain range, close at hand; from thence the road becomes bad, although it is easily traversed by troops and carriages; pass through an arid country, and we then rest at the halting places of \* *Otmaz*, 8; \* *Serae*, 8; \* *Mama Chelar*, 6; \* *Shedan*, 8; \* *Khair Dongur*, 6; \* *Ahmed Shah Katch*, 8; \* *Turpurnee*, 8; \* *Parsut*, 6; \* *Ispan Pade Kut*, 6; \* *Lemlatuk*, 8; at all of which forage is obtainable. Thence the road becomes very bad, harassing and difficult for artillery, to \* *Kota Raze*, 6; \* *Postout*, 6; \* *Shardan*, 6; \* *Danyubrae*, 6; \* *Rasmoo*, 6; \* *Nelae*, 8; from thence the road is execrable; \* *Jeraee*, 6; \* *Cheirjagum*, 6, at all of which forage is abundant; and we soon afterwards enter

### THE GOMUL (Goolairee) PASS,

Which is a rugged, broken road, through the bed of the *Gomul* river, across the mountainous district of the *Mutaze* tribe, and the *Suliman* range (*Ka'ee Koh*, or *Soleman*), at its E. base, in lat. 32°, long. 70° 30', and which range (the *Suliman*), is situated in E. Afghanistan, and is at the N. end, merely the continuous range of the *Sufeld Koh*, "snowy mountain," which forms the southern boundary of the *Kabool* valley. It commences in lat. 33° 40', from whence it extends S. to the 17th meridian of longitude, near the *Hurrund* and *Kahun* ranges, and lat. 29°, having its greatest altitude, 11,000 feet, at *Takt-i-Suliman*, "*Suliman's seat*," or *Kaissa Ghar*, but which is *snowless* in the hottest season. It is formed of sandstone, limestone, ammonites, marine exuvies, with a contorted, shattered strata, covered with shingle. The descent at its eastern extremity into the *Indus* valley is exceedingly steep, and from whence rise the numerous watercourses which irrigate that beautiful, luxuriant spot, the *Derajat*, in lat. 30° to 33°, long. 70° to 71°. The descent on the W. side, to the desert table-land of *Bewestan* (lat. 29° 30' to 30° 30', long. 69° 30') is very gradual. The only stream which takes its rise amidst this range, that extends to the sea, is the *Kurum*, flowing into the *Indus*, close by *Kala Bagh*. Its greatest length, from N. to S., is 300 miles. The summit and sides of this range is picturesquely covered with dense, lofty forests of superb trees, of variegated trees, shrubs, and flowers, surrounded by rapid, luxuriant vegetation. The *aboriginal* Afghans are natives of this district. The river has a very winding course for 20 miles N.W., into the mountains; from thence it proceeds 80 miles S.W., with several deviations, then turns N.W. It is of immense importance, on account of its being the *middle route* from *Hindustan* to *Afghanistan*, through which the *Lohani* Afghan caravans pass in the spring, W. from the *Indus*, and the adjacent countries, and then return through it in autumn. It swarms with the *marauding* *Vaziri* Afghan tribe, against whom the *Lohani* people have to fight their way, and not unprofitably with fearful loss of life and property. At the base stands the village of *Mau-gura* (*Maugeegura*), 8; forage abun-

dant. Thence proceeding along a good road, pass \* *Soouk Deval*, 8; \* *Shamkool*, 6; \* *Gerace Raman*, 8; at all of which there are *Khareezes*, and forage abounds, and 8 miles farther brings us to the large town of

### § DRABUND (Derabund).

Territory, Afghanistan. Civil Authority, Commissioner in *Sinde*, stipend about £5,200 per annum. Military Authority, Officer commanding at *Khangurh*. Bazaar, well supplied. *Khareez*, well supplied with water. Population, 1,000.

DAWES to *Dera Ismael Khan*, 23 miles S.W.

### HISTORICAL REMINISCENCES:—

Most desperate conflicts have taken place here, it being a rendezvous between the *Vazir* (*Marauding*), *Afghan* and the *Lohani* (*Commercial Afghan*) tribes, who frequently take with them 5,000 laden camels, 24,000 unladen camels, either for relays or sale; 10,000 sheep, horses, &c.

This small, populous, but badly built town, was formerly in a most prosperous state, but the deadly conflicts of the *Afghan* tribes have considerably reduced its opulence.

Thence proceed along a good road, pass \* *Goondee Azim Khan*, 8; \* *Melae*, 6; at all of which forage is abundant; soon after which we enter

### THE PROVINCE OF DERAJAT (Daman).

"*The Border*," so called from the three towns of *Dera Ismael Khan*, *Dera Ghazee*, and *Dera Fate Khan*, which chieftains used these places as their *Deras* ("posts, or encamping ground"). Its length is 300 miles along the W. bank of the *Indus*, from the *Kala Range*, "*salt mountains*," to the N. frontier of *Sinde*, and its breadth 60, owing to the *Desert* extending itself along its E. base, and the *Suliman* range hemming it in. It formerly paid an annual revenue of £14,000 to the *Sikh* Government. The population, chiefly *Mahometans*, are kind, peaceful, and unostentatiously hospitable. It is a very important district, owing to the *Kahere* and other ferries over the *Indus*, as well as the chief routes from *India* to *Khorasan* passing through it. Where irrigated it is exceedingly productive, but in parts where such has been neglected, the appearance of the country is that of a smooth, hard, clayey, barren plain, occasionally interspersed with tamarisk and dwarfish trees, about 20 feet high. It is considered very fertile, and owing to the intense heat of the summer, its productions are similar to those of *Hindustan*, and soon after we enter the town of

### § DERA ISMAEL KHAN.

Territory, the *Punjab*. District, *Derajat*. Civil Authority, Commissioner in *Sinde*. Military Authority, Officer commanding the *Fortress* at *Khangurh*. Bazaar, well supplied, and forage abundant. *Khareez*, well supplied. Post Office. Population, 8,000.

DAWES to *Ghuzni*, 272 miles.

Manufactures, Cotton cloths, two million yards of which annually change hands, and no less than eighteen million yards pass through here, or route from *Hindustan*.

**Reservoirs.**—In the Spring, of the Lohani (Commercial) Afghan Tribe.

**Ferries.**—The vicinity abounds with several very important ones.

**Transit Trades.**—Immense quantities of salt and grain are transmitted from Kala Bugh, via the Indus, to the S.W.

#### HISTORICAL REMINISCENCES:—

16th Century.—Ismael Khan, the Afghan adventurer, had a Dera, "encampment," here, hence its name.

The Sikhs captured it from the Durani dynasty, who held possession of it, and by them in 1849, it was ceded to the British. The ancient town, which stood 100 yards from the Indus, was entirely washed away by the inundation of that stream.

1857. The inundation of the Indus swept away the cantonment.

1858. The 18th Native Regiment mutinied, but were soon disarmed.

This large, well planned, but badly built, (of unburnt brick) town, has a very unprepossessing and rather desolate appearance, except in Spring, when the Lohani Afghans arrive here in immense numbers.

## ROUTE 129.

GHUZNEE (GHUZZI) TO QUETTA, VIA MOOSHAKEE.

DISTANCE ABOUT 289½ MILES.

ROUTES.	Distances of Stages.	
	Miles.	Fur.
Ghuzni to Mooshakee, via Route 127 ..	26	0
Killa-i-Bukhshee .....	10	2
Atuk .....	10	0
Islam Killa .....	13	3
Jaz .....	12	2
Munsoor Khareez .....	12	5
Bara Kail .....	13	2½
Jumeat .....	11	7½
Ghooodan .....	11	0½
Busoer Kail .....	10	0½
Spinawarree .....	11	5½
Soorkab .....	10	2
Sir-i-Soorkab .....	10	0½
Khardoo Ohumum .....	13	3½
Kudunes .....	7	6
Tokuruk .....	11	0½
Cutch Toba .....	12	3
Hajee Khan's Fort of Toba .....	7	3
Shargulle .....	12	6
Hassin Khan's Village in Budshara .....	8	2
Encamping Ground between Torasta and the Faen Killa .....	16	2
Hydwrze .....	14	2
Quetta .....	21	2½
	238	1½

Leaving Ghuzni (Route 127), we proceed, via Route 127, to § Mooshakee, 26 (Route 127); then along an excellent road through an extensive plain, having a high range of hills to the N., and a smaller one to the S; pass several hamlets close to, and a little beyond, as well as several felt tent encampments

of the Lohani Afghans, who graze their camels here in the summer; thence across several watercourses, and we reach the collection of walled hamlets called \* Killa-i-Bukhshee, 10½, situated in a fertile and extensive valley, inhabited by the *Turkhee* and *Andhuree Ghiljies*; thence pass over undulating ground, having a low hilly range to the right, cross several watercourses, and a dry nullah, and we enter the well watered

## JAMRAD DISTRICT.

Which is situated in the Durani country, and soon arrive at \*Atuk, 10, chiefly inhabited by the Populzee Dooranees (Durani); thence we gradually descend to the S.; pass the Tomb of a Peer (Pir), "Saint," standing on an eminence, and then enter

## THE MOOKUR (MUKUR) DISTRICT.

A populous, well-cultivated, fertile country, in which the *Tarnat* river rises, at an altitude of 2,000 feet above the plain, which has itself an elevation of 7,091 feet; thence proceed across that portion of it designated *Seer-i-Mookur* "Head of it," and we soon reach § *Islam Killa*, 13½; forage plentiful; thence along an excellent but dusty road, over a plain, cross a deep ravine, pass the walled villages of *Kurpee Killa*, *Ars Behgee*, (so called from its owner, who was a prisoner at Cabool, in 1859), and we soon reach the *encamping ground*, 12½, situated about 2 miles N. of Jaz, in a very fertile spot; then cross two large dry ravines, and we enter

## THE COUNTRY OF THE INDEPENDENT GHILJIES.

Which Territory is under the dominion of the sons of Shabooden Khan, whose chief *Killa*, "Fort," *Nova*, stands 20 miles W. from this locality, and S. of the hilly range that bounds the *Tarnat Valley* on the left bank, and soon afterwards reach that collection of four hamlets called \* *Munsoor Khareez*, 12½; forage scarce, situated in a thinly populated, barren country, on the W. shore of the lake *Abistada*, which in Persian signifies "Inland Sea or Water," has an altitude of 7,076 feet, is 40 miles in circumference, 18 miles long from N.E. to S.W., 8 miles broad, with brackish water, but so clear that the water fowl which flock hither in droves, are distinctly visible at a considerable distance from the bank when resting on the bottom, so that it is not very deep, and cavalry can ford it, the water being only as high as the saddle-girths. Its banks, with a few miserable mud hamlets standing on them, are incrustured with salt, not unfrequently covered with shoals of dead fish killed by the bitterness of its waters. The river *Ghuzni* flows into it; the N.E. part, and several other streams also feed it from the W. and S.W. Its appearance is truly melancholy, for instead of beholding sails of trading or pleasure boats upon its waters, a death-like stillness, similar to that which reigns o'er the Dead Sea, in Palestine, broods over this magnificent sheet of bitter waters, the soil around which is strongly impregnated with saline matter. The encamping ground is situated on the border of the small stream of excellent water which flows into the lake. Thence we pass

along the W. bank of the lake for  $5\frac{1}{2}$  miles; cross a hilly range, over which artillery can easily be conveyed, then over a plain, and we enter

### THE KHAN TURKEE GHILJIES' DISTRICT,

The chieftain of which resides in a small Fort, 10 miles S.; then proceed to the collection of large open villages, called *Bara Khail*, 13 $\frac{1}{2}$ , situated in a productive country. Thence the road inclines to the E., cross some dry watercourses; on the right and left are seen several hamlets, and soon after we reach *Jumeat*, 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; thence the road gradually approaches a hilly range, extending from E. to W., soon after which we enter

### THE ASTUK GHILJIES' DISTRICT,

And encamp at *Massan* (Mapan), one of the group of hamlets called *Kishaneh*, 8; thence the road to the S. is *excecrable*, and extremely difficult for wheel vehicles; that however to the N. is very good; thence we proceed over the worst road imaginable for the first 7 miles, which leads over a succession of ascents and descents; then cross a hilly range, into the *Julloo Kotel Pass*, 7, situated on the S. slope of the height, bounding the basin of the *Abistada Lake*; thence the road becomes extremely trying and difficult to beasts of burden; pass a *small hamlet*, also a *Peer's Tomb*, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; and we then encamp on the bank of a dry, deep ravine, close to which flows a good stream of excellent water, and a small canal, and 2 $\frac{1}{2}$  miles beyond, we enter

### THE GHOONDA DISTRICT,

So named from the mountain which stands on the left of the encamping ground, and its valley is inhabited by the Toknee Ghiljies, who are under the dominion of Kullul Khan, who resides in a *Killa*, "fort," 2 miles N.E. of the encamping ground. The country is very mountainous and rugged, and the road in the vicinity difficult for wheel carriages. It is well supplied with water from a canal. Thence the road ascends gradually for the first 2 miles, then leads down a declivity into the dry bed of a large *sulab*, 2; crosses a *hilly range*, 2, close to the *Shere Kotul*, soon after which we reach *Buoor Kail*, 6, close to which are situated several small hamlets. Thence the road descends rather sharply, serpentine amongst hills; pass *Moosa Astuk*, 5; and we then enter

### THE SPINAWAREE DISTRICT,

So called from the curious artificial mound constructed here; and most picturesquely situated in the valley stands *Spinawaree*, 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ , much frequented by caravans (*Kafilahs*), and close to which the route from Dera Ismael Khan to Kandahar intersects that from Ghuzul to Shawl (Quetta); from thence, the road for 7 miles, winds round hills, with several ascents and descents; then joins the *Soorab* river, 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ , (from Surk, "red," and Rub, "river," and Ab, "crabs," so called from its colour), which rises in the mountainous districts, between the Toba Range on the S., and the Lake Abistada on the N., flows 20 miles N.W., falls into a river, S.W. near *Maroof*, which loses itself in the district between the Toba Range and Kaudahar; thence

continue our route along the bed of the river, over loose stones, very difficult and laborious for beasts of burden, close to the course of the stream, which narrows between the lofty, hilly, ranges; then up a steep ascent to the encamping ground, situated close to the hamlet of *Nadir Deh*, and soon afterwards we reach *Sir-i-Soorab*, "the head of the river," 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ , and encamp near its source. Thence the road ascends considerably, crosses a hilly range, descends gradually for some miles, and crosses a small range; in short, the *entire route* is very fatiguing, both for men, horses, and camels; we then pass several wells, called *Babur-Kacha*, from the fact that the *Emperor Baber* had them constructed, and encamp at *Khardoo Chumnum*, 13 $\frac{1}{2}$ , situated near a flowing stream, which comes down from the mountain range to the E.; thence pass on to the village of *Pateh*, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ , populated by *Baurikats Duranis* (Dooranees); then cross a hilly range, and descend to a hamlet which is situated on a branch of the *Kudunee* river, 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ , near which we encamp; forage obtainable, and we then enter

### THE TOKURUK DISTRICT.

Pass along a very bad road; cross a hilly range, over which no beaten foot-path is to be observed, and we encamp at *Tokuruk*, 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; situated in a hollow on the bank of a fine stream of good water, and which is inhabited by *Sadozai Duranis* (Dooranees); thence the road becomes much better, leads along the bed of a river; then cross a low, hilly range, and we enter

### THE KHAKAS, KAWKERS, OR CAUKER TRIBE DISTRICT,

Which country extends to the Pisheen valley, is under the dominion of Hajee Khan, that celebrated Afghan Chief, who rendered himself so notorious in the Afghan war and negotiations, and contains a population of 200,000; soon after which, we reach *Cutch Toba*, 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ , situated at the N. base of the Toba range (which is composed of irregular rocky mountains, stretching N. from the N. side of the Pisheen valley; they are 150 miles long, 100 broad, and situated between lat. 30° 40' and 32° 40', long. 66° 40' and 68° 20', at an altitude of 9,000 feet above the sea, and 4,000 above the valley. This rugged mountainous district contains several fertile and picturesque spots, and except in winter the climate is delightful. The table lands on the summits are covered with beautiful verdure, cultivated, and abound in springs of good water; they are peopled by that treacherous, marauding, infamous, and sanguinary Afghan tribe, the *Khakas*, or *Caukers*, the shepherds of which caste, in the spring, encamp together on these hills, regale themselves on well-fed lambs, delicious curds and milk; enjoy hawk and greyhound-hunting in the day, and in the evenings amuse themselves by dancing the "*atture*," described (see *Afghanistan*, Route 127), and relating stories, &c. la Arabian Night style. Amidst the hills are discernible several scattered hamlets; from thence the road leads along a stream for 5 miles, when it passes over a small hilly range, and we then encamp 2 miles W. of *Hajee Khan's Fort of Toba*, 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ , situated under another range on the opposite side of the valley.

Thence proceed for 2 miles; then ascend a stony road up the bed of a *nallah*, 2; then descend into a deep ravine, pass between two hilly ranges to *Soorkhow*, 9½, and encamp at *Shargullee*, 1½, which is situated in a rough, barren country, extremely difficult for a military and artillery force to traverse, owing to the badness of the roads, and the impossibility of obtaining supplies; thence the road becomes better; we then descend into the *valley*, where flour, grain, and water, are procurable at most exorbitant rates, and we soon reach

### RUSSIN KHAN'S VILLAGE IN BADSHARA.

8½ miles,

Situated on the right bank of the *Lora* "river," which rises 50 miles N.E. of Quetta or Shawl, in lat. 30° 49', long. 67° 20', flows S.W. for 80 miles, and loses itself in the Khorasan Desert. Its waters are very salt at Hykulzie, where it is 50 feet deep; but in April it is only 8 yds. wide, and 2 feet deep. The Rogani pass from Sewestan to Shorawuck passes along its course.

Thence the road proceeds along the river for nearly 7 miles, between hilly ranges, and we enter

THE PISHEEN VALLEY (Route 116), the river continuing to flow to the N. Thence the road becomes extremely good; pass *Noorzai*, *Moleeka*, *Toreska*, soon after which we reach the *encamping ground*, 9½, situated between *Toreska* and the *Paen Killa*, on the banks of the *Soorkab* river; thence continuing our route, we soon join the *Kandahar* road, and then proceed to *Hydurzye*, 14½, (Route 116), and then, via Route 116, to *Quetta*, 21½ (Route 116)

### ROUTE 130.

DERA GHAZEE KHAN TO KANDAHAR,  
VIA SAHKEE PASS.

DISTANCE 336½ MILES.

ROUTES.	Distances of Stages.	
	Miles.	Fur.
Dera Ghazee Khan, <i>via</i> Paga to Charratta	9	0
Wador	9	0
Sakhee Parwar	18	0
Siree	14	0
Ruknee	10	0
Chobara	4	0
Darazookot	16	0
Kooh	5	0
Swang	6	0
Palyanee	14	0
Chotyaly	12	0
Bobba Khan's Fort	1	4
Tal (Tul)	12	4
Durkhee Rah	14	0
Baghaw	10	0
Suizavee	7	0
Chinjin	11	0
Chadee	11	0
Karee	8	0
Ingländ	8	0
Bazaar in the Pisheen Valley	13	0
Hykulzye	13	0
Kandahar, <i>via</i> Route 116	110	1
	336	1

### ROUTE 130A.

DERA GHAZEE KHAN TO KANDAHAR,  
VIA THE SANGAD PASS.

DISTANCE 359½ MILES.

ROUTES.	Distances of Stages.	
	Miles.	Fur.
Dera Ghazee Khan to Raknee, <i>via</i> Route 130	60	0
Darazoo-ka-kot	20	0
Kooh	5	0
Nika Pannee	12	0
Dost Mahomed Khan's Fort	5	0
Fort of Alykhan	2	0
Chotyaly	38	0
Kandahar, <i>via</i> Route 130	219	1
	359	1

### ROUTE 130B.

DERA GHAZEE KHAN TO KANDAHAR, *VIA*  
THE SANGADOR BUZDAR PASS.

DISTANCE 385½ MILES.

ROUTES.	Distances of Stages.	
	Miles.	Fur.
Dera Ghazee Khan to Sangad	20	0
Fort Roh	6	0
Sodewad	14	0
Ambar	13	0
Manjawal	14	0
Raknee	12	0
Kandahar, <i>via</i> Route 130	276	1
	385	1

### Leave

### †§ DERA GHAZEE KHAN.

Territory, The Punjab. District, Derajat. Civil Authority, Resident Deputy Commissioner. Military Authority, The Officer in command. Military Station, Cantonments erected since 1856, as the old ones were washed away at that period, by the inundation of the waters of the *Julpa* river. Bazaar, well supplied. Post Office. Transit trade very considerable. Shops, 1,600 (530 of which are filled with cloth, the principal

MANUFACTURES, besides silk and cotton lungis (loongees), coarse cutlery.

PRODUCTIONS.—Grain, sugar, barley, indigo, cotton, and abundance of fruit.

ATTRACTIONS.—The mosques, public buildings large and commodious.

The Ruins of the Bund, which was erected previous to 1856, at a considerable expense, according to Lieutenant Medley's design, at which period it was washed away as the hill streams descended with irresistible force, which, together with the waters of the *Julpa* river and canal, swept entirely over it, and as the Manka Canal also yielded to the immense pressure of water brought to bear upon it, the stream rushed furiously into *Shoria*, covered the elevated

bank, passed the Cantonment Bund, through the Artillery, Cavalry, and Infantry Lines, and carried away the whole, together with part of the walls of the jail. The Pucka masonry, Kulcherry, alone withstood the violence of this furious inland sea, as it rushed onward with its foaming surge bearing everything before it.

#### HISTORICAL REMINISCENCES:—

A.D.

16th Century. The Afghan adventurer, Ghazee Khan (hence its name), made this place his Dera, "encampment post, or camp."

The Sikhs took it from the Durant dynasty.

1849. It became incorporated with the British dominions, on the conquest of the Punjab.

This large town, which is badly built, stands about 4 miles from the right bank of the Indus, is celebrated as being the rendezvous of the Lohani tribe, who possess the whole of the transit trade of this district, and is situated at the junction of one of the routes from E. India, *via* the Punjab, into Beloochistan and Khorasan, and also that from N. to S. into Sind, and is well calculated for the holding of an annual fair.

We proceed along a good road for about 6½ miles, after which it becomes intersected by the *Sharya* canal, which flows from the Indus at *Gurmanee*, 9 miles distant, and waters the country for about 5 miles below; thence to *Paga*, where the country is again intersected by the *Manika* (Manka Canal), which also flows from the Indus at *Chamealta*, 27 miles above, and extends to *Hawan*, 25 miles to the S., and soon reach \**Charatta* (Charratta) 9, with its excellent wells, 200 houses, and situated about 12 miles from the Indus, in a low country, intersected by several canals flowing from that river; thence proceed amidst brushwood for about 9 miles, and we pass \**Wador* (Wader), with its fine well, 112 feet deep, and 400 houses; thence the road becomes stony, until we reach *Sakhee Sarwar*, 18, situated about 20 miles E. of the Suliman range, and 39 miles W. of the Indus; there is no supply of water at this place, it must be procured from a *spring* in the mountains 5 miles distant; thence proceed down a steep descent, and then enter the difficult *Sakhee Sarwar Pass*, which penetrates the Suliman range; pass through a ravine, whose bed is covered with large stones, the steep faces of the range (the ascent of which commences at a place called *Ootpalana*, "the camel's saddle," from the fact that its steepness causes that part of the camel's trappings to fall off the back of the beast, unless great care be taken) commands it. The hills in this part are almost quite deserted, owing to the predatory attacks of that marauding tribe, the *Marns*. Some of the most influential adherents of Runjeet Singh, in the zenith of his power, belonged to this caste. The camel road is quite a zig-zag, the hills are thickly covered with loose stones, which heavy rains hurl down from the mountain summits. To the S. there is an easier road to *Raknee*, 14 miles, but which is quite impassable for artillery; then proceed along an inhabited road, and we soon reach \**Siree*, 14, with its fine stream and desolate fort. From thence along table land for 5 miles, then down a descent for the same distance, and we arrive at \**Raknee* (Rack-

nee), 10, with its 40 huts, inhabited by the Langanee Kathryans, and fine stream of water, which here separates into two branches, one flowing to *Dajel*, and the other to *Sang Ghar*. Camels and sheep are obtainable; thence along a good, wheel-carriage, road, and we enter

#### THE SEWESTAN DISTRICT.

Which is bounded on the E. by the Suliman range, E. by the range enclosing Kahun and Cutch Gandava, W. by the Toba and Hala ranges, and on the N. its limits are undefined. It is situated between lat. 29½° to 30½°, long. 69½°. and is a flat, hard, dry, clayey plain, irrigated by hill streams, well cultivated near the town of *Sewee*. The population consists of the *Punnee* Sect of the *Khaka* tribe, but about *Katua*, by *Beloochees* (Biluchis), who are continually waging petty warfare with the Afghans.

And we pass along the route which the Emperor Baber followed, in 1505, from the Indus to Lake Abistada, and during which march his army suffered most direful privations, from want of the bare common necessities of life; he traversed it from E. to W. The heat of this country is so intensely oppressive, especially at the town of *Sewee* (Sebee), situated in lat. 29° 30', long. 67° 59', that the natives designate it "the earthly infernal regions," and hence the native proverb, "O God, when you had *Sewee*, why need you have made hell?" Soon after reach \**Chobara*, 4, with its 200 houses; population 5,000, chiefly Ishyannee Kathryans; tanks and rivulet. Then pass on to

#### \$DARAZOO KOT, 16 miles.

Territory, Derajat. Civil Authority, Deputy Commissioner at Dera Ghazee Khan. Bazaar, well supplied, sheep and grain plentiful. Population 9,000, chiefly composed of Kathryans. Formerly the residence of Hajeer Khan, who played such a distinguished part in the Afghan war.

This large place stands on the *Kholoo*, or Han river, thence along an uninhabited road to \**Kooh*, 5, situated at the head of the *Han* stream, the vicinity of which is peopled by the Kathryans. Thence along a level road, abounding with *soap stone*, leads up a slight ascent to \**Chapper*, "Fort Chapper, Mount Chapper, Black Hill," 10, which is uninhabited, but has a fine rivulet of excellent water flowing close to it. Continuing our route, the road leads through the bed of a stream to the \**Hill of Baba Dakai*, 8, uninhabited, but to which shepherds resort for a few months; then turn round the hill, and proceed to \**Swang*, 6, which is a knee-deep ferry across the *Hanokee* stream; and thence pass on to \**Polyane*, 14, with its 20 houses, inhabited by Zarkan Pathans; §*Cholyaly*, 12, situated in the valley of the same name, with its 400 houses, inhabited by *Tareens*; here water is very scarce, but supplied from a *Barree*; when the Emperor Baber traversed this route, he states, "that he could not even procure sufficient forage for his horses," but now forage and sheep are plentiful; pass on to the *Fort of Sobha Khan*, 1½ mile, close to which stand 200 houses, inhabited by *Ustee rjanees*; thence we enter

THE SEWESTAN DESERT, and proceed on to the small town of

**§TULL (Tul), 12½ miles.**

**Bazaar**, well supplied with grain, rice, barley, sheep, and fuel. Houses, 700. Population, 2,000, chiefly Tareens. Productions, wheat of most superior quality. Tanks; wells, well supplied.

This place is situated on the route from Dera Ghazee Khan to Dadur. Thence we proceed on to *§Durkee* (Unrkkee, Dukkeede Rali), 14, with its 400 houses, inhabited by Tareens, and situated in a district abounding with rice, sheep, grain, &c., but the supply of water is very uncertain, and must be procured from

**§BAGHAW (Baghao), 10 miles.**

**Territory, Sewestan.** Civil Authority, Depnty Commissioner at Dera Ghazee Khan. Bazaar, well supplied with sheep grain, &c. Houses, 600. Population, 2,000, chiefly consisting of Dhumad Kakads.

This place stands to the W. of the Suliman range, close to the source of a fine spring, which supplies the neighbouring country with water.

Thence pass on to *§Sinzaree*, 7, with its population of 1,500 *Dhumad Kukads*, living in 300 most miserable huts; *§Chinjan* (Chinjin), 11, with a few houses inhabited by *Sanatya Kakads*, who also occupy *§Karee*, 8; *§Inglad*, 8; and 13 miles beyond brings us to

**THE FISHING (PISHEEN) VALLEY**, (Route 116), and soon after which we pass *§Bazaar* (Bazar), standing on the *Surkhah* river, from which it is well supplied with water; then proceed to *§Hykulzye* (Route 116), and thence, *via* Route 116, to *Kandahar* (Route 116).

**ROUTE 130A.**

Leaving *§Dera Ghazee Khan* in the Derajat, (Route 128), we proceed *via* Route 130, to *§Raknee* (Ruknee), 60 (Route 130); thence to *§Durazoo-ka-kot* (Route 130), 20 miles; then proceed to *§Kook*, 5; and along a rather difficult steep ascent, and descent to *Nika Pamee*, 12; drinking water not only scarce but salt; thence along a level road, to the fort of *Dost Mahomed Khan*, 5, with its 200 houses, inhabited by Zarkhan Pathans; here only rain water in wells is procurable; pass on to *Fort Fazul Khan*, 1; also to *Fort Alykhan*, 1; both of which contain 200 houses, inhabited by Zarkhan Pathans; here rain water only is obtainable; thence for 36 miles we proceed over hills, across which horses and camels can travel, and we soon reach *§Chotyaly* (Route 130); it may be as well to state that the supply of water on this route, viz., from *Raknee* to *Chotyaly*, is not only very scanty and uncertain, but also too salt for drinking. Thence we proceed, *via* Route 130, to *Kandahar* (Route 116).

**ROUTE 130B.**

Leave *Dera Ghazee Khan* in the Derajat (Route 128), we proceed along a good road, over which artillery can be conveyed to *§Sangad*, 20, which is inhabited by Jaths, and well supplied with water from a stream in the valley; thence pass *§Fort Roh*, 6, after which we enter

**THE SANGAD OR BUZDAR PASS**, which leads across the *Suliman* range; thence S.W. to *§Raknee*, and also N. to *Mohavee* Pass, close to which

stands the *Mohavee* fort, about 30 miles W. the Indus, and proceed on to *§Sode-trad* (Sodr Wad), 14; inhabited by the Buzdars of the Backaree tribe, well supplied with water from the stream which flows from *Sangad* to this place, then pass on to *§Ambar*, 13, which has a cave granary, and is well supplied with rice, grain, and barley, and belongs to the *Buzdars* and *Sadhwanees*; thence proceed to *§Manyawal*, 14, inhabited by the Buzdar shepherds; *§Raknee*, 12 (Route 130), and then proceed, *via* Route 130, to *Kandahar* (Route 116).

**ROUTE 131.**

**HERAT TO JELALABAD, VIA KANDAHAR, GHUZZNI, AND CABOOL.**

DISTANCE 814½ MILES.

ROUTES.	Distances of Stages.	
	Miles	Fur.
Herat to Heri Rood, or Pul-i-Malum ..	3	0
Houz ..	11	0
Meer Daoud ..	4	0
Shah Beg ..	12	0
Meer Allah ..	12	0
Rood-i-Goz ..	6	0
Rood-i-Adruscund ..	5	0
A Rocky Pass ..	1	0
Khajeh Ourieh ..	5	0
Road leading to Subzawar ..	4	0
Houz ..	7	0
Subzawur ..	10	0
Point of Junction of the main Road between Herat and Kandahar ..	13	0
A Plain ..	27	0
Kharuck ..	3	0
Summit of Pass ..	3	0
Dowlatabad ..	15	0
Checkaub ..	22	0
Large-bur Khareez ..	9	0
Carwan Cazee ..	4	0
Tooti Gusserman ..	10	0
Halting Place ..	8	0
Gunneemurgh ..	6	0
Ibrahim Jocee River ..	7	0
Tull-i-Kuman ..	7	0
High Road ..	9	0
Khaush Rood River ..	6	0
Washeer ..	14	0
Byabanck ..	24	0
Lur ..	8	4
Sadant ..	4	0
Girishk ..	21	0
Rood-i-Helmund River ..	2	0
Khaki-Chapan ..	24	0
Kooshk-i-Nakhood ..	7	0
Houz-i-Muddud Khan ..	14	0
Kandahar ..	26	0
Cabool (Kabul, Cabul, Kabool), <i>via</i> Route 127 ..	309	1½
Cabul Bool ..	12	0
Khak Teezee ..	25	0
Bootchak ..	13	0
Hissaruk (Pissaruk) ..	17	0
Ishpan ..	4	0
Wurzeh ..	14	0
Agum ..	7	0
Jelalabad ..	24	0
	814	5½



Leaving *Herat* (Route 116), we proceed due S. along a good road, through gardens and fields, intersected by watercourses, cross the *Herirood* or *Pull-i-Malam* river, 3; at the channel which the stream has formed for itself, which is about 150 yds. wide, with a rapid current, and as deep as the saddle flaps of the horses, but which, when swollen by the monsoon, becomes exceedingly dangerous to cross—there was formerly a fine burnt brick bridge which spanned the stream, around the ruins of which the river flows, but which was swept away. To the S. stands a beautiful tract of pasture land, thickly studded with hamlets and fine gardens—we soon reach an opening of the hilly range S. of the city, and then pass *Houe*, “a reservoir of water,” and \**Meer Daoud Serai* (Mir Daoud), 4; which is an excellent Caravanseral, with a fine stream and *Khareez*; thence pass \**Shah Beg*, 12, a ruined Caravanseral, and  $5\frac{1}{2}$  miles beyond we reach a fine spring of sweet water, situated on the left of the road; thence to the Caravanseral of \**Meer Allah*, 12, picturesquely situated in a cultivated district, and round its falls flows a fine stream of excellent water; soon after which we reach \**Rood-i-Goz*, 6, a feeder of the *Adruscund*, which is here a rapid stream, 20 yds. wide; from thence pass *Rood-i-Adruscund*, 5, and we soon reach a \**rocky pass*, 1, at the foot of which flows a spring of good water; proceed to *Khajeh Ourieh*, 5, which is a ruined *Zimret-gah*, “place of pilgrimage,” situated on the summit of a rocky hill, at the foot of which flows a brackish stream, and 4 miles beyond the road turns off to *Subzawur*, 4, leaving that which leads direct to Kandahar; on the left we proceed S.W. and soon reach \**Houe*, 7, a ruined reservoir; thence proceed 10 miles S.S.W., and we arrive at the town of

### SUBZAWUR.

Territory, W. Afghanistan. Civil Authority, Commissioner in Sindh. Military Authority, Officer commanding the Frontier at Khangurh. Bazaar, well supplied, and forage plentiful.

**Fortifications.**—It is defended by a very dilapidated small mud fort, 250 yds. square, with 7 circular bastions in each face, the S. of which has a gate and a slight ditch. The

**Citadel**, which is the residence of the governor, (the son of Shah Kamran of Herat), stands in the centre.

**Attractions.**—The range of hills, of middling altitude, distant 2 miles S., which end in a long spur, 4 miles from the town, on which are seen the ruins of the fort called *Killa-i-Dookler*, “Maiden’s Castle,” at a short distance from which, in a plain which is densely studded with Noorzais villages and encampments, stands the ruins of *Fort Killa-i-Pir*, “the youth’s fort,” but much celebrated in the tales and traditions of the inhabitants. The entire range is infested by bands of plunderers, who neither acknowledge a deity nor ruler.

This large town stands on the *Adruscund* (Subzawur river), Route 116, in a very fertile and richly-cultivated valley, amidst several mud-walled, square-towered hamlets, each 60 yards apart, and inhabited by the Noorzais; then pass on for 13

miles, to the point where the road from *Subzawur*, 13, joins the main road, and then proceed E. along a level road, intersected by springs and wells at every 8 miles, but which route becomes hilly and rather difficult for wheel carriages; and just before the 27th mile a good level road strikes off to the right, after turning the *Kharnak* range, and crosses the plain to *Dowlatabad*; then pass several encampments of *Noorzais*, reach \**Kharnak*, 3; encamping ground in a grove of *Khayuck* trees, close to a fine stream, flowing under the *Karnuck* range, which extends W.S.W., and E.N.E. The country hereabouts is barren, and destitute of all provisions. Thence we proceed S.E. over a mere footpath, for 3 miles, quite impassable for wheel carriages, to the *Summit of the Pass*, 3; then S., and we enter

### THE FURRAH DISTRICT.

And soon reach *Dowlatabad*, a ruined fortress, situated on the right bank of the *Furrah Road* (river), which here flows N.E. to S.W., in the fertile valley of the *Furrood Road*, which is richly cultivated, close to which are several large encampments. About 40 miles to the S. stands the once celebrated large walled town of

### § FURRAH.

Population, 10,000. Fort, a good mud structure, well fortified with thick mud walls, and contains about 20 mud-domed, roofed houses.

#### HISTORICAL REMINISCENCES:—

1839. The troops of the Herat and Kandahar chiefs devastated, plundered, and reduced it to ruins.

The governor bears the title of *Saadut-ool-Moolk*, and is the son of the Kamran of Herat.

Then cross the *Furrah Road*, where it is divided into five streams, about 300 yds. above a *solitary tree*, the only one to be seen near *Dowlatabad*; thence the road leads S.E., and becomes passable for wheel carriages, but no water is procurable, except from a few brackish streams, and we then reach the fine stream of water called the \**Checkaub*, 22, which flows through a well-cultivated district; here *wheat* is obtainable; then proceeding S.E. by E.; pass some Noorzais encampments to § *Largebur Khareez*, 9, situated in a valley bounded on both sides by lofty hills, having an altitude of 10,000 feet, about  $\frac{1}{2}$  a mile right of the road. The gardens and the *Khareez* in the vicinity supply provisions and water; pass some *Atchikzais* encampments; proceed E. for 4 miles, reach \**Carwan Casee*, 4, a mere halting place; thence S.E., along a hilly, stony road, difficult for wheel carriages, and we soon reach *Tooti Gusserman*, 10, near which are several encampments close to mulberry trees, which mark the half-way distance between Herat and Kandahar, and 30 miles to the N.E. stands *Ghore*; thence proceed E. for 8 miles, and we reach the *Summit of the Pass*, which is 14,000 feet high; thence S. through a hilly country along a good road to the gardens and encampments of the *Atchikzais* at *Gusneemurgh*, 14, which stand close to a fine stream of excellent water; from thence E. and turn off the main road,

ascend the right bank of the *Ibrahim-Jose* river, 7, which rises in the *Tymunee Range*, near Ghore, flows S., is 37 yds. wide, 18 inches deep, with a current flowing at the rate of 1½ mile per hour, with lofty, irregular, stony, and widely-separated banks, flows S.W., and, after a course of 100 miles, is lost in the *Ashkinut* marsh; then proceed S.E., and we soon reach the mud *Fort of Tull-i-Kuman*, 7, which stands on the site of *Killa Suftid*, on the left bank of the river, which is surrounded by encampments, on which, in times of war, large flocks of cattle graze, and belongs to *Mem Khan*, a chief of the *Noorzais*, who are divided into two different branches, viz.:—The *Chulakaye*, headed by *Mahomet Halem Khan*, who, in 1830, held a command in the Persian army then assembled against *Herat*, and who was also with *Shere Mahomet Khan*, when *Ghorian* surrendered to *Mahomet Shah*; it is composed of about 600 families. The *Bairzai*, the chief of whom is *Hassan Khan*, who was also at *Herat* in 1838, and consists of 700 families. Higher up this river stand about 30 forts, inhabited by the latter branch or sect of the *Noorzais*, all of which are nominally under the command of *Shah Kamsan's* son, (*Tyfool Moolk*), who resides at Ghore; thence N.E., pass several gardens and encampments, and we again reach the high road, 9; thence S.E. and S., and we arrive at the \**Kaush Road* river (*Khash*), 6, which rises in the *Toot-i-Gusserman* range, S. of Ghore, flows S.W. for 180 miles, passes the small town of *Khash*, and falls into the reedy swamp of *Aishkenit*, close to the E. border of *Lake Hamoon*, in lat. 31° 32', long. 62° 14', and is here 37 yds. wide, 18 inches deep, with a current flowing 1½ mile per hour, and soon after which we enter

THE KANDAHAR TERRITORY (Route 116).—Thence proceeding E.S.E. we reach \**Washerr*, 14, situated amidst hills, where the *Huzareh* range slopes to *Seistan*, and containing several forts situated on the river, and surrounded by gardens in a richly-cultivated country; thence E. along a rugged road, passable for wheel carriages, and over which for 12 miles no fresh water is obtainable, and we soon reach \**Byabawck*, 24, with its *Khareez*. This road lies to the S. of that which leads through the hamlets *Poosaud*, *Nunsand*, and thence along a hard and uneven road to *Dooshaukh*, 5, situated at the E. base of some hills, having an altitude of 900 feet, and is surrounded by a towered mud wall; then passing along a level road for 3½ miles, we come to the deserted \**Fort of Lur*, 5½, close to which stand some *Baurik-sai* encampments and a *Khareez*, and 7 miles beyond flows a stream close to another deserted fort and encampments; thence proceed E.S.E. and we soon reach \**Sadan*, 4 (Route 116), and thence proceed, via that route, to the city of

§ KANDAHAR, 94 miles (Route 116), and then proceed, via Route 127, to § *Cabool*, 309½ miles (Route 127); from thence proceed E. by N. along an excellent road, through beautifully-arranged gardens and cultivated fields, and we soon reach the village of *Cabul Road*, 12; then S.E. and E. for 4 miles, and we then enter the defile of *Tong-i-Khood-Cabul*, 3, which is 3 miles long; then ascend a small stream which intersects the road at about every 50 yds., and flows through an open country; about 2 miles

to the right stands *Khood Cabul*; then the road passes over the *Huyt Kohul* (Seven Passes), celebrated as the spot where the British troops in their disastrous retreat from *Cabool* in 1842 were massacred, as the Afghans had a flanking fire on the columns as they moved down this descent; and here General Pollock, in September, 1842, defeated the Afghans in their attempt to make a stand in this defile, after their gallant defeat at *Tezeen*; thence along a very hilly and stony road, which in some places is very difficult to traverse, and almost impassable for guns, after which we enter

### THE PROVINCE OF JELALABAD.

So-called from its capital, *Jelal-ad-din* (*Jelalabad*), which is formed of a subdivision of the *Cabool Valley*, and enclosed on the N. by the *Siah Koh* (Black Mountains, about 3,000 feet above the *Jalalabad Plain*, and which extends from long. 69° 45' to 70° 20', and are situated in lat. 34° 25'), and the *Lughman*, amidst which that despicable wretch, *Mahomed Akbar Khan*, conveyed the British prisoners who were spared at the massacre of *Khoord Cabool*, in 1842, on the E. by the *Ali Boghan Hills* (*Surkd Dewar*), close to which stands the town of that name, where General Pollock encamped when en route to *Hindustan* in October, 1842, and the *Khyber Pass*. On the S. by the highlands of *Nungnehar* (Nine Rivers), so-called from nine streams flowing across the hilly tract, which extends from the N. base of the *Sufeld Koh*, between the *Khyber* and the *Kurkutch* ranges, and on the W. by the *Kurkutch* range. It is 60 miles long from E. to W., 30 broad from N. to S., situated between lat. 34° 10' and 34° 40', long. 70° to 71°, and is well watered by the *Kabool*, *Soorkh*, and *Alislang Kama* (*Koaner*) rivers. Its greatest altitude does not exceed 3,000 feet. It contains a population of 200,000, and has an annual revenue of £30,000. The climate is very warm in summer, and so intensely hot in the Desert tract of *Butte Koh*, at the E. extremity, that the fatal *simoon* prevails, which strikes men and beasts dead, and so disorganizes their frames that it is with the utmost difficulty that the limbs can be torn assunder from the body, but not disagreeably cold in winter. The mean temperature is rather high, and sugar-cane grows abundantly. The valley, which is well-cultivated and highly productive, is studded with hamlets and forts, densely populated. The scenery is beautifully and magnificently grand, the sublimity of which is considerably increased by the perpetual snow-clad stupendous ranges which surround it, and the luxuriant vegetation of the lovely valley, which everywhere presents a most pleasing, attractive, and diversified landscape, and soon afterwards we reach *Khak Tezee* (*Tazeen*, *Teczeen*), 22, situated on the skirt of the lofty *Kurkutch* range, which extends from N. to S., connects the *Hindu Koosh* with the *Sufeld Koh* and separates the valleys of *Cabool* and *Jelalabad*. The *Kabool* river flows through the space between its N. end and the S. base of the *Hindu Koosh*. Its formation is dense slate, its highest altitude 8,000 feet; it is very rugged and rocky, covered with large timber, where there is scarcely any soil. The four Passes over it are, viz.:—

1st. The *Kurkutch* to the S. *impassable* for carriages, and both dangerous and difficult for laden camels, mules or horses.

2nd. The N. of the above from Tezeen to Jugduluk.

3rd. A circuitous one from Tezeen to Jugduluk.

4th. The Luttarbund Pass to the most northerly one.

In winter the cold is so *intense* that the rocks are split by the frost and roll down the precipices in large pieces.

The elevation of the Pass is 8,173 feet above the sea, and 6,488 feet above the valley.

#### HISTORICAL REMINISCENCES:—

A.D.

Here the British were cruelly massacred. In January, 1842, and General Pollock in September, 1842, defeated a large and superior Afghan force.

Thence proceed E. by S. along a road in the bed of a mountain stream, difficult for vehicles, then up a steep ascent for about 5 miles, the mountain skirts of which are fringed with villages of gardens, densely covered with pine and hollyhock; pass through most beautiful, magnificent and grand scenery, then down a very abrupt descent for 2 miles, during which stage we pass *Boothchak*, 12 miles; *Huft Kothul*, and we soon reach *Hissaruk* (*Pissaruk*), 17, a cluster of hamlets situated on the *Soor Khrood* or *Hissaruk*, so called from the red earth in its waters, which stream belongs to the Khan of *Bhawalpoor*, and rises in the *Sufeid Koh*, flows N. and falls into the Cabool river. The gardens in the immediate vicinity are extremely beautiful, and contain an excellent kind of pomegranate, which is seedless; thence ford the river, here a clear stream 2 yards wide, with water up to the stirrups of the saddle in June; the country passed through from Cabool, to this spot is inhabited by *Ghiljies*; thence we proceed E. S. E.; pass *Isphan* 4, situated left of the road, were *Shah Shooja*, in 1801, met with such a severe defeat from *Shah Mahomed*, that he was obliged to quit Afghanistan; thence proceed E. by S. along a stony road, cross several mountain streams flowing from S. to N. through a well-cultivated country, passable for wheel carriages, and we reach the large village of *\*Mookoor Khail*, 12; thence E. and E.S.E. down a descent, along a very bad stony road, with a mountain stream flowing through it, and having on the S. villages and gardens; then pass at the 6th mile, within 1 mile of the celebrated *Neemla* (*Nimba*) Garden, close to which there stands a small town of that name, at which in 1809 *Shah Shooja* was defeated by *Futteh Khan*, and expelled from the Cabool Territory; thence the road descends into a Valley, then pass several hamlets and gardens, situated on the skirts of the *Sufeid Koh* range (so called from two Persian words signifying "white" and "mountain,") which bounds the

CABOOL VALLEY, which is 70 miles broad on the S., and is about 70 miles distant from the *Hindu Koosh*, which constitutes its N. boundary. It extends from E. to W. along the parallel of 33° 30', begins E. near *Attock*, in long. 72° 16', and ends W. in long. 69° 36', where it sinks into a maze of hills, which extend to

Kohistan of Kabool. Its formation is granite, the gneiss, quartz, mica, slate, and limestone. It comprises 3 ranges nearly parallel, two of which are pine-clad, and gradually rising as they recede from the river. The outline of the highest and most lofty is very irregular, steep and rocky; it has an altitude of 14,000 feet, is perpetually snow-clad, but interspersed with several beautiful and fertile valleys; the *Soorkh Rood*, *Kara Sa*, &c., flow impetuously down its N. face, discharge themselves into the Kabool, and thence into the Indus. The E. extremity is connected with the Himalaya by the Kyber range, and the W. by the *Kurkutch* range, and between them is situated the *Plain of Jelalabad*, and we soon reach *Wurzeh*, 8, beautifully situated in a fertile and well-cultivated spot; thence proceeding E.S.E. and S. through a richly-cultivated country, studded with hamlets, well-watered with fine streams, and then along a stony road, passable for wheel carriages, and we enter

### THE VALLET OF ARGAUM.

And soon reach *\*Argaum*, 7; thence N.N.E. along a pathway which, for the first 6 miles, leads through gardens and rice fields, across a district which is flooded at this season of the year, and at the end of the 24th mile we enter the town of

#### § JELALABAD.

Territory, Afghanistan. District, Province of Jelalabad, belonging to Dost Mahomed Khan. Civil Authority, Commissioner in Sinda. Military Authority, Officer commanding the frontier at *Khangurh*. Bazaar, well supplied. Post Office. Forage and fruit also cheap and plentiful.

Conveyances to	Cabool.	Herat.	Kandahar.
Caravans .....	7 days	25 days	22 days
Couriers .....	3 days	10 days	9 days
Horsemen .....	4 days	14 days	12 days

Population 5,000, the greater portion of whom are Hindu traders. Houses are most wretched looking buildings, and built of unburnt bricks. The ruinous fortifications lie scattered about 1 mile from the S. bank of the Cabool river, and 5 below the confluence of the *Soorkh Rood* river. Elevation 1,964 feet.

DAWKS.—See Table of Distances in the N.W. Provinces.

#### HISTORICAL REMINISCENCES:—

Founded by the Emperor Akbar on the site of two other cities, and called by him *Jelalad-din*.

1841-1842. Sir Robert Sale most heroically defended it with a few British troops against the repeated assaults of a numerous, well-organised, and bloodthirsty Afghan force, until he was relieved by General Pollock in October, 1842, who destroyed the fortifications prior to his evacuation of Afghanistan.

This town, the capital of the Jelalabad Province owes its principal importance to its being situated on the main road from the Punjab to Cabool, and is the residence of the Governor of the Province.

## ROUTE 132.

BEEBEE NANEE, IN THE BOLAN PASS, TO  
KELAT.

DISTANCE 90 MILES.

ROUTES.	Distances of Stages.	
	Miles.	Fur.
Beebee Nanee to the entrance of the Bolan Pass .....	6	0
Jam and Burabee .....	6	0
Roi Bahar (Zer-i Kotal) .....	18	0
Narmookh .....	4	0
Takht .....	14	0
Johan .....	15	0
Kishan .....	12	0
Kelat .....	15	0
	90	0

Leave *Beebee Nanee*, a mere bathing place in Beloochistan, situated at an altitude of 1,695 feet; then proceed along a plain for 6 miles, when the road leads into the *Bolan Pass*, a contiguous succession of gorges and ravines, which winds along the mountain ridges which stretch E. from the *Ilala* range. Its elevation is 800 feet at its entrance on the E. side, at about 5 miles W. of *Datur*, where the valley is  $\frac{1}{2}$  mile wide, inclosed by hills of 500 to 600 feet high; the road ascends along the course of the *Bolan* or *Kautree* river, which rises at *Sir-i-Bolan*, at an elevation of 4,494 feet, in lat.  $29^{\circ} 51'$ , long.  $67^{\circ} 8'$ , flows to *Kirta*; thence it winds into the N.E. where the declivity of its bed is very rapid down to *Datur*, during which part of its course it falls 3,751 feet, thence flows on for 20 miles, S.E., and joins the *Nari*, in lat.  $29^{\circ} 24'$ , long.  $67^{\circ} 53'$ , flowing from the N., and then loses its name in that of the above stream. It is subject to sudden and great inundations, when its bed then occupies the whole breadth of the portions of the Pass through which it flows, and owing to the inaccessibility of the stupendous cliffs on each side frequently carries away travellers. In 1841 the Bengal army lost 45 men, and a considerable quantity of baggage, by such an untoward event. At this part it is from 2 inches to 2 feet deep, is crossed no less than 8 times in the first 5 miles; its round stony bed forms the road in many parts, which is bad for horses and camels, but passable for wheeled carriages, or the ascent is gradual, and at  $2\frac{1}{2}$  miles we reach *Drubbee*, where the Pass opens into a luxuriant verdant valley, watered by the river, where there is room for the encampment of 2,000 men, and  $3\frac{1}{2}$  miles further brings us to *Kundye* (Kondilau), where the pass leads S.E., and again opens into an oval valley, 600 yards by 400, covered with large stones and pebbles, which in the heavy rains, and in periods of inundation, becomes a *Lake*; thence a road, which is situated at an altitude of 904 feet, branches off S.E. towards *Bagh*, from which place this pass can be entered without going to *Datur*; from thence the road leads due N., and the ascent becomes more difficult, being about 1 foot in 304, which still continues along the course of the

river, as far as *Kirta*, which is situated 10 miles from its entrance, having an elevation of 1,081 feet, and up to which distance the stream is traversed no less than 17 times. The Valley from thence becomes much broader, being in some parts 3 miles; thence N.W. up a steep ascent (1 foot in 70), and we reach a place, 26 miles from the entrance, at an altitude of 1,695 feet, and from whence we take our departure; the hills in the vicinity are composed of coral rock, of a grey whitish colour, which splinters into a smooth surface like a lithographer's stone, which is 150 yards wide, in which the stream, half concealed, flows, and just off the road, a little to the S., in a beautiful fertile valley, producing abundance of rice, grain, and fruit, on an elevated plateau, about 1,800 feet above the level of the two villages of *\*Jain* and *Baradee* 6, containing about 100 houses, inhabited by *Belooches* (*Biluchis*), of the *Prii* tribe, who pay no tribute to the Khan of Kelat, but act as guides to caravans and travellers, when so called upon by that chief; from thence the valley widens to about 3 miles, which abounds in dense tamarisk jungle, in which the river is lost for some distance, and the difficulty of the Pass increases, on account of the roughness and acclivity of the ground, the impending cliffs commanding it, and the total want of water, as the hidden stream flows on for several miles over the shingly bottom of the valley. The Pass (on the top of which,  $\frac{1}{4}$  mile from the bottom are situated the ruins of an old city which belonged to the *Giaours*, "Greeks," the streets of which can be distinctly traced, as well as the sites of the reservoirs. Old coins have been sought for in vain); then it forms again, and the river flows through it. The road from which descends a little, then ascends, re-descends considerably; proceeds on a level plain to *Sar-i-Deh*, where there is a plantation of wild fig trees, and several pools of stagnant water, and we soon enter

## THE VALLEY OF ROD BAHAR (River of Spring),

So termed from its fertile and pleasant appearance, which is 18 miles long from N.E. to S.E., having an altitude of 2,000 feet, well-watered, produces rice, wheat, millet, esculent vegetables, mulberries, peaches, apricots, and other delicious fruits, and the inclosed hills afford pasturage for herds of goats and flocks of sheep. The inhabitants migrate in winter to *Cutch Gundava* in November, and bury their grain so *adroitly*, that on their return in March they find it again undisturbed. It yields two crops annually. Wheat and millet are sown in August, and reaped in April; rice in May, and reaped in September. It contains about 400 houses, inhabited by the agricultural tribes of *Prii*, *Mughandovee*, and *Kalooe* *Brahoris*. Fuel is also plentiful. Horses and camels can traverse this route through the Pass; but it is impracticable for wheeled carriages. No snow falls within it. We now quit it, and proceed to *Narmookh* (*Drarmookh*), 4 miles, with its 150 huts, inhabited by the *Ludees*, *Jalooees*, and *Kalooees*; *Brahin* shepherds, and is situated in a plain, well-cultivated, should the monsoon prove propitious, having 3 wells of excellent water; thence along a projecting hilly range, and we soon enter

## THE TAKHT PLAIN,

A sterile tract, only inhabited in the summer by a few wandering shepherds (if rain has fallen recently water is obtainable), and we soon reach *\*Takht*; thence proceeding to *\*Johan*, 15 miles, with its fort and 30 houses, inhabited by Beloochees of the *Johanni tribe* (hence its name), and a fine flowing stream. Rice, wheat, and fruits are plentiful. Thence down a considerable descent, falling 4,300 feet, between this and *Beebee Nanee* (73 miles); pass on to *\*Kishan*, with its 10 houses, inhabited by 100 Beloochees, who migrate in the winter to *Cutch Gundava*.

This place is of considerable importance, owing to its being the principal channel of the yearly emigration, which takes place in the winter, from Kelat to Cutch Gundava, and 15 miles further brings us to

## THE PROVINCE OF KELAT,

Which is bounded on the N.N.E. and W. by Sarawan, and S. and S.E. by Jhalawan. It is 100 miles long, 40 broad, contains an area of 2,000 square miles, is the *smallest* province in Beloochistan, has an altitude of 6,000 feet, is situated between lat. 28° 32', and 29° 12'; long. 65° 25', and 66° 50', being nearly the same as that of Delhi, the Canary Islands, and the great sultry desert of Africa. The climate is not unpleasantly hot in the summer, except at the close, when the heat is rather intense. The cold is *intolerably* intense in the winter, the wind blowing incessantly from the N.E. with great violence, not only in that season but in the spring months. Frosts set in early in October, and continue till March. Snow begins to fall in December until February, but seldom covers the ground knee-deep, and does not rest upon it for more than a week at a time, and we then enter the town of

### § KELAT.

**Territory, Beloochistan. District, the Province of Kelat. Civil Authority, Commissioner in Sinde. Military Authority, Officer commanding the Frontier at Khangurh. Bazaar, well supplied with European and Asiatic wares and comestibles, all of which are cheap. Post Office. Branch roads to Babee Nanee, 88 miles; Kotree, 173; Mauziljah, 78. Population, 12,000. Elevation, 6,000 feet.**

**DAWK.—See Table of Distances in the North Western Provinces.**

**Fortifications.**—It is surrounded by a mud wall, 20 feet high, with bastions pierced with musket loopholes, enclosing

**The Citadel**, which is built on an elevation on the W. side, having 3 gates, each respectively situated on the N., E., and S., within the precincts of which stands

**The Palace of the Khan**, and a collection of flat, terrace-roofed, mud buildings.

**The Houses**, which are chiefly constructed of mud, with wooden frames, have a most wretched and miserable appearance.

**The Streets** are disgustingly filthy, and narrow.

**The Suburbs** are divided into two portions, each respectively situated on the W. and S. sides.

*A Stream*, the water of which is *warm* ere the sun rises, after which it becomes extremely cold, flows from the hill, and supplies the town.

Commerce consists of a considerable transit and retail trade.

*Manufactures*, matchlocks, spears, and swords.

### HISTORICAL REMINISCENCES:—

1839. Mehrab Khan, ruler of Beloochistan, became hostile to the British, who sent an army against him in November, under the command of Major General Willshire, who captured the place and defeated that prince, who fell in the battle.

1840. The British placed the successive Khan on the throne, and Major General Willshire left an officer in command of a small garrison of Sepoys,

Both of whom were taken prisoners by some insurgent Beloochees, who put the British officer to death, and held possession of the place.

General Nott retook it.

1841. Nasir Khan (the son of Mehrab Khan) was acknowledged as the ruler, and the British evacuated it.

This large town, the capital of the province, and seat of government, stands on the E. acclivity of the Shah Mirdan hill, and is built in the form of an irregular quadrangle, 600 yds. long N. to S., and 300 yds. wide from E. to W.

The traveller, if desirous of proceeding to *Jacobabad*, where the celebrated military *tactician*, General Jacobs, of the Sinde Horse, died December, 1858, can pursue the following Route, viz., (distance 225 miles, performed by Major Green, with a detachment of the Sinde Horse, in 1858). Leave *Khelat*, proceed to *\*Rodinjo*, 12; *\*Soomasing*, 9; *\*Sohrab*, 17; *Gundughur*, good halting place; *\*Anjeera*, 12. Branch road across the hills from Jung-i-jah to Sohrab, *\*Jung-i-jah*; *Bapote*, the best halting place. Branch road to Sohrab, *\*Peesee Bent*, 14; *Gooram Banoud*, 9; *\*Pasht Khana*, 8½. Here the Zeedee route to Khelat branches off; *\*Nurr*, 8; *\*Peer Lukka*, 9; encamp near a temple. *\*Hatachee*, 9; *\*Paneevaut*, 9; barley obtainable; encamping ground, near a tope; *\*Kohoo*, 8; *\*Peer Chuttur*, 14; forage can be collected; encamp among trees; *\*Moola Pass*, 4; *\*Kotra*, 8; encamping ground W.; cross the *bad* ford of a river; cross *\*Nara* river, which has a strong stream, and rises 8 feet; *\*Gundava*, 7; re-cross the river in August, 3 feet deep, with soft muddy bottom; *\*Soogerana*, 14; bad water; encamping ground on the S. bank of the river; *\*Bursshore*, 13, this hamlet belongs to the Khan of Khelat, badly supplied with indifferent water; *\*Rojan*, 28, an outpost of the Sinde Horse; and 8 miles further brings us to

### § JACOBABAD.

**Territory, Kutch. Civil Authority, Resident Political Agent; stipend about £1,600 per annum. Civil Station. Military Authority, Officer commanding the detachment of Sinde horse, stationed here. Military Station.**

Thence the traveller can proceed to *Kusmore* (in an E. direction), *via* Tungwancee, distance 78½ miles. *Route*.—Leave *Jacobabad*, and pass on to § *Dill Morad*, 7½, with its deserted mud fort; branch road in an E.S.E. direction to *Meerpoor*, 11 miles; § *Hussan-kee Gurree*, 11; encamping ground N.E.; Military Station, 50 sowars of the *Sinde Horse* stationed here; mud fort; \* *Tungwancee*, 14½; Military Station, 25 sowars of the *Sinde Horse* stationed here; branch road to *Kusmore*; \* *Khund Kote*, 11½; houses, 80; shops, 8; forage for camels and horses obtainable; encamping ground, N.E. The vicinity is flooded during the inundation, and the town stands on a site cut out of the jungle. *Roads*.—The old one, *via* *Badamee* to *Kusmore*, branches off here; also route, *via* *Meerpoor* to *Shikarpoor*, 31 miles; \* *Koombree*, 13½; Military Station, 25 sowars of the *Sinde Horse* are quartered in it; forage plentiful. In the period of inundation, this place is entirely surrounded with water, and stands on a site cut out of the jungle; and 18½ miles brings us to the village of

### § KUSMORE.

Territory, N. frontier of *Sinde*. Civil Authority, Political Superintendent of the Frontier at *Jacobabad*, 78½ miles. Military Station, 82 sowars of the *Sinde Horse* are quartered here, where there are lines for 100 cavalry; quarter guard, hospital. Forage for camels and horses. Bazaar, well supplied. Houses, 250.

### HISTORICAL REMINISCENCES:—

1856. The old town was entirely swept away by the inundation of the Indus, during which travellers must proceed, *via* the N. route, by which the swamps between *Tungwancee* and *Kusmore* are avoided.

## ROUTE 133.

### MAUZILJAH TO KELAT.

DISTANCE 78 MILES.

ROUTES.	Distances of Stages.	
	Miles.	Fur.
Mauziljah to Marow.....	10	0
Isphinjie .....	10	0
Koohak .....	16	0
Guzal .....	24	0
Karez-i-Giranee .....	10	0
Kelat .....	8	0
	78	0

Leave *Mauziljah*, situated at an elevation of 5,000 feet, in the *Dash-i-Bedaulat*, "the wretched plain," lying between the *Bolan Pass* and *Quetta* (Shaw), about 10 miles across, destitute of water, and densely covered with wild thyme and southernwood, on which the goats and camels feed. In spring the plain assumes a lively and charming appearance, as crocuses, tulips, &c., bloom luxuriantly. It is uninhabited, but water may be procured from the spring at *Zadakho*, 10 miles N., from whence a small aqueduct might, if necessary, be easily constructed; thence along a level road with a slight ascent to

§ *Marow*, 10, with its 500 houses, inhabited by *Koodis*; wheat and *jowaree* obtainable; thence proceed to \* *Isphinjie*, with its 500 houses and 2,000 population, consisting of *Bungbuzais* *Brahmis*; pass on to \* *Koohak*, with 600 houses, inhabited by the same caste, who pay taxes to the land-owners; after which we enter

### THE MANGOCHAH (Mungocha) DISTRICT.

And proceed to \* *Gazah*, 24, with its collection of fine springs from *Khareez*, standing at an altitude of 5,793 feet, which renders the cold here so intense in the winter that its inhabitants, as well as those of the preceding villages, migrate to *Cutch Gundava* at that season; about 3 miles to the right stands the town of *Mangochar*, with its 3,000 houses, inhabited by *Sangaws*; thence along a level road to § *Karez-i-Giranee*, 10, with its 30 habitations in winter, and 200 in summer, principally peopled by the *Brahmi* mixed tribe; then proceed along a good level road for 5 miles, which afterwards leads through cultivated fields, and beautiful gardens, to the town of *Kelat* (Route 132).

## ROUTE 134.

### KOT (KWETTAH) TO KELAT.

DISTANCE 71½ MILES.

ROUTES.	Distances of Stages.	
	Miles.	Fur.
Kot to Sargab .....	7	0
A Plain .....	4	0
Pilingabad .....	8	0
Mastung .....	4	4
Shirenaab .....	12	0
Khareez of Dost Mahomed .....	7	0
Zyarat .....	9	0
Sari-Khareez .....	16	0
Kelat .....	4	0
	71	4

Leave *Kot* (Kwettah), which is a fort situated on the route from *Dera Ismael Khan* to *Ghuzni*, from the latter of which it is 50 miles S.E.; proceed along a road for 7 miles, passable all the way for wheel carriages, which leads between hills, and we soon reach \* *Sargab*, 7, where there are no inhabitants, but springs having quantities of fish in them. It is proverbially celebrated for the intense coldness of its atmosphere, and on one occasion, when two caravans were proceeding from *Hindustan*, they arrived here in the cold season, and, being overtaken in a fall of snow the madder merchant, to whom one of them belonged, offered to burn his load to warm themselves, provided the other merchant, who had a quantity of indigo, would share the cost; he, however, foolishly and unwisely dissented from the proposal, and, encamping at a distance from his travelling companion, was frozen to death. From thence pass a hill, and, at a distance of 4 miles beyond, enter a *Plain*, 4; proceeding along the skirts of the hills to the left, we avoid the deep rugged *nuljahs* that intersect the lower plain, and soon arrive at *Pilingabad*, 8, with its 300 houses,

inhabited by Afghans, and situated in the midst of fine gardens, abounding with apricot trees, which grow to the height of English elms, and up which vines are trained; almonds, mulberries, and grapes; close at hand stands the town of *Teezee*, which, surrounded by a wall, has two gates, stands at an altitude of 5,563 feet, and is situated in a neighbourhood abounding with orchards and gardens; and 4½ miles brings us to the walled town of

### § MASTUNG (Mustang, Moostung.)

Territory, Beloochistan. District, Province of Kelat. Civil Authority, Commissioner in Sindh. Military Authority, Officer commanding the Frontier at Khangurh. Bazaar, well supplied, particularly with melons—remarkably *fine and delicious* fruit, grain, madder, and tobacco. Elevation, 5,700 feet.

**DAWKS.**—See Table of Distances in the North Western Provinces.

*Houses*, 4,000; chiefly inhabited by Mashwanee, Sangaoes, Sarawan, and Brahni tribes.

*The Seasons* are 20 days in advance of those at Kelat, and the inhabitants migrate to Cutch Gundava in the winter.

#### ATTRACTIONS:—

*The Palace of the Governor*, who generally resides here.

*The Ruins of the Citadel*, which stand on a mound near the crenated wall which surrounds the place.

*The Suburbs* are well cultivated, and it is considered as the richest district in Beloochistan.

This town is situated in the centre of a complete wilderness of gardens, and built on the site of an ancient city; *visit the ruins of the citadel*, which was destroyed by Ahmed Shah. Thence along a circuitous road, through a country abounding with *hares*, to *Shireenab*, 12, uninhabited; *brackish water*, and that only obtainable from worked springs; pass along a valley, and we soon reach the \* *Khareez of Dost Mahomed*, 7, situated amidst considerable cultivation, with its 30 habitations; then pass on to \* *Zyarat of Zard*, 9 (the Mausoleum of Zard), close to which are 20 habitations, and several ruined tombs half a mile in front; pass a garden containing most excellent fruit, which the traveller will find *delicious*, if not blighted; proceed to \* *Sarab-Khareez*, 8, with a few ruined houses and an excellent stream; a little to the left stands *Mungochar* (Mangochar); thence pass on to \* *Zyarat*, 16, with its 600 houses, and the large stables of the Khan of Kelat, who here keeps up a numerous stud of horses; and 4 miles beyond brings us to the town of *Kelat* (Route 132). The traveller can also proceed, *via the direct route* for couriers, which, owing to the distances between the places where water is procurable, is only traversed in cases of emergency, viz:—

#### ROUTES.

	Distances of Stages.	
	Miles.	Fur.
Kot to Mastung, <i>via the above route</i> ....	23	4
Chas of Guroo .....	12	0
Mungochar .....	16	0
Kelat .....	20	0
	71	4

By which 8 miles will be saved. Leave \* *Kot* (Kwettah) we proceed, *via Route*, 134 to \* *Mastung* (Route 134); thence along a good level road for 12 miles, and we soon reach the *Mastung Cha of Guroo*, situated in the *Vale (Kad)* of *Mastung*; then pass on to *Mungochar* (Mangochar), with its 2,000 houses, inhabited by *Sangaoes*, who are under the government of the Khan of Kelat, and 20 miles beyond brings us to the *Town of Kelat* (Route 132).

## ROUTE 135.

### SHAWL (QUETTA) TO KELAT.

DISTANCE ABOUT 112½ MILES.

ROUTES.	Distances of Stages.	
	Miles.	Fur.
Quetta to Ispunglee .....	5	4
Burg .....	9	6½
Kanuk .....	12	6
Mustoong .....	15	2
Shireen Ab .....	11	6
Khareez Dost Mahomed .....	9	3½
Zurd .....	12	2
Bureen Chinar .....	9	4½
Girane .....	17	7
Kelat .....	8	2
	112	3½

Leave *Quetta* (Route 116), and proceed along an excellent road for 2½ miles; then across a deep nullah to \* *Ispunglee*, 3; thence along a valley, full 8 miles wide, pass on the right a small stream and four or five hamlets, with the hills looming in the distance, and we soon reach \* *Burg*, 9½; then proceed along the valley, pass on the right a fine stream of water, near which there is good encamping ground, and soon after which we arrive near *Kanuk*, situated 2 miles S.W.; the road now gradually ascends, and is here about 5,000 feet above the sea, with an intense cold climate in the winter months; from thence to \* *Tereez*, 11 (whence there is a direct road to *Kelat*, leaving *Mustoong* to the left); pass a deep ravine, and several water-courses, and we soon reach \* *Mustoong* (Route 134), 4½; thence W. for 8 miles, and then the road winds to the S. and enters a valley, after which we reach *Shireen-ab*, 3½; good encamping ground near the river of that name; thence the road is excellent, but slightly ascends to \* *Khareez Dost Mahomed*, 9½, with its excellent springs, close to the *Shireen-ab* river; from thence pass along the valley to \* *Zurd* (Zurud), 12½, which is a *Ziarat* ("place of pilgrimage"), and contains the tomb of some reputed deceased sainted personage. Here are about 20 houses, inhabited by persons who are well supplied with water from a good stream; thence pass on to \* *Bureen Chinar*, situated in a well-cultivated district, and having an *aqueduct*. To the left is seen *Mungochar*; then pass on to \* *Girane* (Girane), a cluster of houses inhabited by Beloochees, who migrate in the winter to Cutch, and most beautifully situated in an elevated plain; thence pass between hills for 7½ miles, and we then continue through fields and gardens for 1 mile, to *Kelat* (Route 132).

## ROUTE 136.

## KELAT TO KOTREE, OR KOTRA.

DISTANCE 173½ MILES.

ROUTES.	Distances of Stages.	
	Miles.	Fur.
Kelat to Rodenjo .....	14	7
Soorma Sing. ....	12	0
Sohrab .....	16	3
Angera .....	14	1
Bapow .....	11	6½
Peree Bent .....	12	5
Mordana .....	7	0
Putkee .....	4	7
Paesht Khana .....	10	4
Nurd .....	11	6
Jung-i-Kooshta .....	12	2
Bent-i-Jah .....	10	4
Camp, 1½ mile from Kohow .....	11	2½
Ku lar .....	10	0½
Kotra (Kotree) .....	13	2½
	173	3½

Leaving Kelat (Route 132), we proceed along the ascending bed of a dry river; thence down a slight declining plain to \*Rodenjo (Roodinjo), with its 30 houses, the inhabitants of which migrate to Cutch Gundava in the winter. It is well supplied with water from a stream, which flows from the hills, but stands in a barren, desolate country; thence along an excellent road, to some encamping ground, 1 mile to the west of which flows the river *Soorma Sing*, the water of which is excellent; then pass *Sohrab*, 16½, situated 5,500 feet high, in a fertile and well watered valley, luxuriantly vegetated in summer, where there is a cluster of huts, a large population, 60 Hindu shops, and streams of fine water flowing from the E. hills; thence proceeding close to the hills on the right we descend, and soon enter the dry bed of a *nullah* (the source of the *Moola* river), and to the right the road branches off to *Soumeenane*; at the end of 4 miles we encamp close to a stream flowing from the W, ½ mile N. of \**Angera*, 14½, situated in a plain, at an altitude of 5,250 feet, in a watercourse, one of the sources of the *Moola* river, which rises S. of Kelat, flows S.E. for 80 miles, thence winds N.E., then E. and after a course of 150 miles falls into the *Runn*, (Patur Desert of Shikarpoor). The *Moola* Pass serpentine along its course, which flows down the Gundava Pass to Cutch Gundava. It was formerly inhabited by Beloochees of the Zehree tribe. General Willshire passed this place in 1839. So severe is the weather here in February, that water in *water bags* has been frozen into a *solid mass*; from thence we enter

## THE MOOLA PASS,

And proceed along the bed of the river, which is dry for 3 miles, and then becomes a flowing stream, a few inches deep, which cross several times; then down a considerable descent, with high mountains visible in every direction, and we reach within 1 mile of \**Bapow* (Bapaw), 11½, situated at an elevation of 5,000 feet, well supplied with water from

the hills, by a stream flowing just above it, and surrounded by fruit trees; then continue along the bed of the river, which is dry for 10 miles, when a stream gushes forth from the rocks on the right, and water is obtainable; the descent now becomes gradual, and half a mile beyond the perpendicular hills on each side close suddenly, until they are within 20 to 30 feet of each other, and 500 feet high; *any enemy*, on these heights, might, at this point, effectually bring an *entire army to a stand*, by simply rolling a few blocks of loose stone down into the Pass, which would close the defile, which cannot be turned; *officers should bear this in mind*, should they be sent with detachments along this route; we then proceed to the spot called \**Peree* ("the name of a wild fruit growing in the Pass,") *Bent*, 12½, ("an opening in the valley"); then through tamarisk jungle to \**Mordana*, 7, whence the road leaves the source of the river for 2 miles, which flows to the right, is crossed several times, and rejoins it before we reach the *Encampment*, where the valley is about 300 yds. wide at *Putkee*, 4½; then cross the stony bed of the river several times, during the first 5 miles from this place, after which the hills open into the large *Plain of Paesht Khana*, along which the road becomes good, the river winds to the N.E., meets another stream which flows from *Panduran*, and then we encamp near the ruins of the village of *Paesht-Khana*, 10½, situated in a fertile spot, having an elevation of 3,500 feet, inhabited by Brahmins, who live in *mat huts*, cultivate immense crops of wheat, rice, pulse, and keep large herds of sheep and goats; and the uncultivated parts are densely covered with the wild caper tree (*kuri*), Indian fig tree (*bur*), and *mimosas*. At this place the *direct road*, which proceeds nearly S. from Kelat, *via* Joorgee and Panduran, joins the *Moola* Pass; from thence cross the river several times during 3 miles; pass *Peer Lutloo*, 3 (a *fakir's* residence), near to the left of the road, with hills close to it; thence the river flows to the right, and joins another stream, along which passes a road to *Kozdur* (*via* Guz Gooroo and Zeedee); soon after which we reach \**Nurd*, 3½, the most southerly flexure of the *Moola* Pass, and equidistant from its extremities, which village stands in a small valley, where the pass widens; on the right are the two peaks of *Dodandam*, "Two Teeth," rising to an immense height; from thence proceed N. for 6 miles, then to the S. for ½ a mile, pass *Lakka Tomb*, the mausoleum of the saint, who was the adopted son of that model of reputed sanctity, (*Lal-Shah-Baz*), whose shrine is at *Selwan*; then, following the river's course, down a considerable descent, we soon reach \**Jung-i-Kooshta*, 5½; thence along a good road, with the river flowing to the right, we soon reach the village of \**Hootachee*, 7; pass ½ *Bent-i-Jah*, 3½, situated on the *Moola* river, at an altitude of 1,850 feet; then along a stony road, leave the river to the right, pass \**Panneewun*, 9, on the left; proceed through a jungle, cross the river several times, and encamp in a valley, within 1½ mile of *Kohow*, 2½, standing at an elevation of 1,250 feet; thence along a bad road, cross the river, which leave on the left, ascend an elevated plain to the right, which descend, and then enter



**THE NOWHUNG (NOWLUNG) PASS,**

6 miles; traverse several streams, with the hills close on each side, and at the end of the Pass we reach the ruined village of *Kullar*,  $4\frac{1}{2}$ ; which is the close of the Moola Pass, the road through which is better, more regular, and easier of ascent than that of Bolan; it is defensible, level, full of good encampments, and affords plenty of fuel, excellent forage and water; then leave the river, which flows to the E.; proceed across a plain to *Peerchutta*, "small saint," the shrine of a reputed Mahometan saint, at which there is a stream, falling into the Moola river, abounding in fish, which the Biluchis consider sacred; thence proceed along the stony bed of a river, which gradually ascend, and then pass the Tomb of *Mahomed Eltozai*, a handsome structure, and at the close of the  $13\frac{1}{2}$  mile, we reach the largest town in the province, called

**§KOTREE.**

Territory, Cutch Gundava. District, Kotree. Civil Authority, Commissioner in Sindh. Military Authority, Officer commanding the Frontier at Khangurh. Bazaar, well supplied. Elevation, 600 feet. Shops, several, and kept by Hindus.

Fort, constructed by the Eltarzai (a branch of the reigning family of Kelat), who protect the inhabitants from the rapacity and oppression of the Khan of Kelat's officers, consequently it swarms with Hindus, in whose hands are the entire commercial affairs of the province.

This place is situated at a short distance from the E. entrance of the Moola Pass.

**ROUTE 137.****BOREE TO JEYSULMEER.****DISTANCE ABOUT 224½ MILES.**

ROUTES.	Distances of Stages.	
	Miles.	Fur.
Boree to Khyerpooor.....	16	6
Tremon.....	8	5
Ghurree.....	15	3½
Rajarie.....	16	5
Oodur.....	16	5½
Metrao.....	15	6
Sundar Ghur Gottaroo.....	37	0
Mourdale (Mourdahie).....	24	4
Koorah.....	33	0
Kuchrie.....	9	3
Chutrail.....	15	6
Jaysulmeer.....	14	7
	224	3½

Leaving §Roree (Rori, Route 109), we proceed along a good road; pass several hamlets, situated amidst much cultivation, and soon enter §Khyerpooor,  $16\frac{1}{2}$ ; thence along a good road, through a level, low jungle country; cross a small canal, which, in time of inundations, conveys water from the Indus, over which, there is a narrow three-arched stone bridge, and we soon reach §Tremon (Tremim),  $8\frac{1}{2}$ , with its 20 shops; thence pass some very handsome tombs; *Saleka Budra*; then cross a low hilly range, which

stretches 80 miles to the S. of Roree; thence along a level, jungle country; pass several hamlets to the banks of the *Narra*, a branch of the Indus, which fills during the period of inundation, and is here about 50 yds. broad, and 20 feet deep, with little water in it; it flows to the S., and is supplied by three feeders from the river, and passes near *Omercole* and *Lucpul*, which cross, although to do so is rather bad, on account of the quantity of mud in it, and we soon arrive at §Ghurree (Bunder Ghurree, or Ghurry),  $15\frac{1}{2}$ , situated on the N. boundary of

**THE THURR OR GREAT SANDY DESERT.**

And containing 6 shops; thence proceed through dense tamarisk jungle, with low sand-hills, and at the third mile pass a lake, or large sheet of water, which remains full throughout the year, from the inundation; pass some wheat fields, and a few hamlets, and we soon reach §Rajarie,  $13\frac{1}{2}$ ; inhabited by goatherds, and standing in a sand-hilly locality, where grass abounds. Here the direct route from Roree, via Sungrar, 24 miles, joins this road; thence along a path, leading through low jungle, between sand-hills, and we soon pass §Muttee, 10; and §Banahon, 2½, both inhabited by goatherds, and having wells 3 feet deep; §Oodur (Oodar) 4½, with its mound planted with trees, which indicates the spot where the fort stood, which the inundation carried away; pass §Karora,  $7\frac{1}{2}$ , with its 3 fine wells; thence the road becomes deep and heavy; pass the §Fort of Metrao,  $7\frac{1}{2}$ , garrisoned by 6 match-lock men to protect travellers; then through a very barren district, covered with stunted jungle and sand-hills, to Sobarah; thence proceed to a §Pool of Water,  $5\frac{1}{2}$ ; pass §Buniah-Wallee, 3, a pool of rain water; proceed on to Sobarah Rain-Pool, 6½; now the supply of water becomes very scarce in the hot season, and coarse grass abounds; thence pass §Sobarah, 3 miles; and  $18\frac{1}{2}$  miles beyond lies §Sundar Ghur (Gottaroo), with its two shops, and standing near the E. frontier of the Thurr or Sandy Desert, over the surface of which rise in gradual succession a number of sand-hills, totally barren, except being interspersed with a few stunted bushes and tufts of grass. It contains a bastioned fort, constructed in the shape of a square, 200 yards in circumference, surrounded by a wall 25 feet high, with an interior keep of 35 feet high, and having on the E. and N. sides respectively an outer wall 10 feet high. It is in excellent repair, and defended by two guns. Here are 5 wells, each 150 feet deep; two of which are situated within, and the other 3 without the fortress, although close by. It formerly belonged to the Ameers of Khyerpooor, who garrisoned it with about 250 match-lock men; thence we proceed for 11 miles, and then arrive at

**THE JEYSULMEER (Jessulmair or Jeyulmair) STATE.**

From Mer, "rocky," so-called from its being a rocky oasis, in a sandy desert. It is the most W. of Rajpootana, and bounded on the N. by Bahawalpore Territory, N.E. by that of Bikaner, S.E. and S. by Joudpore, and W. by Sinda. It origin-

ally extended to the Indus and Gharra, has an area of 12,252 square miles; population of 74,400, which consists of Bhatti Rajpoots, who first came from *Zabulistan* (Zublistan), the W. of the *Huzara* (Huzareh) country, and Ghuzni, a low, dissipated, debased class, who have totally destroyed their physical, moral, and intellectual capacities, by the use of *opium*, which they smoke and imbibe, until they are perfectly insensible. Their costume consists of a white cloth or chintz tunic, reaching down to the knee, loose trousers, gathered in folds round the waist, but tight at the ankles; they gird their loins with a handsome scarf, in which they carry a poignard; from the left shoulder they hang a shield by a leathern strap, and to a deer skin belt append a sword. They wear a red-coloured high-peaked turban. The women wrap themselves in a red woollen cloth garment, falling in deep folds below; a scarf of as costly material as their position will admit, is worn round their waist. Innumerable ivory or bone rings ornament their arms and wrists, and silver or gold ones adorn the ancles. Their religious observances are not over rigid, as they mix much with *Mussulmans* (to the W.), *Pellicals*, who are Brahmans, and in whose hands is placed the principal commerce of the state; *Pokurnas*, who are also Brahmans, and the agriculturists of the districts; *Jats* and *Jains*. The dialect of the province contains no admixture of Persian, but bears a close affinity to the Marwari. The Rawul and aristocracy write in the Nagari character, which so slightly differs from the Devanagari, that an adept Hindee scholar can read it off fluently at sight. The Rawul encourages education, has attached to his establishment an English tutor, and about 1,000 youths of the capital receive instruction from Brahmans, &c. It has a revenue of £4,500 per annum. Military force of 1,000. Manufactures of coarse and fine woollens, blankets, &c. Its commerce principally consists of a large transit trade, from which the principal portion of the revenue is derived, consisting of Delhi scarfs, ivory toys from Herat, Chinese, English, and American manufactures; opium, copper, gold, ivory, bone, thread, silk, rice, goods from Malwa, sugar from Hindustan, salt from the Punjab, indigo, tamarisk, dye, madder, rice, wheat, ghee, pulse, silk and cotton cloths, dried fruits, asafetida, saffron, turquoises, quince seeds for dyeing, from Sindh, all of which are conveyed in immense quantities through the district, and in return for such, sugar, sal ammoniac, corrosive sublimate, vegetable oils, tabashir lac, groceries, and dates are also transmitted through it. The productions consist of bajra, millet, and various kinds of pulse; but owing to its not being well-watered, only one crop annually is produced. This Territory may properly be divided into two parts, viz.:—The S., which is rocky, and traversed by a ridge of highlands, contiguous with those of Cutch, which, however, dwindles into an almost undiscernible range; close to the town of Jessulmeer, it is 250 feet high, and at which point ridges branch off from it 15 miles. One ends at *Ranghaur*, 35 miles N.W., and another reaches to Pokurn, Flodi, and Gurrjala (50 miles N.); they are barren, and, with the lofty sand-hills, are the only objects that diversify

these sterile regions. The N. division consists of long lofty sand-hills, which seem like the gigantic billows of an angry ocean, ascending and descending, like furious waves in a tempestuous sea; but in parts where the sand has settled down, stunted grass and shrubs of acacia, mimosa, succulent plants, and prickly grapes (the *Rhoort* or *Burr*), varies the still monotony of this desolate scene, which is such, that travellers have been known, and even now do find their route by the position of the heavenly bodies. It is but *very badly* watered, as no streams flow through it, and the monsoons only produce *Sars*, "lakes of salt water," which are formed by damming up the sand-hill streams and gulleys. These generally remain for a few months, but instances have been known of their continuance for a whole year, when the monsoons have been exceedingly heavy. The *Kanood Sar*, so called from the town of that name, which stands on its S. border, situated in lat. 27° 5', long. 71° 15', about 18 miles long, is the *largest*, when full; it retains a portion of water for the whole year, and sends forth a small stream from its E. side, which flows 30 miles E., and falls into the sands of Joudpore. When it dries up salt is procured from its bed. So difficult is it to obtain water in this district that wells must be made above 300 feet deep before a regular supply is obtainable. On the W. frontier, they are dug 309 feet, at the town of Jeyssmeer, 304 feet; limestone, called *Sung-Kathoo*, of excellent quality, abounds, but is of rather a yellow tinge. It has been used by lithographers, and also by the Delhi emperors, in the royal buildings at Agra. The climate on the N., especially on the Bikaner frontier, which stands at an elevation of 600 feet, is extremely severe in winter. The thermometer in tents in June falls below 40°, in February it is at 32°, with frost and ice in the pools, and frozen water in the utensils within the tents. The season becomes hot in March, when the thermometer in the tents at 2 p.m., stands at 106½° in the shade, and 119° in the sun. In May, before the S.W. monsoon sets in, the thermometer stands at 93° in the shade at 1 p.m., and although the heat is *intense*, nevertheless, this season is *not* unhealthy, which arises from the arid state of the atmosphere. Plenty of rain falls during June, July, and August, but the air still retains its aridity, hence no discomfort from mud, mosquitoes, or malaria, is experienced here. In the S., lions, wild hogs, tigers, leopards, wolves, jackals, antelopes, deer, nylgaus (nilgaw or blue cow), abound. So exceedingly numerous are snakes and venomous reptiles that the population wear leather leggings to protect their limbs against the fury of those assailants. Dromedaries, horses, kine, and sheep (*price 1s. each*) are plentiful. The shrubs, commonly found in this barren district, are *phog*, at the tip of whose branches are broomy leafless cusps; *lana*, which grows one yard high, and yields forage for camels; *dholirukri*, "white shrub," which grows to the height of about 1½ foot; *bana*, an aromatic shrub, one yard high and which overruns hundreds of sandy acres; *chug*, a kind of green broom, two feet high, which is used for thatching; and also *babul*, *jaub*, *kurit*, and *pi'u*, all dwarf stunted trees. There is but little to interest travellers, except those of an antiquarian turn of

mind, who should consult the 37 pages of Tod's "Annals of Rajasthan," or the "Annals of Jessulmera."

#### HISTORICAL REMINISCENCES :—

1803. The Rawul made advances of friendship to the British government, in consequence of the Khan of Bahawalpur encroaching on his territory.
1818. The British entered into an alliance, and settled the boundary question between the above Princes, which had formed the subject of dispute.

Passing through which State we proceed along a hard road, pass within  $\frac{1}{2}$  mile of \* *Moardalie*, (Mourdahle)  $1\frac{1}{2}$ , situated to the right of the road, contains a few shepherds' huts, close to which stands some small muddy pools; but about 1 mile distant, amidst the sand-hills, are situated 12 small wells, the water in which is extremely good, but which an enemy could very easily conceal. It is only during the rainy season that this supply of water can be relied upon. Coarse grass is also obtainable; thence the road becomes clayey; pass \* *Koorah*, 33, with its small stone fort, 6 wells and 3 shops; pass on to \* *Kuchrie*, 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ , with its 13 lined, stone, well-supplied wells, tank, and abundance of coarse grass; then pass a tank of rain water; \* *Chutrail*, 15 $\frac{1}{2}$ , with its 6 well-supplied wells, and abundance of coarse grass; thence along a stony road, and a little off it stands \* *Sondra*, 4, with its 3 shops and wells; \* *Oumeer Sagur*, 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ , with 20 shops and wells; then cross a nullah, and 2 miles further brings us to the large town of

#### § JEYSULMEER (Jessulmair).

Territory, Jessulmair. Civil Authority, Political Agent at Ajmeer. Military Authority, Officer commanding at Ajmeer. Encamping ground at Kishen Ghat,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  mile N.E. Bazaar, well supplied, but forage scarce. Post office. Population, 35,000. Elevation, 250 feet above the surrounding country.

DAWKES.—See Table of Distances.

WEIGHTS.—1 seer = 12 lbs. avoirdupois; 40 seers, or 1 maund, = to 80 lbs.

#### CURRENCY.

1 Deorees.	
14	1 Paisa.
434	31 1 Rupee.

Dawks to Calcutta, via Allahabad, Calpee, Gwalior, and Nusseerabad, 1,290 miles.

Houses chiefly built of yellow limestone, elaborately carved, with balconies and lattices. The frontage of the residences of the citizens is about 25 feet, the basement painted red, with one door, and two *slits*, in lieu of windows. The upper story, which is neat, has in front a small, projecting, well-carved, stone balcony, surmounted by a massive canopy, level with the flat roof, and having a cut stone balustrade. On each side is a square, 4 feet, atticed, carved limestone frame worked window. Each dwelling stands on a 4 feet high and 6 feet

wide raised terrace, which has at each story a stone and post, which carries off the water into the streets below. Before these terraces are bedded long blocks of stone, having knobs at the ends, to which cattle may be fastened. Each interior has a square court, into which all the water spouts discharge themselves, and the drainage passes off into the street by *khareez* (channels), on one side of which yard stands a cistern, and on the other the *kilcha* (rasora). From the corners are placed narrow steep staircases, which lead to the stone balustrade on the roof. The front of the square contains the dormitories, the back part store warehouses, and the two sides small reception rooms, with a number of curious yet handy cupboard nooks, built in the walls. From the walls project long, neatly painted, wooden clothes pegs. Beds and cradles are used in the dormitories; and, in fact, an air of neatness and comfort prevails the dwellings in this town, but rarely if ever seen in the provincial cities of British India.

**Fortifications.**—It is well defended by uncemented stone-bastioned ramparts,  $2\frac{1}{2}$  miles in circuit, 14 feet high, 4 feet thick, with a parapet 6 feet high, the crests of which are covered with rollers and balls of stone, without either ditch or fausse braye, all of which are in such a ruinous and dilapidated condition that it may be traversed on horseback. It has only one mounted piece of ordnance, which is placed on the highest bastion. It contains 4 regular gateways and 3 sallopports.

**The Citadel** stands in the S. part, on an insulated elevation of 130 feet. It is three-quarters of a mile in circumference, with scarped-faced masonry, steep sides, about 20 feet high, above which the hill recedes at an altitude of 40° to the foot of the 6 feet wide *Renée*, which extends round.

**The Fort**, in the interior of which are 8 deep wells, 6 temples, the *Palace*, and about 3,000 houses. The walls are mounted with 3 large pieces of artillery, and at the gate are two field pieces.

**ATTRACTIONS.**—The residence of the late Prime Minister is a remarkably fine, costly, five-story, stone edifice, having a sixth timbered story, surmounted with five cupolas.—The *Custom House*—Large Tank (*Gurreesir*), well supplied with water, situated 300 yards S.E. of the town; and outside the W. gate are two wells, each 241 feet deep, but the water in which is rather brackish. Both are defended by loop-holed parapets.

**The Palace of the Maha Rawul**, situated within the citadel, is a handsome pile of buildings, surmounted with an immense metal umbrella, supported by a stone shaft; which huge ornamental dome is a mark of high dynasty, to erect which no other Rajpoot Prince but the ruler of Oodeypoor is entitled.

The elaborately-carved stone, gilt, spired Jain Temples, situated within the citadel, are very ancient, and are seen from afar off towering above the other buildings.

#### HISTORICAL REMINISCENCE :—

1156. Jesul, a Bhatti Prince, founded it, to replace Lodorva, its former capital.

This town, the capital of the province, stands on a rocky peak.

# ROUTE 138.

Proceed N.  $\frac{1}{2}$  W.

KOTREE TO SEHWAN.

DISTANCE 104 $\frac{1}{2}$  MILES.

ROUTES	Distances of Stages.	
	Miles.	Fur.
Kotree to Boda .....	9	2 $\frac{1}{2}$
Onderpoor .....	11	2 $\frac{1}{2}$
Ditch .....	8	5
Kassye Gopang .....	11	5 $\frac{1}{2}$
Majinda .....	9	3 $\frac{1}{2}$
Sen (Sin) .....	11	5 $\frac{1}{2}$
Dehra Khan Gancha .....	6	7
Amree .....	12	1
Lukka .....	11	0 $\frac{1}{2}$
Sehwan .....	13	1
	30	2

Leave *Kotree* (Route 135); we proceed along a good road, which, after the first half mile, continues along the banks of the river to \**Cuenpoor* (Kaupoor),  $\frac{1}{2}$ ; thence proceed to \**Ismael Pultan*,  $\frac{1}{2}$ ; situated  $\frac{1}{2}$  a mile from the right bank of the Indus; thence along a heavy, sand road; cross two nullahs, and we pass \**Laloo-merjut*,  $\frac{1}{2}$ , on the left; cross a nullah, proceed along a broken road, with deep sand-banks in several parts, and stunted bushes, about 4 feet high, and we soon reach \**Rajurrah-Gote* (Raja-Gote)  $\frac{1}{2}$ , situated on the right bank of the Indus, in a flat, alluvial district, much intersected by watercourses; then over a low, level plain of rice fields for about  $2\frac{1}{2}$  miles, and we approach the *Indus* river,  $2\frac{1}{2}$ ; thence along a good road by the banks of the river, where there is good encamping ground, before we reach \**Boda* (Baida),  $\frac{1}{2}$ ; then along an open, level country to *Sikarpoor*,  $\frac{1}{2}$ , and *Syad's gote*; pass a ditch,  $\frac{1}{2}$ , and some ground,  $\frac{1}{2}$ ; thence over an elevated, small, smooth, pebbly plain, and proceed along a good, hard, sandy vale; pass within  $2\frac{1}{2}$  miles to the right of *Meer Soobedary's Shikargah*, "hunting ground,"  $\frac{1}{2}$ ; thence across a barren plain, and pass within  $\frac{1}{2}$  mile of another *Shikargah*,  $\frac{1}{2}$ ; thence the road becomes stony and interspersed with ascents and descents among low hills, practicable for carriages; and we then reach the *Edge of another Shikargah*,  $\frac{1}{2}$ ; pass along the fence of *Meer Mahomed's* hunting ground, the river flowing about 1 mile distant, and we soon reach \**Peer Ukra-gote*,  $\frac{1}{2}$ , where there are a few huts and *peers*, "saints" places, and graves, all situated about 1 mile from the right bank of the Indus; then proceed near to \**Nanjai-gote*,  $\frac{1}{2}$ , situated  $\frac{1}{2}$  mile from the road; cross the dry nullah of *Peer Ukra*, the Indus now flowing about  $\frac{1}{2}$  mile beyond it; from thence the road winds along the end of *Musjid* and *Peer*, 1, both situated on a hill to the left; then over hills: cross a \**nullah* and a deep, narrow ditch,  $\frac{1}{2}$ ; thence along a low, marshy, narrow plain, covered with stunted bushes, to \**Onderpoor*,  $\frac{1}{2}$ , situated on the elevated part of the right bank of the Indus, in an alluvial district, which is difficult to traverse, owing to the marshes of the watercourses made by the inundations of the river;

encamping ground about  $\frac{1}{2}$  mile to the N. and S.; forage very scarce; thence along a good road, cross a \**Ditch*,  $\frac{1}{2}$ ; after which it leads over sand, and winds through cultivation, with a *Shikargah* on the right; cross a nullah to \**Shora Boodnapoor*,  $\frac{1}{2}$ ; thence along a dusty road, among the dense trees of the *Shikargah*, and we soon reach the town of

## KORAEJAE-NA-GOTE, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles.

Territory, Sindh. Civil Authority, Collector at Kurrachee; Deputy Collector at Sehwan. Military Authority, Officer commanding at Kurrachee. Bazaar, well supplied.

This small place is situated on the right bank of the Indus. Then cross a deep ditch; proceed along some roughly-cultivated banks, and we soon reach \**Beah*,  $\frac{1}{2}$ , picturesquely situated on the right bank of the Indus, amidst groves of beautiful trees and much cultivation; thence the road passes through *Beah Bazaar*, and about  $\frac{1}{2}$  mile beyond we arrive at the bank of the river; thence pass on to \**Kanoteh-go-gote* (Kanoteh-ka-Gote), 1, situated in a fertile spot close to the right bank of the Indus; then cross a *Ditch*; proceed along a rough road, which soon becomes better; pass *Ganorch Gote*,  $\frac{1}{2}$ , situated on the right bank of the Indus; then cross a *Ditch*,  $\frac{1}{2}$ , as also two large ones about 100 yards apart,  $\frac{1}{2}$ , and likewise another, 15 yds. wide,  $\frac{1}{2}$ ; thence along a low, marshy road, which soon becomes hard and rugged, to *Kassye Gopang*,  $\frac{1}{2}$ , situated on the right bank of the Indus, in a fertile and well-cultivated spot; encamping ground, 500 yds. from the river; here the road becomes intersected by watercourses, and is swampy in times of inundation; from thence we proceed to *Gopang*,  $\frac{1}{2}$ ; *Rajree*,  $\frac{1}{2}$ , situated in a hunting ground; excellent encamping ground; pass *Old Rajree*,  $\frac{1}{2}$ , an almost deserted hamlet; then cross two or three *nullahs*,  $3\frac{1}{2}$ , within 100 yds. of each other, and situated close to the *Shikargah*, which continues on the right, and we soon reach *Fureez Moot* (Tareez Mool)  $\frac{1}{2}$ , situated on the left; then pass *Halan Sinda*,  $\frac{1}{2}$ , standing on the right, about  $1\frac{1}{2}$  mile from the Indus; thence along a good, but rather dusty road, over an uneven, desert plain, and we soon arrive at the town of

## \$MAJINDA, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile.

Encamping ground W. Bazaar, well supplied. Population, 2,000.

This place is situated in an indifferently-cultivated plain, about two miles from the right bank of the Indus. Thence along a good road, cross a *ditch*, and proceed to \**Ootorah-gote* and *Peer* (Oorora-gote), situated  $\frac{1}{2}$  mile from the right bank of a large offset of the Indus, about 4 miles from the main channel, and 1 mile brings us to the town of \**Kachee*; bazaar, well supplied, which is situated on the right bank of a large offset of the Indus, from the main channel of which it is four miles distant, and we soon after enter

## THE TERRITORY OF MEER SOOBEDAR;

Thence along a good road, pass over some mud hills and bushes for 200 yds.; the country on the left is a barren waste, but cultivated and interspersed with low green lye bushes on the right, and we soon

reach *\*Laloo-gote*,  $1\frac{1}{2}$ ; pass on to *\*Laloo-gote*,  $1\frac{1}{2}$ ; *Paker Mahomed's-gote*, 1, situated 2 miles from the right bank of the Indus, in a fertile, level country, intersected by watercourses, with a *bund* and *nullah* to the N.E., bounded on the E. by the Indus, W. by the rugged *Lukkee* range, which is 50 miles long, and united to the Hala or Brahooh mountains, and is the most E. part of that peculiarly wild Alpine tract, called

### WESTERN SINDE.

These hills contain vast quantities of marine exuvia, asteroids; cockle and oyster shells are collected here in large quantities. Earthquakes have produced the huge fissures which cross this range, as it abounds with hot springs and sulphureous exhalations. Lead, antimony, and copper are found in large quantities. Its greatest altitude is 2,000 feet; it is nearly perpendicular between the towns of Lukkee and Sehwan, and about 600 feet high towards the Indus; formerly there was a very narrow, single camel road between the river and the precipice, but the stream which now washes along the base of the cliff swept it away in 1839; thence proceed to *Noor-poor*, 1, with its old fort, pukka well, wet nullah, and some beautiful groves of trees, pass *Synd Bakul Shaw*,  $2\frac{1}{2}$ , situated amidst cultivation which continues in the bed, and E. bank of the river; pass *Chota* or *Nawa Kim* (Sain, Suna),  $\frac{1}{2}$ ; and  $1\frac{1}{2}$  mile brings us to the town of

### § SUN (Sunn, Sain, Sen).

Territory, Western Sinda. Civil Authority, Collector at Kurrachee; Deputy Collector at Sehwan. Encamping ground S.E., 200 yds. from the river. Bazaar, well supplied. Population, 2,000.

ATTRACTIONS.—The fortress of Runme-ka-kote, situated to the W., is an immense stone lime and mortar, irregular pentagon-shaped fort, built by the Ameers of Sindh, at a cost of £100,000, capable of containing 2,000 men, but has never yet been occupied.

It is washed by the Lukkee mountain torrent in the monsoon. Thence proceed along the heavy sandy road, from the tree in the E. part of the town, up the dry bed of the river, then cross the dry bed of the mountain torrent, and we enter

### THE TERRITORY OF MEER NOOR MAHOMED;

Thence the road becomes good, and we soon reach *Hashim-Chicker*,  $2\frac{1}{2}$ ; pass *Meersha Wudda*,  $\frac{1}{2}$ ; *Burabera*,  $\frac{1}{2}$ ; both very picturesquely situated on the right, amidst luxuriant verdant cultivation; thence to *Gauchia*,  $\frac{1}{2}$ , situated on the left; *Dehra Khan Gaucha*,  $1\frac{1}{2}$ ; *Mahir-cher* (Maka Chur),  $1\frac{1}{2}$ ; *\*Burra Chicker*, 3, situated on a small water-course, which flows into the Indus one mile E., in a well-cultivated country; encamping ground; tank, well supplied. Large white Mujid Peer (a Mosque, having several tombs in front of it). Thence the road leads over some deep sand hillocks, soon after which it becomes level and open to *Amree*, 3; good encamping ground

200 yards from the river, to the S. This place is situated on the right bank of the *Indus*. On the N. stands a hill, 50 feet high, which commands an extensive view of an offset of the *Indus*, flowing N.W. for a considerable distance, in the dry bed of which there is much cultivation. The ordinary road proceeds along by the standing river, but it is cut up and intersected by water-wheels, which, although bridged, are too narrow for the passage of artillery. The main river formerly flowed along it, and even does so now in the monsoon. The upper road, which is larger, but practicable for artillery, stretches off about  $\frac{1}{2}$  mile to the left. On the right stands *Lonara*,  $3\frac{1}{2}$ ; to the left *Tittes*,  $1\frac{1}{2}$ ; with its beautiful mosque and elegant square building; then pass on the left, *Pouhūr*,  $2\frac{1}{2}$ ; *Abad*,  $\frac{1}{2}$ ; thence the road winds along the bank of the standing river, about which there is a great quantity of grass; and we soon reach *Bajoorah*  $1\frac{1}{2}$  (*Bajoara*), where the Amirs, sepoys, and jemadars encamp, and we soon reach an *inclosure* on the right,  $1\frac{1}{2}$ ; thence along a clear road for  $\frac{1}{2}$  mile to the town of

### LUKKEE (Lukka, Lukkan).

Encamping ground S. and N. Bazaar, well supplied.

ATTRACTIONS.—The *Lake*, several miles long, appears to have been a reach of the *Indus*. The *Lukkee* range, gently sloping down to the W., above the river on the N., which flows along their rocky base. The *sulphureous* water spring, having a temperature of  $102^{\circ}$ , flowing from a calcareous precipice 600 feet high.

This town stands on the W. bank of the *Indus*, adjacent to the Lukkee Pass, in a most beautiful and picturesque position near the lake. The *Hakeen* of this place is a *Synd*, which office is both distinct and independent of the Jemadar. Thence the road turns off a little, and if that pathway be taken, the bad road is avoided; cross an uneven ditch, which extends to the right, pass *Tehevan*, 1; *Batchaw*,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  mile; then cross the fields towards some uneven ground, and we reach *Kottanga*, 2 miles; encamping ground; here a *halt* should be made previous to crossing the hills. Nearly perpendicular over the road, which is confined by the little hill on the right, stands the hill, and just beyond the *old chokke*, 1 mile; on the left, the road now narrows down to the bank of the river, for about 200 yards previous to where the *ascent*,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  mile, commences, which is 7 feet in some places, and composed, on both sides, of square blocks of stone, 2 feet in size, and in two places, for a short distance, ledges of rock stand on the inner side, which raise it about 2 feet above the other. There are two sharp turns at the bottom, some parts slope sideways from the shelving rock, and a brow of solid rock for 10 paces is exceedingly dangerous for horses, who must be assisted by drag-ropes. The total *ascent*,  $\frac{1}{2}$  mile, is about 300 paces, and the perpendicular 85 feet high. Laden camels can ascend it easily. The descent, which is 2 miles long, passes over some rough places, although the slopes along the hill are gradual and comparatively easy; thence

the road passes through the bed of a dry river, a portion of which is heavy sand; pass *Kottai*,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  mile; encamping ground; thence the road leads over heavy sand, and  $2\frac{1}{2}$  miles further brings us to the town of

### § SEHWAN.

Civil Authority, Resident Collector. Encamping ground, S.W., in rather low, confined ground, on the banks of the river, near some tombs. Bazaar, long, narrow, crooked, covered in with mats and well supplied, and forage plentiful. Ferry boats ply across the *Arul* river. Conveyances—bullock hackeries can be hired. Population, 2,000, chiefly fishermen. Houses are several stories high, arched, and built of mud; but rather better than those generally found in *Siude*. *Manufactures*—caps, shoes, and silken fabrics.

**DAWKS.**—See Table of Distances in the North Western Provinces.

#### ATTRactions:—

The Shrine of *Lal Shah Bas* (the *Lion* of the place), who originally came from Khorasan, whose memory, as a reputed saint, is equally venerated by Mussulmans and Hindus. His remains lie in a tomb placed in a quadrangular-domed and lanterned building, adorned with small porcelain-tiled domes and spires, on which are inscribed numerous Arabic characters. Both the gate and balustrade, which are covered with rich cloths, are of *hammered silver*. It is universally believed that the sepulchre is the depository of *immense* treasure. The guardians of it are supported by the revenue which is derived from the Sehwan gardens, which are picturesquely situated, beautifully cultivated, and highly productive; and also that of several villages. Innumerable numbers of pilgrims annually repair to this place from all parts of Sindh and the adjacent countries; and native credulity extends even to the idea that the *fish of the sea* pay homage to this saint. Few, however, of the inhabitants benefit by the reputed character of this departed saint, as they are particularly distinguished for their immorality, profligacy, and idleness.

The Oval mount, which stands N.W. of the town, from which it is separated by a deep channel, stands on an oval eminence, is about 80 feet high, 1,200 feet long, and 750 feet wide, and has its sides cased in a stout brick wall, along the circuit of which are the ruins of towers, two fine arched gateways, all in an excellent state of preservation; and *ruins* and fragments of pottery cover the surface of the summit.

The *Munchur Lake* lies about 12 miles distant.

This town stands on an eminence at the edge of the above stream, at the junction of the Indus and *Arul* rivers, the latter of which rises in the S.E. of the Munchur lake, 12 miles distant, flows through a channel of its weedy surface 60 feet wide, with an E. current of two miles per hour, into the Indus on the W. side, about 4 miles below this place, where it is a deep, sluggish stream, 200 feet wide, after a course of 12 miles.

## ROUTE 139.

Proceed N.  $\frac{1}{2}$  W.

SEHWAN TO LARKHANA.

DISTANCE ABOUT  $102\frac{1}{2}$  MILES.

ROUTES.	Distances of Stages.	
	Miles.	Fur.
Sehwan to the N. part of the Bullalpoor town .....	8	$2\frac{1}{2}$
Jullawgote .....	9	$0\frac{1}{2}$
Moonra .....	11	4
Kokun .....	6	$4\frac{1}{2}$
Gulloo Gote .....	10	4
Bank of the Standing river .....	15	6
Chunna .....	6	2
Chukra .....	4	3
Hussainwah .....	12	3
Ferry .....	8	5
Encamping ground N. of Larkhana ....	9	$2\frac{1}{2}$
	102	$4\frac{1}{2}$

Leaving *Sehwan* (Route 138), we ferry over by boat, the bottom of which is not very safe, the *Arul* river, (Route 138), the water of which is not deep at this part; thence along a good road, which in some parts is composed of deep sand for about  $\frac{1}{2}$  mile, then through the heavy, sandy bed of a broad ditch; pass *Kum-poor* (Kumapoor)  $2\frac{1}{2}$ , situated  $\frac{1}{2}$  mile from the right bank of a considerable offset of the Indus, and near the S.E. edge of a large Dund (*stagnant water*) in a low, level, but fertile district; thence over a grassy plain, interspersed with stumps of cut bushes about 1 to 2 feet high, near the road amidst high grass, then cross a *Wet ditch*  $1\frac{1}{2}$ , which is about 1 to 2 feet high, and joins a larger one on the left, formed by the standing river, which flows along on the left about  $\frac{1}{2}$  mile off, and  $\frac{1}{2}$  mile from *Kwun-poor*, and we soon reach the cross-road leading to *Urwlee*  $\frac{1}{2}$ , which follow for  $\frac{1}{2}$  mile (in the front flows the water of the standing river, and for about 2 miles the country appears interspersed with hamlets all about its banks), and on the right we pass *Hak-pootra*  $\frac{1}{2}$ , picturesquely embedded among lofty trees. The country around is level, but in the distance beyond, close to the banks of the river, it appears very bushy; pass *Meanee* and *Nuker*  $\frac{1}{2}$ , situated on a Dund, and inhabited by fishermen; thence pass over green turf, amidst much cultivation, to *Turtee* (Turtee, Turritee or Turrotee),  $\frac{1}{2}$ , a large opulent village, very prettily situated amidst fine trees and beautiful gardens; encamping ground; at all conveyances can be hired. Thence winding along fields, across a well-cultivated country, over a level plain, which is rather wet just after the rains, we soon arrive at *Bullalpoor*  $2\frac{1}{2}$ ; encamping ground; bazaar, well supplied; thence through the N. gate,  $\frac{1}{2}$ ; then along an excellent road, through much cultivation, intersected by several ditches, pass 3 or 4 hamlets, situated on the left, also *Rawdan*  $2\frac{1}{2}$ , standing  $\frac{1}{2}$  mile from the road, pass between several hamlets inhabited by husbandmen, cross two ditches, the transport of carriages over which is attended with some difficulty, and we soon approach close to

*Dubria*,  $\frac{2}{3}$ ; situated on the left; thence the road becomes bad, pass across some rough irrigation banks, which continues dusty until we pass on the left *Hid-dag-gote*,  $\frac{2}{3}$ ; then the road turns off to the left to *Dadoo*, passing *Ameenana* and *Noorja*, both of which hamlets are visible. Continuing our journey we pass *Synd Talib* 1, inhabited by agriculturists, and close to the scattered village of *Rindan*,  $1\frac{1}{2}$ , most picturesquely situated on the right, amidst a fine grove of beautiful trees, pass *Nacula-jo-gote*,  $1\frac{1}{2}$ ; *Powar-gote*,  $\frac{2}{3}$ ; on the left of the road stands *Chotta-Churnau*, and in the front *Bumbyra*, both of which are situated close to the monsoon bank of the main river, and  $1\frac{1}{2}$  mile distant, and we soon reach *Ju'loigote* (Jullawgote),  $\frac{2}{3}$ ; then cross a large ditch with an easy slope; pass some rough ground to *Koorania*,  $4\frac{1}{2}$ ; encamping ground; water from standing nullah of the river,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  mile to the right; thence along an excellent road, across short, turfy grass, through an open, yet occasionally bushy plain (to the E. of which, 1 mile distant stands *Dadoo*), then along by a hedge which separates the green cultivated land from the dry to *Syal-jo-gote*  $2\frac{1}{2}$ , and we soon reach *\*Monderor* (Moyndra),  $2\frac{1}{2}$ , situated in a beautiful fertile spot; encamping ground. The river flows  $4\frac{1}{2}$  miles off. Then pass the hamlets of *Sheerdas*,  $1\frac{1}{2}$ , situated on the left; *Davoneh*,  $\frac{2}{3}$ ; *Tauraw*,  $\frac{2}{3}$ ; on the right, the high road, which is badly supplied with water, from *Dadoo* passes to the left, and is visible; thence over some rough ground, cross several ditches with cultivated banks, to *Pultepoor*, 1; *Chotta Lassaree*,  $\frac{2}{3}$ ; situated on the left, and we soon pass the town of *Poranadera*,  $1\frac{1}{2}$ ; situated on the right, 1 mile W. of the Indus, towards which there is considerable green cultivation, and the opposite high banks of which is visible all along on the right. Behind the town is a fine open plain; thence we pass on to *Kokun* (Rokun),  $\frac{2}{3}$ ; a large village situated on the bank of the river, here 20 feet high, but low opposite the *Wand*, and  $\frac{2}{3}$  mile further brings us to the *Landing or Boating place*,  $\frac{2}{3}$ ; from thence proceed over a good but bushy road, along the bank of the river to *Lappa*,  $1\frac{1}{2}$ ; pass *Chandia*,  $\frac{2}{3}$ ; *Nunowary*,  $1\frac{1}{2}$ ; *Teenra*,  $2$ ; *Shikaree*, and *Powur*,  $\frac{2}{3}$ ; the land about the latter place is irrigated from the standing river by a ditch. Thence along an uneven road, intersected by irrigation ditches, and interspersed with *Kurree* bushes, and we soon arrive at *Chotta Gu'loo*,  $1\frac{1}{2}$ , situated on the bank of the river; good encamping ground; soon after which we reach *Gu'loo-gote*,  $\frac{2}{3}$ , the vicinity of which is nearly overrun with *Kurree* bushes; thence along a good made road, pass *Chotta Seeta*,  $1\frac{1}{2}$ , standing on the left, and *Seeta* on the right,  $1\frac{1}{2}$ ; *Narch*,  $4\frac{1}{2}$  on the left, *Daderah*,  $1\frac{1}{2}$ , on the right; *Wajut Churanan*,  $\frac{2}{3}$ , on the left; from thence the old road to *Peer Punjah* branches off to the left; thence through a thick, cross some cultivated fields, avoid the village in a direct line, and we approach within  $\frac{1}{2}$  mile of the town of

#### § PEEB PUNJAH, $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles.

Territory, Sindh. Civil Authority, Deputy Collector at Larkhana. Bazaar, well supplied.

This place, situated in a level, alluvial country, amidst much cultivation, interspersed with jungle, stands about 3 miles W. of the Indus river; thence

along a good road; pass the hamlet of *Agra*, 2 miles, standing on the right; then cross a nullah, with cultivated banks, to *Meraub Lukia*,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  mile, and three-quarters of a mile beyond brings us to the river, near which there is encamping ground; then proceed to *Mahomed Ali*,  $2\frac{1}{2}$ ; thence along a made road, pass *Dheria Gote* (Sooe),  $3\frac{1}{2}$ ; then the road turns off from the river to *Chunna*,  $\frac{2}{3}$ , which is situated on the right bank of a large watercourse, which, parting from the Indus on the W. side, insulates a tract of land about 7 miles long; thence along a narrow, confined road, hedges, along the bank of a nullah for nearly  $\frac{1}{2}$  mile; then pass *Year*,  $1\frac{1}{2}$ ; then the road is confined by high hedges to *Kulporah*,  $\frac{2}{3}$ ; *Sowar Gadde*,  $1\frac{1}{2}$ , entirely surrounded by green cultivation; *\*Chukra*,  $\frac{2}{3}$ ; encamping ground; and  $3\frac{1}{2}$  miles brings us to the *puck*, a built village of *Year*; pass *Chukra*,  $3\frac{1}{2}$ ; *Futtipoor*,  $1\frac{1}{2}$ ; *Dublee*,  $\frac{2}{3}$ , situated on the right. The road now becomes clear beyond for half-a-mile, but continues narrow and confined in many parts; pass *Shaik*,  $1\frac{1}{2}$ , standing on the right; pass through jungle, after leaving which, it becomes rough; proceed through the clayey, tracked ground of the nullah, and for 100 yards, between fields, 4. The track in the middle of the road is deep and narrow, through the cultivated fields, and we soon reach the N. end of *Hussainrah*, situated on a dund. The road from thence for  $\frac{2}{3}$  mile is rather uneven and confined; pass *Durrajote*,  $1\frac{1}{2}$ ; *Baqegote*,  $\frac{2}{3}$ ; *Bayue Dumcullee*,  $2\frac{1}{2}$ ; then along a good road, through jungle, and we soon arrive at *Areejaia*,  $1\frac{1}{2}$ , situated on the fertile island, inclosed between the Indus and its offset, the Nara, and standing equi-distant 8 miles from the Indus and Larkhana, and about 1 mile E. of the Narra; then over cultivated fields to *Buckraanee*,  $2\frac{1}{2}$ ;  $\frac{2}{3}$  mile from which there is a ferry over the *Narra* river, and about  $\frac{2}{3}$  mile from the village, good encamping ground near a very large tree, from whence the ferry ( $\frac{2}{3}$  mile) commences on the S. side,  $\frac{2}{3}$  mile beyond *Tooma Hashem*,  $1\frac{1}{2}$ ; and about  $\frac{2}{3}$  mile farther the two roads separate,  $\frac{2}{3}$ ; thence over a good level road, pass *Mahomed Amroo*,  $1\frac{1}{2}$ , through a waste field along the bed of a ditch, the banks of which are difficult for wheel carriages; pass *Boogwie*,  $\frac{2}{3}$ ; *\*Bukapoor*,  $1\frac{1}{2}$ , with its deserted fort and encamping ground; and  $1\frac{1}{2}$  brings us to the *Fort of Larkhana*, on the left of which there is excellent encamping ground, 1 mile N., with several good wells on each side; then cross a large canal, about 40 yards broad, which is often dry, except a pool of water near the E. end of the town, and we enter the large city of *Larkhana* (Route 126), from whence the traveller can proceed to the Cantonments of the large and rising town of

§ JACOBABAD, 83 $\frac{1}{2}$  miles (Route 132). Proceed to

#### § KUMBUR, 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles.

Territory, Sindh. Civil Authority, Collector at Sukkur. Police Station; Collector's bungalow; Encamping ground among date groves; pucks, wells, and tank, amply supplied. § *Dost Alee*, 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; we then enter

#### UPPER SINDH.

Pass on to the deserted large place of *Shadadpoor*, 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ . Civil Authority, Political Agent at Jacobabad, 46 miles; kutchra well of excellent water; § *Ayree*

*Thurree*; dhurmsalla; 12 shops, and pukka wells of excellent water; \* *Rajaun*; Quarters of an outpost of the Sindh horse troops; water *bad* from the wells; and 8 miles beyond stands the town of  
§ **JACOBABAD** (Route 132).

## ROUTE 140.

Fresh Guides must be taken from *each village*.  
**SEHWAN TO LARKHANA, VIA ARRUL RIVER.**  
DISTANCE 122½ MILES.

ROUTES.	Distances of Stages.	
	Miles.	Fur.
Sehwan to Changar .....	12	0
Shahuson .....	11	6
Chinee .....	6	4
Choll .....	12	0
Darigz .....	6	0
Polige .....	4	0
Thurree .....	3	0
Toree .....	10	0
Maduh .....	8	0
Yojaha .....	12	0
Tarodakhura .....	10	0
Dera .....	12	0
Gurilla .....	6	0
Kulorah .....	2	0
Larkhana .....	7	0
	122	2

Leave *Sehwan* (Route 138); proceed W. by N., with a *Guide*, along a good road, to § *Changur*, 12 miles, which consists of a cluster of villages, to the right of which flows a branch of the *Arrul* (Arul) river, (Route 16), forage abundant; thence proceed to the town of

### § **SHAHUSON** (Shah Hassan).

Territory, Sinde. Civil Authority, Deputy Collector at Sehwan, 23½ miles. Military Station; a Resala of the Meer's horse is stationed here. Encamping ground, S. Bazaar, well supplied, and forage abundant.

This place stands on the banks of the *Arrul* (Arul, Arral) river (Route 138); thence proceed N.; pass § *Chinee*, 6½ miles, standing on a branch of the *Narra*, amidst much cultivation. Forage obtainable. The inhabitants expert *thieves*; then N.E. to

### § **CHOLL**, 12 miles.

Military Station, a detachment of the Meer's Sepoys being stationed here under a Jemadar. Bazaar, well supplied, and forage abundant. Pass on to § *Darigz*, 6 miles, a cluster of hamlets; thence along a road, intersected by deep, but narrow courses, some of which are bridged over, and all fordable; pass *Polige*, 4; *Thurree*, 3; thence N.E. by E. to *Toree*, 10; *Madah*, 8; thence N. by E. to *Yojaha*, 12; *Tarodakhura*, 10; standing on the *Cheela* river, a large watercourse, and a considerable branch of the *Narra*, which is only filled during the hot months, and becomes dry as the waters of the inundations flow, or are drained away, at which period the inhabitants obtain their supply of water

from the wells; § *Deera*, 12; § *Gurilla*, 6; § *Kaborula* 2 miles. Forage obtainable. All the above hamlets stand on elevated ground, about 2 miles from the bed of the rivers, and so constructed as to avoid the inundation, and 7 miles farther brings us to § *Larkhana* (Route 126).

## ROUTE 141.

**LARKHANA TO DADUR, VIA KYRA-KA-GURRA AND BHAG.**  
DISTANCE 155½ MILES.

ROUTES.	Distances of Stages.	
	Miles.	Fur.
Larkhana to Futtipoor .....	6	0
Daamrah .....	3	0
Kyree Dehroo .....	6	0
Chundia .....	7	0
Goolab Seah .....	11	0
Kyra-ka-Gurra .....	15	0
Tumboo .....	18	0
Kunda .....	15	0
Kasim-kee-Joke .....	15	7
Dadur, <i>via</i> Route 116 .....	58	7
	155	6

Leaving *Larkhana* (Route 126), proceed along a good road, through a level, jungly country; pass § *Futtipoor*, 6; § *Daamrah*, 3; § *Kyree Dehroo* (Dera), 6; encamping ground; § *Tullo* (Tullhoo), 1; § *Sheera Soobra*, 2½; § *Meanee*, 4; forage abundant. Thence the road is intersected by dry watercourses; pass § *Chundia* (Chandra), 3; *Ooree Boota* (Uosa Boota), 3; § *Sungria*, 4, standing near the dry bed of a canal; § *Bund*, 1; forage abundant; § *Sujawal*, 4; encamping ground, standing in an open, well-irrigated, and cultivated country; from thence along an excellent road, over a barren and occasionally bushy country, to § *Soour But* (Soour But), 1; § *Goolab Seah* (Goolab Seah), 5; water brackish; thence along a parched, desert tract of country, to § *Tay-lugara* (Tal-Luggaree), 5; forage abundant; then pass § *Sunjur* (Sunjler), 2; *Meemra*, 4, which stands at a short distance from the road, and 4 miles farther brings us to

### § **KYREE GURHEE** (Kyra-ka-Gurra).

Territory, Sinde (Upper). Civil Authority, Collector at Shikarpoor. Bazaar, well supplied, and forage plentiful.

This walled place stands on the S.E. border of the Pat (Shikarpoor) Desert. Thence along an excellent road, across a hard, level desert, which is subject to inundation from sudden rain, and we enter

THE TERRITORY OF CUTCH (Route 16), and soon reach *Tumboo*, 18, which, owing to the scarcity of water, is deserted during the months of April and May, cross a *nullah*, pass *Urree*, 1½; and we arrive at the town of

### § **KUNDA**.

Territory, Cutch. Civil Authority, Commissioner in Sinde. Military Authority, Officer commanding



the frontier at Khangurh. Encamping ground, S.W. Bazaar, well supplied, and forage abundant.

This large walled town is situated amidst much cultivation, with many hamlets about it. Thence cross five nullahs, the *Narra* river on the right, after which the road becomes hard and level, and studded with hamlets, proceed along a foot-path, and at the end of 15½ miles we reach the town of *Kassim-kec-Joke* (Route 116), and thence proceed, *via* Route 116, to *\$ Dadur*, (Route 116.)

## ROUTE 142.

### SHIKARPOOR TO LARKHANA.

DISTANCE 40½ MILES.

ROUTES.	Distances of Stages.	
	Miles.	Fur.
Shikarpoor to Khairr .....	10	1
Bungool Dehra .....	7	2
Nowadehra .....	10	3½
Larkhana .....	12	3
	40	1

Leave *Shikarpoor* (Route 16), proceed along a good road to *\$ Samun Kote*, 4½; *\$ Nowser* (Nowser or Nowshur), 3½; *\$ Kumboowa*, 1½; *\$ Khairr*, ½; *\$ Gahay-ja*, 4½; *\$ Bungool Dehra*, 2½; *\$ Bambut Poorra*, 6½; at all of which forage is obtainable; thence pass the deserted village of *Rahogja*, 1½; and thence along a very jungly road to

### \$ NOWADEHRA (Nowa Dhera).

Territory, Cutch. Civil Authority, Commissioner in Sindh. Military Authority, Officer commanding the Frontier at Khangurh. Encamping ground, N.W. Bazaar, well supplied, and forage abundant. Houses, 100. Wells supplied with excellent water. Thence continuing our journey for 12½ miles, we reach the town of *\$ Larkhana*, (Route 126.)

## ROUTE 143.

### LARKHANA TO DADUR, VIA GUNDAVA.

DISTANCE 176½ MILES.

ROUTES.	Distances of Stages.	
	Miles.	Fur.
Larkhana to Kumbur .....	16	1½
Dost Ali .....	9	7½
Bahram .....	9	4
Shadeehar .....	28	4
Tooneea .....	9	7
Thull (Zull) .....	9	2
Huttiyar river .....	9	6
Funjoke .....	3	2
Gundava .....	12	1
Shoorun .....	20	1
Sunnee .....	23	0
Nowshara .....	17	5½
Dadur, <i>via</i> Route 116 .....	8	0
	176	1½

Leave *Larkhana* (Route 126), and proceed, when practicable, along the bed of the main stream or canal, but at other times over a tolerable road intersected by ditches, which cross to *\*Kodram*, 1½; pass *\*Sunderlee*, 3½, to the left of which is situated a canal; pass *\*Syud Ubba*, 3½; then across the canal, which re-cross at *\$ Mahomed Looral*, 3½; thence to *\$Eesa*, ½; and 2½ miles beyond we enter

### \$ KUMBEER, 2½ miles.

Territory, Sindh. Civil Authority, Collector at Sukkur. Military Authority, Officer in command. Military Station, a detachment of the Scinde Horse stationed here. Bazaar, well supplied, and forage abundant. Wells, amply supplied with good water.

Thence pass along a good road, over a sandy, jungly plain, through an uncultivated district; pass *\*Lonara*, 2½; *\*Chucha*, 3½; thence the country is cultivated, and 4½ miles brings us to

### \$ DOST ALL.

Military Station; a detachment of the Scinde Horse stationed here. Encamping ground. Bazaar, well supplied, and forage abundant.

This place is pleasantly situated amidst much cultivation. Thence along an excellent road, through a hard, level, desert country; pass *Jaffier Kalora* and *Mahee*, 2½; the ruins of old *Braham*, 5½; *Shah-Chandia*, 4, situated in a fine grove of trees, with a fort close at hand; *Bahram* (Bahram Khan Kokar-ka) *\$ Shahr*, 3, with its small fort situated on the border of

## THE PUT OR DESERT OF SHIKARPOOR, IN CUTCH GUNDAVA.

(Route 16), and liable to inundation in the time of heavy monsoons; capable of cultivation, but, from want of irrigation, is at the present time a barren waste, interspersed with bushes; thence the road is good, level, and intersected by several canals; pass near *\*Keechee*, 3, situated 3 miles to the left; and then pass into *\$ Shadeehur* (Shadeegurh) 25, situated at the E. base of the here rugged and barren

### HALA (BRAHOOIC) MOUNTAIN RANGE.

Which extends from N. to S., 400 miles, joins the lofty Afghan Mountains by the Tobu range, which rises in two ridges at Tukato, lat. 30° 18', long. 67°, to an altitude of 12,000 feet N. of the Moostung; its elevation is 11,000 feet, and snowless in the summer, and here marine exuviae abound. The offset, which stretches E. from lat. 29° 30', forms the Kahun range, held by the *Muree Tribe*, and joins that of the Suliman about Hurrund and Dajel, S. of which it declines to the E., and descends steeply to Cutch Gundava, from which territory it seems like a triple range, which rises above each other as they proceed W. When at a distance of 50 miles from them they are so vast that their bases appear within a short distance; and, as ridge rises above ridge, cloud passes over cloud, their irregularities and chasms are so varied, both in hue and size, that the eye delights to rest upon them, and seldom becomes weary of their sublimity. From the W. their altitude is not so great, and seldom exceeds 5,000 feet.

It forms the buttress of the Kelat highlands, and marks their descent to the W. plain of Hindostan. It is traversed by the passes of *Bolan* and *Moorla*, and, about 100 miles from the latter, extends to the S.E., and forms the *Juttee*, *Keelar*, and *Lukkie* ranges; to the S. it becomes narrow, low, and not 30 miles broad, and is called the *Rabb Hills*, which contain a rich deposit of copper, and is defined on the E. by the low tract of *Sinde*, and W. by *Luz*. Thence we proceed along an excellent road, with the Majestic *Hala* range a short distance to the left, and which continues in sight, in that position, to the close of our route; pass *Tomee*, 2½, which is a Faqeer's village, and stands picturesquely in a beautiful grove of trees, in which there are some excellent wells; the country now becomes thinly scattered with peepul trees, and the road is intersected by no less than 11 bridged, narrow, shallow canals, until we reach the town of

### § JHULL OR ZULL, 9½.

**Territory.** Cutch Gundava. District, Khan of Kelat. Civil Authority, Commissioner in Scinde. Military Authority, Officer commanding the Frontier of Khan-gurh. Encamping ground, N. and S. Bazaar, well supplied, and plenty of forage.

This large, walled town, situated amidst fine open suburbs, with much cultivation, has several small hamlets adjacent to it. Thence along a good road, through a level waste plain; cross the *Huttiyar* river, 9½, here 300 yards broad, to § *Punjoke* (*Punjook*), 3½, and forage abundant; then pass on to *Futtiypoor*, 7½, where there is a cluster of hamlets and a canal of excellent water, and we soon after reach the town of § *Gundava*, 4½, distant from *Kotree* 7 miles S.W.; *Moola Pass*, 8 miles; thence the road becomes bad, narrow, and intersected by several nullahs and canals; and we pass *Gujum*, 5½, with its fort and flowing stream; *Meete*, 8½, with its small fort; then cross a broad shallow river with a small stream, and the hills gradually approaching to the road; soon after which we pass *Shoorun* (*Shorun*), 5½, where there are two forts within ½ mile of each other, and a cluster of hamlets situated in a cultivated spot; thence along a bad, rugged, stony road, skirting the hills on the left; cross a stream of water, pass some tombs to *Bittorie*, 2½; small hamlets on the left, near the hills; then cross some low stony hills, and a mile beyond we pass within 2 miles of a *Peer's Tomb*, called *A men O'Deen*, 2, situated on the left; pass 3 *Kucha wells*, 7½, situated in a grove of babool trees, close to the left of some low hills, and which portion of the country on the right is studded with those trees, and we reach *Sunnee*, 6½, with its small fort, and standing about 2 miles from the hills, thence along a good road for 5 miles, and we enter

### THE SUNNEE PASS,

Which contains several rather rough, stony, barren ascents and descents, and so continues for 4 miles; thence cross a river, 1½, with a stream of good water and plenty of grass on its banks; the road then continues good to *Soobree*, 5; thence it is rugged and stony for some distance, but which afterwards becomes level and good; pass a *large open village*, 1½, with flowing water and slight cultivation, to the town of

### § NOWSHARA (Nowchara) 1½ mile.

**Bazaar.** well supplied, and forage abundant.

This large walled town is surrounded by cultivated lands, which are intersected by canals of flowing water from the hills, and thence proceed, via *Route 116*, to § *Dadur*, 8 (*Route 116*).

## ROUTE 144.

Proceed S.E. by E.

This Route is impassable in the monsoons, or at periods of inundations, then, the *Post Route*, via *Tatta*, must be taken.

### KURRACHEE (KARACHI) TO BHOOJ, VIA GARRA, OOPLANA, AND KOTASIR.

DISTANCE 235½ MILES.

ROUTES.	Distances of Stages.	
	Miles.	Fur.
Kurrachee to Jemadar-kee-Landee ....	13	1
Wuttaljee .....	15	1
Garra .....	9	5½
Sunnai-ka-Gote .....	10	7
Jarai-ka-Gote .....	13	3
Ooplana .....	12	7
Ladai-ka-Gaum .....	11	1
Dhunjukpoor .....	6	7
Jungee (Sirjundur) .....	2½	0
Koree River (Right Bank) .....	22	0
Kolasir .....	6	6
Bhooj, via Route 105 .....	87	3
	25	1½

### = + § KURRACHEE (Karachi, Karkalla).

**Territory.** *Sinde*. Civil Authority, Commissioner in *Sinde*, J. D. Inverarity, Esq.; Resident Collector, L. Reid, Esq. Military Authority, Officer commanding. Naval Station, Lieut. G. Giles, Port Officer. Travellers' bungalow, containing ten rooms, 2½ miles on the *Bander Road*. Bazaar, well supplied. Post Office, J. Kimpton, Esq., Post Master; Edward Lodwick, Inspecting Post Master. Overland Mails despatched, via *Bombay*, on the 7th and 21st of every month, arrive, via on the 1st and 16th of every month. Landing place. *Kimari* (*Keamaree, Bandar*).

**Railways.**—The *Sinde* line from *Kurrachee* was commenced in August, 1858, when the first sod was turned by Commissioner *Frere*, and is completed to *Kotree*, on the *Indus*, 114 miles. Thence the *Indus Flotilla* scheme opens a communication with the *Punjab* line, from *Moulton* to *Umrutsir*, now in course of construction, about 500 miles being made. From *Umrutsir* a line to *Delhi* will unite the *Indus* and *Ganges* systems.

Conveyances the same as at *Bombay*. *Route 1*.

**DAWKES.**—See table of Distances of the North-Western Provinces.

**Boats**, rowing and sailing, can be hired; tariff the same as at *Bombay*.

**Hotels.**—The *Commercial*, J. Preston; *Louis Lefevre's*; tariff the same as at *Bombay*.

**Newspapers.**—The *Sindian*, published Wednesdays and Saturdays; *Sind Kossid Advertiser*, Tuesdays and Fridays.

**Municipality.**—The government of the town is conducted by a municipality, who, to remedy the bad supply of water, have now laid pipes down. by

which the town is well supplied with good water, from Messrs. Treacher's Well.

**Police Station.**—The department is under the control of a Captain of police (Major E. O. Marston).

*List of Consuls.*—America, Austria, Belgium, Bremen, France, Hamburg, Netherlands, Oldenburgh, Ottoman, Portuguese, Prussia, Sardinia, Sweden.

*Sailing Vessels to and from London, Liverpool, Bordeaux, New York, Persian Gulf, Aden, &c.*

**Steamers to and from Bombay, in 4 days. The Bombay Steam Navigation Company's vessels, Agent, M. P. Tuback and Co., depart from each place 12 hours after the arrival of the overland mail.**

**The Oriental Inland Company's steamers, John Wood, Esq., Agent. The Indus Steam Flotilla Company's vessels, from Haiderabad to Multan (Mooltan), 570 miles.**

**Public Institutions, &c.**—Educational Establishments, Indo-British Institution, W. Mc. Clumpton, Esq., Head Master; Government English School, Mr. Shastree Pooranic, Head Master. Church Missionary Society's Institutions, &c., The Revds. J. Sheldon, E. Trumpp, Ph. D., and M. S. Seal (a native). General Library and Museum, W. Wells, Esq., Sec. Freemasonry Lodge, The Royal Arch Chapter, "Faith and Charity." Great Trigonometrical Survey Office, J. W. Armstrong, Esq., Surveyor.

*Justices of the Peace.*—Messrs Bolton, Cole, Dalzell, Dunsterville, &c. Police Office.

**Railway Terminus, P. Barry, Esq., Inspector. The Custom House has a portion of it appropriated to that purpose.**

**Telegraph Office Establishment.**—Dep. Supdt. H. Man, Esq., Inspector, C. H. Dewey, Esq. The telegraph is open to the Persian Gulf.

**DIRECTORY of the principal establishments worth visiting at Kurrachee, and list of the most eminent professional gentlemen, tradesmen, &c.:**

**Apothecaries.**—Messrs Treacher and Co.

**Auctioneer.**—W. E. Chamberlain.

**Bankers.**—The principal British Merchants, and the Government Savings Bank.

**Barrister.**—S. E. Horne, Esq.,

*Bradshaw's Guide* Depôt.—Jehangeer Nusseerwanjee and Co.

**Buggy Contractor.**—Jacob Bethcome.

**Chemists.**—See Apothecaries.

**Chaplains, (Assistant.)—The Revds. W.H. Schwabe, B.A.; W. Car, B.A.; D. H. Cotes, B.A.**

**Cabinet Maker.**—W. Mansfield Malvery.

*Commission Agent.*—W. E. Chamberlain.

**Dentist.**—J. Hurst, Esq.

**Drapers.—J. W. Watson & Co.**

*Editor.*—G. Hatteroth, Esq., of the *Sind Kosid*.

**General Agents.—Jehangeer Nueseerwanjee & Co.**

**Hotel Keepers.**—Louis Lefevre; the Commercial, J. Preston.

*Law Agent.*—A. T. Thornton, Esq.

*Medical Practitioners.*—J. Nicholson Esq.; G. Nixen, Esq.; J. R. Aikin, Esq.; D. Mc.Donald, Esq.

TARIEFF.		1st Class.		2nd Class.		Deck.	
		£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.
Adults.....		8	10 0	2	10 0	1	0 0
		(inclusive of provisions)					
		(exclusive of provisions but messes at 4s. 3d. diet.)					
Return tickets, within 20 days..		15	0 0	£4 to £4 16s.			
Children under 1 year old .....		Free.		Free.		Free.	
" 1 to 3 years old .....		1	4 0	0	6 0	0	4 0
" 3 to 9 years old .....		3	14 0	0	18 0	0	10 0
" 9 to 13 years old .....		3	0 0	1	18 0	1	10 0
Passenger's Servant .....		..	.. ..	..	.. ..	0	16 0
		(exclusive of provisions)					
Horses .....		..	.. ..	..	.. ..	3	10 0
Dogs .....		..	.. ..	..	.. ..	0	6 0
Four-wheeled Carriages .....		..	.. ..	..	.. ..	3	10 0
Buzges .....		..	.. ..	..	.. ..	3	0 0
Packies .....		..	.. ..	..	.. ..	1	0 0
Small Boxes and Parcels .....		..	.. ..	..	.. ..	2	0 0
Baggage allowed each passen- ger free, according to the class of his ticket.....		3 Trunks.		2 Bullock Trunks.		1 Box.	

Overplus charged as cargo.

**Overplus charged as cargo.**

**Merchants.**—Edward Dalbusset; George Entwistle, Agent for Messrs Simpson & Co., of Manchester; Warwick, Waller & Co.; Watson & Co.

**Mess Agents.**—Jehangeer Nusseerwanjee & Co.

**Missionaries** (Church of England).—The Rev. J. Sheldon, E. Trumpp, and M. S. Seal.

**Photographic Artist.**—J. Hurst, Esq.

**Pilot.**—J. Masterton.

**Post Master.**—G. Kilmington, Esq.

**Railway Contractor.**—J. Bray, Esq.

**Railway Engineers.**—W. A. Brunton and O. H. Burt.

**Roman Catholic Chaplain.**—The Rev. Father Felix.

**Saddler.**—John Tapp.

**Solicitor.**—G. H. Walker, Esq.

**Tailors.**—J. P. Wright and W. M. Malvery.

**Vakeels** (Sunnud).—Peter Marriot, Esq.

**Church of England.**—Divine Service twice on Sundays, at 11 a.m. and 6 p.m.

**Roman Catholic Chapel.**—Service at 6 a.m. and 10 a.m., and Vespers.

**Exports.**—Camels, saltpetre, salt, rice, grain, ghee, hides, tallow, oil, oilseed, fish, bark, for tanning; alkalies, Indigo, cotton.

**Transit Exports.**—Asafoetida, drugs, madder, dyes, shoes, wood, silk, alum, dried fruits, Kashmere shawls, Lapis Lazuli, gems, precious metals, and horses.

**Imports.**—Metals, hardware, cottons, silks, twist, and yarn. Commercial transactions exceed £2,000,000 per annum.

Kurrachee is 800 miles, or three to four days' steaming, from Bombay; and 3,500 miles from Suez. It is the only port to Sind (Scinde) or the Valley of the Indus, and to the Punjab at its head; though it does not stand immediately on that river, but on a sandy tract a little to the north west of its delta. Being the gate to this side of the peninsula and of Central Asia, it is a place of great importance in every point of view, commercial, military, and political. The similarity of this valley to that of the Nile has obtained for it the sobriquet of "Young Egypt," a name first bestowed upon it in a proclamation by Sir C. Napier, which announced the new conquest to be equal to Egypt in fertility. His policy in annexing Sind was attacked in Prof. Eastwick's work called "Dry leaves from Young Egypt," in allusion to its new name.

Kurrachee is the only port along this low coast draw more than 10 feet water. Though a site in this neighbourhood has been identified with the Crocola of Neorhus, yet the town is not more than 15 years old; while the port was hardly known to the English, till the conquest of Scinde brought it into notice. In Milburn's *Oriental Commerce* (published 1813) it figures as *Croche* which perhaps comes

nearer the native sound of its name than the modern spelling, though it may not be so agreeable to etymological purity. It then had a good trade, with a population of 10,660 souls. The "Duke of Argyll" of 800 tons was the first ship which sailed for it, direct, from England in 1852. At present ships are regularly advertised for this port, and its tonnage increases every year.

On approaching it, the first land seen is a headland, some miles to the west, called Cape Monza, about 1,200 feet high, at the termination of the Pabb, Brahoioe, or Luttee mountains. This point is supposed to be the ancient Eiros, and from hence the coast bends round the Southern shores of Beloochistan towards the Persian Gulf. The entrance to the harbour is marked by a craggy limestone height on its west side, looking like an island in the distance, about one mile long, and 130 to 150 feet high, which shelves down to a swamp, overflowed by every tide. On the top of this is Fort Manhora, or Munora, with a lighthouse about half a mile from it and a new burial ground. Here the British forces under Sir John Keane landed, 2nd February, 1839, from H. M. S. Welleley, and summoned the garrison. Upon their refusal to surrender she fired a broadside, which opened a breach in the mud walls; through this the soldiers entered, and found the garrison to consist of only a few natives. However, the capture of this fort was followed by the surrender of Kurrachee, and all the districts around. A new battery was constructed here in 1854, but it is not effective; and the harbour is, in a military point of view, so open to attack that a single vessel of war might destroy all the shipping here. The mouth of the harbour is about 2 miles wide, and about 15 miles from the nearest, or Pilti, branch of the Indus, which leads up to Gharah. "A long billowy wave sweeps directly into the jaws" of Kurrachee harbour, across which lies a bar with 1½ fathoms upon it at low water, and 2½ to 3 fathoms at high water. Only ships of 16 feet draught can cross it; but measures have been begun for removing this obstruction. Within, the fort extends about 5 miles to the north of Point Manhora, and from 6 to 8 miles west of the town, which lies on the east side. Most of this space is filled with shallow mud banks, across which a landing is effected on men's shoulders when the tide is out. A large sandy flat inside the bar, which dries at low water, terminates in the Kimare or Keamare Spit, opposite the bandar or landing-place of that name near the railway station, and has the China or Chinese Creek on its east or town side, and the fair way, or deep channel for shipping, on its west side, towards the Manhora bandar. The distance from one bandar to the other is about 3 miles. This deep channel has 2 to 4 fathoms at low water; and there is room for about 20 large vessels within the harbour at a time. Some insulated rocks or islands, at the entrance called the Oyster rocks, rise a few feet above water. The Custom House stands close to the Railway Terminus, and from here the Napier Mole and a road three miles long, run to the town.

"The Port of Kurrachee (says Burton, who visited it 11 or 12 years ago) has no pretensions whatever to be called a port. The roadstead is dangerously exposed, and the China Creek which runs up to the town is too shallow to admit anything but flat-bottomed steamers and small native craft. As, however, the whole of this coast is deficient in harbours, and this, though bad, is probably the best it affords, it is much frequented. Some years ago it was con-

sidered a place of extreme importance, and a number of enthusiastic Anglo-Saxons detected in the position and capabilities a natural value, which, improved by art, would ultimately raise Kurrachee high above Calcutta. The expenditure of public money was more than liberal; a little army was collected here; and as the niggardly country provides scarcely sufficient grain to support its scanty population, the import trade became brisk and regular, and even the export trade improved. Kurrachee, thus shoved forward, soon outstripped and depopulated the maritime towns around. A stone pier (the Napier Mole) was designed, to run from the town half way down the Creek. The work was undertaken, and would have prospered, too, had it not unfortunately sunk nearly as fast as it could be built. Estimates were called for to show what expense would attend the blowing up of the bar; and extensive field works and fortifications, intended to be a depot for the material of war against Central Asia, generally, were ordered to rise from the barren ground.<sup>3</sup> This is rather sarcastic, but the importance of Kurrachee and its capabilities are undoubtedly great; and some real improvements have been effected since this was written.

The harbour works, begun February, 1860, according to a plan proposed by Mr. J. Walker, will absorb a total sum of £300,000. One great object is to deepen the water on the bar and ultimately remove it; with which view, two long piers or groynes are designed to protect the mouth of the harbour, and check the heavy swell. The works actually sanctioned and carried on under the superintendence of Mr. Price, the government engineer, will cost £137,000, and comprise the Keenaree Groyne; the Napier Mole Bridge, of iron, 1,200 feet long; native jetty and quays; a new channel for shipping; and the stoppage of Chinnee Creek. A dock and basin also form parts of the scheme of improving the harbour.

Its commercial prosperity has been steadily on the increase. During the year 1859-60, there were eighty-three arrivals of square rigged vessels and steamers, aggregating 53,399 tons, of which 34,285 tons arrived from England, 15,497 from Bombay, and 3,617 from other ports. The arrivals of country craft aggregated 81,671 tons. The value of the trade of the port of Kurrachee is estimated at nearly 2½ millions sterling; its import trade showing an increase of about 16½ lacs of rupees, while the export trade shows a decrease of 9½ lacs.—*Official Statement of the Progress of India.* The Customs receipts amounted to nearly 4 lacs, exclusive of port dues, fishing, and harbour craft, licences, etc. No excise on salt has been established in Scinde; there are fields for it on the eastern arm of the Delta, and, provided the cost of transit can be diminished, its export to Cochin, Calcutta, &c., is likely to become very remunerative. The experiments in American cotton, which have been tried in the Hyderabad Collectorate, have not proved so favourable as could be wished. The small profit on linseed had led to its abandonment, but other seeds thrive along the Indus, especially imphee, or African jowaree, for which the climate and soil of Scinde seem to be admirably suited. In Upper Scinde indigo has been grown with decided success.

Piles of oyster shells line the creek by which the town is approached, the produce of pearl fisheries, which are now discontinued. They are larger than our natives, and yield a pearl of a dingy colour, a

little larger than a pin's head. Here are moored the native boats—grabs from Muscat, buglhars from the Persian Gulf, cottias from Cutch, and pattimars and botillars from Bombay.

Kurrachee, the native town, consists of a mass of low mud hovels, and tall mud houses, with flat roofs, and is surrounded by a mud wall, about 1 mile in extent, and defended by a citadel, on a low platform of rock, which terminates at the head of the creek. A proposal to fortify the town, has, for the present, been negatived by government. The clay or mud used for building here is first thrown into a pit, then worked up with water and finely chopped straw, and well trodden under foot. The population of the town and suburbs is on the increase.

"The dark narrow alleys, through which nothing bulkier than a jackass can pass with ease, boast no common sewer; drainage, if you can so call it, is managed by evaporation; every inhabitant throws away in front of his dwelling what he does not want within, whilst the birds and dogs are the only scavengers. The aroma of carrion is varied when we approach the bazaar, by a close, faint, dead smell of drugs and spices, such as one might suppose to proceed from a newly-made mummy. You are familiar with the smells of Boulogne, Cologne, and Rome; this you at once feel is a novelty. The people blend the pure Iranian form and tint with those of the Indian branch of the same family. Their features are regular; their hair, unlike the lank locks of the Peninsula, though coarse, is magnificent in quantity and colour; the beard is thick, glossy, and curling; and the figure manly and developed. The mass is composed of mohana, or fishermen. They are not particular about volunteering opinions concerning your individual appearance; which freedom, in the East, you know, is strange. The Moslems are distinguished by their long beards, slipperless feet, and superior nakedness; Hindoos by fairness or rather yellowness of complexion, by the strangely shaped turban, a cloth fastened round the waist, a daub of vermilion between the eyebrow, and a thread hung over the left shoulder, and knotted against the right side. Descendants of African slaves abound everywhere, carrying water skins or burdens fit for buffaloes."—*Burton's Scinde.* Among the improvements hinted at as requisite, some of which have been since carried out, are the growth of shady avenues, and of large trees, to create a shade, break the force of the sea breeze, and attract a little rain. Under an act passed by the Council of the Presidency, a board of commissioners has been appointed to regulate the municipal affairs of the town, and works with success. It has a revenue of nearly 80,000 rupees, derived chiefly from duties on grain and other articles brought into the town for consumption. A sum is in hand for the construction of waterworks, for which an estimate has been made. The chief items of expenditure are incurred in public works, in keeping up a large scavengers' establishment, and in watching the town by the police.

Kurrachee stands on a plain of hot sand, which looks like a desert waste, of a dirty yellow tinge. The plain is covered with hillocks, raised by the wind, with a few thorns, salsole, and fire plants, or euphorbia, serving as provender for goats and camels. Only 6 inches of rain fall annually on this dry soil, but the sea breezes and heavy night dews serve to temper the heat. The thermometer is 100° indoors, at night, or

20° cooler than Hyderabad and Upper Sind. Kurrachee is, therefore, comparatively healthy; indeed, it is celebrated for healthiness, but it has its seasons of fever, cholera, and dysentery. "The great secret of health, in this part of the East," says the experienced traveler, Burton, "lies, I believe, in the daily habit of a long walk, not a lazy cunter in the cool of the morning, between four o'clock and sunrise. A tent should never be pitched under a tamarind tree, at the risk of fever the next morning." One of the worst scourges of the country is the dust storm from the desert, which begins in the morning with puffs of wind from the hills, and penetrates every aperture and inlet. "Our heads are powdered over in five minutes; our eyes, unless we sit with closed lids, feel as if a dash of cayenne had been administered to them; we sneeze, like schoolboys, after a first pinch of 'blackguard;' the skin becomes grittier than a loaf of provincial French bread; and washing would only be a mockery against the irremediable evil." The best protection is a veil, like that worn on the Derby day to Epsom. A road,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  mile long, runs from the town to the

**Cantonments for the troops and the English residents.** It passes some gardens and cocoa-nut plantations, and a tank, close to the Ram Bagh, or Garden of Ram Chandra, where the god passed a night some millions of years ago, with his wife Sita. About 5,000 men of all arms. European and native, are stationed here, on the slope of certain rocky hills to the eastward. A good foundation is made of hard sand and gravel, spread upon beds of pebbles and stones. The barracks are large and handsome one-storey buildings, laid out with great regularity, having level dusty roads, fifty yards broad between. Here are the Protestant Church and the Roman Catholic Chapel, the first a plain, the other a showy structure; two or three cemeteries; the civil and military hospitals; the mess houses of the officers; an ice-house for Wenham Lake ice; a theatre, library, and schools; and large bazaars. The officers' quarters stand in their respective compounds. On the outskirts of the camp, to the north, are the government gardens, a space of two acres, containing a multitude of wells of good water, a chunamed floor for dancing; a square, where the band plays in the evening, with flower and vegetable beds. In 1857-8, the Sepoys stationed here attempted to mutiny, but were disarmed.

At the opposite end of Kurrachee, two miles from the cantonment, near the sea, at Ghiznee bunder, is Clifton, so called in remembrance of a prettier place at home. It consists of villa-bungalows, placed on a barren rock, a few feet above the plain; yet the air being fresh and pure, and the bathing good, a few days spent here is considered quite a luxury. At night, however, it is advisable to screen one's-self from the sea breezes, as they are reckoned prejudicial to health. Piles are driven into the sand as a barrier against the sharks. A chief inconvenience is that many things, including water, have to be sent for from Kurrachee. This is the residence of some of the leading officials; the staff lines are also here, with the Freemason's lodge, called Jadoo Ghur, or the Magic House by the natives, who regard its members, says Burton, as a band of worshippers of Shaitan, or the devil.

**Telegraph.**—From the reports for 1859-60. Sir W. O'Shaughnessy, the superintendent of electric telegraphs in India, it appears that in anticipation of the

successful placing of the sub-marine cable from Kurrachee to Aden, every exertion has been made to render the line from Kurrachee to Bombay safe and efficient. From Kurrachee to Deesa, three-fourths of the line are placed on Hamilton's iron posts, which are stated to give the utmost satisfaction, though requiring some modifications. Morse instruments, and well-trained signallers have been provided for every station, and mounted patrols placed along the line. The signallers on the Morse system receive perfectly by ear, and reading from the paper type is given up. Some interruptions have occurred but these are slight in comparison with those which have arisen from the failure of the sub-marine cables, which were assumed to be exempt from any liability of the kind. The action between Suaken and Aden, which had been laid in January, was stopped after the 10th February, 1860, and the whole of the Red Sea line, from Suez to Aden, rendered useless. It has since been laid down as far as the Persian Gulf.

One of the multiple lines of two or more wires on the same standard, working direct from end to end, runs from Kurrachee to Bangalore, a distance of 1,800 miles; and has been found to answer extremely well for the public service.

**Railway.**—The Scinde railway from Kurrachee to Hyderabad was commenced in 1853, and was in progress at the date of the last official report. In consequence of the dissatisfaction expressed with the management, the works were taken out of the hands of the contractors, Messrs. Bray, in June, 1860, and carried on by the railway company's officers. The earthwork was almost completed; and nearly one-half of the viaducts, bridges, and culverts finished. The principal viaducts are at Muller and Bahrur. Locomotives are employed at these points in carrying supplies from the depots at Kurrachee, Kotree, and Gharra. Inclusive of the Napier Mole line and Ghizree branch, the length of permanent way already laid was about 50 miles. The greater portion of the line was bottom ballasted. Permanent sheds were nearly completed at Kurrachee for the engines, smith-shops, carriages, &c. It was expected that the whole line would be ready for traffic on New Year's day, 1861, and it was actually opened to Kotree in April of that year. Coal has been found in the Lyria valley, and the engineer to the company having been directed to explore it on behalf of government, it is discovered to be mere lignite, not worth anything; the formation being tertiary, as recent as the English oolites.

During the same year works were constructed for buildings for the Indus flotilla, the steamers and barges despatched from England; consisting of slips, workshops, &c., of a temporary nature. The *Stanley* steamer, built by Messrs. Scott Russell, as a model for passenger vessels on the river, was launched and tried in England, her performances being considered satisfactory. One tug steamer was launched, and others were in preparation, besides several small barges. Of the total flotilla, about one-half—viz., three passenger steamers, one accommodation flat, six tugs, and 25 cargo barges were to be ready by the 1st of January, 1861, when it was expected the railway would be opened. Fuel stations have been allotted to the company by the government. It is expected that in connection with the railway from Mooltan to Lahore, this flotilla system will effectually serve to direct the bulk of the trade with the

Punjab, by the line of the Indus and Kurrachee. Kurrachee is the head of a collectorate which includes Sewan, 147 miles, to the N.E. A topographical survey of the hill district has been carried out by a detachment of the Revenue Survey establishment. According to the report, the maps have been well executed, and supply a long felt want. An enterprising Pathan (or Afghan), named Morar Khan, is expending a lac of rupees in extensive irrigation works in the Hubb river, where he holds a lease of a large tract of waste land on favourable terms. Bhawal Khan, a chief of one of the Beloch hill tribes, has also settled on the waste lands near Munchur lake. When it is added that measures have been adopted for keeping a registry for births and deaths in the principal towns, it will be evident that a great stimulus has been given to this part of India under the beneficent rule of the British government. The plain round Kurrachee is destitute of trees, but wild ducks, teal, fares, partridges, snipe, &c., abound. Here the native plan of constructing the karez, or subterranean aqueduct, used for irrigation, may be observed. It is formed, says Burton, by sinking shafts at about twenty yards distance, and uniting them by a narrow tunnel, ten or twelve feet below. By this means inequalities of level (which the native engineers judge of with great correctness, entirely by the eye) are overcome, and water is brought down from the hills without suffering from evaporation, or the risk of being drawn off by strangers. The regular heaps of earth seen near these shafts are a peculiar feature in the Scinde landscape.

One of the great sights here, is the Muger Peer or Alligator tank, about eight miles distant from the town. The way to it lies across a sandy tract, dotted with cactus, and over the Hubb hills which bound the plain on the north, to the mausoleum of the Hadji or saint, to whom the country owes its name; a moslem hermit who settled on this barren spot, with four others. The legend says that one of the fraternity worked a miracle, by creating a hot mineral spring which rises here in a bog. Another changed a flower into a crocodile; another changed a bit of stick into a date palm for shade; and so on.

"The tout ensemble of the scene (says Burton) strikes your eye strangely, the glaring blue vault above vividly contrasting with the withered and sickly foliage of the palms, which are now shedding their clusters of bright gamboge coloured dates; the quaintly habited groups of visitors, the vivid emerald hue of the swamp, intersected by lines of mineral water, and covered with the uncounted forms of its inhabitants, sluggish monsters, armed with a coat of mail composed of clay whitened and hardened to pottery by the rays of the sun, all *hors-d'œuvre*, like a black woman dressed in red (which, according to the Persian proverb, is enough to make a jackass laugh), or a fair one in black and yellow.

"The little bog before us, though not more than a hundred yards down the centre by half that in breadth, contains hundreds of alligators of every size, from two to twenty feet. But here comes the guardian angel of the place, a tall, swarthy, bony, fierce looking old fakir, who lives upon the offerings made to the soul of Hadji Muger. He wishes to know if we will sacrifice a goat, and try the effect of a meat offering to Mor Sahib—Mr. Peacock—the title which the biggest of the monsters bears.

In the dark recess formed by a small bridge, built over the narrow brick canal, which supplies the swamp, and concealed from eyes profane by the warm, bluish, sulphureous stream, lurks the grisly monarch of the place. An unfortunate kid is slaughtered with the usual religious formula, and its life blood is allowed to flow as a libation into the depths below. A gurgling and a bubbling of the waters forewarn us that their tenant has acknowledged the compliment, and presently a huge snout and a slimy crimson case, fringed with portentous fangs, protrude from the yawning surface. Wahi! Wahi! shouts the excited crowd, when Mr. Peacock, after being aroused into full activity, as his fierce, flashing, little eyes and uneasy movements denote, by a succession of vigorous pokes and pushes with a bamboo pole, condescends to snap at and swallow the hind quarter of a young goat, temptingly held within an inch of his nose. 'Verily, your prayers are acceptable, and great will be your fortunes in both worlds!' solemnly remarks the old fakir, at the same time confiscating as his perquisite the remainder of the slaughtered animal."

Here a Seedy nautch may be witnessed; Seedy being the popular name in India for African negroes, who perform a dance of an exciting nature, described by Burton.

### BRANCH ROUTES FROM KURRACHEE.

- 1st. North, to Oomed Ali, Chaota's village, on the Hubb, 92½ miles.
- 2nd. North-West, to Sonmeanee (Sonmiyani), Hinglas or Hinglas, and Beloochistan.
- 3rd. Sehwan, &c., *via* the Lukkee hills.

1st. To Oomed Ali, a route much followed by the Kafilas or caravans. Proceed to the Alligator tank, at 8 Muger Peer, 7½ miles. Dhurmsalla, kept by a Parsee. Water from the tank under the date grove. Thence to \*Lohar-ka-Lung, on the Hubb river, 15½ miles. Pucka dhurmsalla on its left bank. Encamping ground. Forage plentiful. Again on the Hubb river, 1½ miles. Encamping ground on the left bank. \*Khund-ka-Chokee, 17½ miles. Encamping ground on the right bank of the Kund river. \*Larra or Ludda, 10½ miles. Bad encamping ground on the left bank of the Loondanee river, at its junction with the Nak, amongst jungle. Camel forage plentiful. We then enter

THE KHELET TERRITORY.—The kafilas or caravans do not halt here, but proceed, as the traveller should do, to \*Gundakho, 12½ miles. Encamping ground on the right bank of the Gundak river, amidst jungle. Camel forage plentiful. At 12 miles further we arrive at the village of

### SOOMED ALL.

Territory, Lower Sind. Civil Authority; Collector at Kurrachee. Military Authority, Officer commanding at Kurrachee. Telegraph station, Kurrachee. Encamping ground on the left bank of the Hubb, opposite the village, which consists of about 50 huts and 7 shops.

**Snf. To Sonmeanee and Hinglaj**, a celebrated place of pilgrimage. This route lies to the N.W., past the Mugur Pear, the Hub river, Pub hills, &c., near the sea coast. Sonmeanee, the only town, is three camel marches from the Hub (see Capt. Hart's *Journey to Hinglaj*, in vol 9. of *Journal of Asiatic Society of Bengal*), or 50 miles from Kurrachee, and Hinglaj is about 50 miles further. The places on the route are merely stopping places at wells or trees.

Sonmeanee is a dirty fishing town, among sandhills, belonging to the Yam of Beila, at the top of a harbour full of swamps and shoals, formed by the mouth of the Poorallee river. Population, about 1,000 families. Trade in the hands of the Hindoos, of whom there are about 300 persons. Brackish water is got only by digging in the sand. Every house has a badger, or open dug, to catch the sea breeze. Part of the Yam's revenue is derived from a tax on pilgrims, for which protection is afforded, if desired.

About 30 miles from Sonmeanee you pass the lesser Hara range, a broken sandstone ridge, rising suddenly at an angle of 45° from the plain. Follow the greater Hara mountains, where a few signs of cultivation appear, to Tilookpore wells, near the Ohunder Koopt or Basin, consisting of three abrupt conical hills, of a light colour, the middle one being about 400 feet high, terminating in a basin of liquid tenacious mud, which throws up slight bubbles and little jets at regular intervals. There are 18 such kooops here and in the neighbourhood. About 19 miles beyond is a fine view of the Aghor or Hungool river, 60 yds. wide, flowing through a precipitous break in the Hara mountains, 200 yds. wide, and 300 to 400 feet high on both sides. Many Mahomedan tombs are seen here, with the ruins of Rana-ka-Kot fort, built by the Hindoos. The mouth of the river is 6 miles lower. It is the boundary of the territories of the Yam of Beila, chief of the Noomreas, and the Khan of Khelat, chief of the Beerocees, both wild, half-savage tribes. Ascend the gorge of the river to Hungool mountain, and Hinglaj Temple, 7½ miles, among cliffs 1,000 feet high. The temple is of mud, at one end of a cave, with a stone smeared with red, called the Goddess Mate or Mahamayee. Pilgrims then ascend the head of the gorge, and visit a round of holy places, in a circle of 5 or 6 miles, over the mountains, finishing with a jump into a pool of cold water.

Hinglaj is said to be one of the 51 pitas in India, among which the dismembered limbs of Sati or Doorga are scattered.

Thence we proceed from the cantonments along a good hard road, cross the sandy bed of the Muleer river, 6; (Mulleeree or Goorban), so named from the village on its banks, and which rises in the hilly district, in lat. 25° 20', long. 67° 38', between Kurrachee and Sehwan, flows S.W. for 60 miles, is respectively called the Vuddia, at its source, Goorban, in the centre, and Mulleeree, at its extremity, is often flooded, and although dry a great portion of the year, still water is obtainable by digging in its bed, which flows to the left, through a sandy and rocky country, thence the road becomes much con-

fined by jungle, and we soon reach the ruined tomb of *Jemadar-kee-Landee*, 7½, situated on its banks, and so named from a native official who erected a small tower on the site.

Encamping ground on green turf, near some huts, about 800 yards from the river. Travellers' bungalow. Dhurmsalla.

Then the road becomes hard and intersected by nine nullahs, near which it is much cut up; pass \**Peepree* (Pipri), 10½; situated on a feeder of the Garrah river (Gahrah), which flows from the village of Gurrah in the W. border of the Indus, from the W. bank of which it is 25 miles distant, falls into a long creek, opening into the Indian Ocean, at Kurrachee, and from which, as the land is low, a ship canal might easily be formed, and at a trifling expenditure, to connect Kurrachee with the Indus, near Tatta (Thaththa). Travellers' bungalow. Dhurmsalla. Water by digging a few feet. Grass and camel forage abundant, and we soon arrive at

## WUTTALJEE (Watteji), 5½.

Encamping ground, grass and camel forage plentiful. Dhurmsalla.

## ATTRACTION.—The old Mosque.

Then along a good but sandy and stony road, by the banks of the Garrah river, cross 2 nullahs to §*Garra* (Ghara), 9½.

Civil Authority, Deputy Collector at Gora Bares (Vikkur). Travellers' bungalow. Forage plentiful.

**ATTRACTIONS.**—The ruined city of Bambhura (Bhambora), according to native tradition the ancient seaport of Sinde. The remains consist of the foundations of bastions, houses, walls, &c., all of which have never been thoroughly examined by any scientific excavator.

This place is situated on the right bank of the stream, in a stony desert. It was formerly the head quarters of a native regiment; thence the road becomes narrow, pass §*Babrai-ka-Gote*, 6½; §*Nat-ka-Gote*; §*Sumnai-ka-Gote*, 4½; §*Ghoolamia-ka-Gote*, 7½, situated on the Buggara river, "Destroyer," so called from its waters inundating the land through which it flows, and on the W. branch of the Indus, a little below Tatta, at the head of the delta. Here it is about 2½ feet deep, 50 yards wide, and a little lower down the channel is dry. When the



stream becomes greater, it parts into four branches, and flows into the sea by the Pittce Pintianee, Joah and Richel mouth. It flows W. about 80 miles to the place of divergence, in lat. 24° 38', long. 68° 1', to the Pittce mouth, lat. 24° 42', long. 67° 8'; then pass on to *Kurrumpoor*; *Chandra-ka-Gote*, 5½; *Jarai-ka-Gote*, 7½; *Gumbadur*, 3½; *Hyat-Gya-ka-Gote*, 7½, situated on the right bank of the Indus, which cross here by ferry-boat to § *Ooplana Bunder* (Ooplann), 1½, situated about ½ mile from the left bank of the Indus. Forage plentiful. The large *Sutava* canal flows to the E.; thence along a bad road, intersected by many canals, pass small hamlets to *Ladia-ka-Gaum*, 11½; thence the road is intersected at several places by the *Sutava* canal, and soon after we reach \* *Dhinjupoor*, 6½. Water only obtainable by digging several feet in the bed of the canal; thence along a good, level road to *Juggee*, (Sirgundur), 26; situated ½ mile from the *Seer* (which is the mouth of the Goongroo or Pingaree branch of the Indus), in lat. 23° 38', long. 68° 13', and owing to the dam made across it at Maghribee is deserted in its lower part by the stream, except when the inundation is at its highest, when it is navigable for boats of 40 tons burden. Its waters are rather brackish; thence for 22 miles, and we soon reach the right bank of the Korea, 22, which is an arm of the sea, situated at the S.E. point of the Sindian sea coast, and formerly the estuary of the E. branch of the Indus, whose waters it still receives at periods of high inundation. Its mouth is in lat. 23° 30', long. 68° 26', opposite *Cotasirs* (Kotasir); here it is 5 or 6 miles broad, then cross it by a ferry boat to § *Kotassir* (Cotasir), 6½ (Route 105); and thence proceed, via Route 105, to § *Bhoq*, 87½, (Route 105.)

## ROUTE 145.

Proceed N. ½ W., during October.

KURRACHEE TO HOJA JAMOTE, VIA  
SHAH BILLAWUL.  
DISTANCE 128½ MILES.

ROUTES.	Distances of Stages.	
	Miles.	Fur.
Kurrachee Camp to the Muggur Peer ..	9	0
Chukkoora Nullah.....	11	3
Hubb River .....	5	6½
Baboora River .....	14	7½
Veerab-jo-Gote .....	8	1
The Junction of the Veerab and Amree Rivers.....	11	2
Shah Billawul.....	11	2
The Junction of Shah and Samote Rivers.....	15	2
Sahib Khan-jo-Gote .....	7	0
Jooma Jamote .....	11	0
Kunuraj River .....	14	1
Hoja-Jamote-ka-Gote .....	9	4
	128	5

Leave *Kurrachee* (Route 144); proceed along a good road for 5 miles, during which we cross the sandy, shallow bed of the *Lyaree* river at two different places within the first 2½ miles; then along a rugged road, quite impassable for carts, through

sandy, rocky desert, and we reach the *Muggur Peer* (Magar Tallao), 9, situated in a swamp among the hills, and consisting of a number of hot springs, actually *swarming* with alligators, hence its name. No less than 200 of those animals have been seen within a space of 120 yds. diameter; some are of immense size, and, when basking in the sun, have the appearance of large strips of bark. They find a cool and pleasant retreat in the tanks, are tame, and never attempt to injure any person; are *thorough-bred* alligators, and quite a different species from the *Guryal* (long-snouted crocodile), so common in the Indus. When travellers or pilgrims visit these springs as a shrine, the Fakirs amuse them by casting the carcass of a goat into the tank, when the contest of the alligators for such is truly ludicrous, and amusing in the extreme. These animals are the property of those worthies, who reside close to the Mahometan Tomb, called "Muggee Fakir"; and adjacent to the shrine are several other Elizabethan-looking tombs, with scroll and diamond elaborately carved devices. The springs are situated amidst rocky, barren hills, and issue forth from the bottom of a fertile valley, thickly wooded with date trees and acacias, above which towers the white dome of the shrine. The chief spring gushes forth out of the rock on which that tomb is erected. Its temperature is 98°, and its water clear and sulphureous, both in taste and smell. Half a mile distant is another spring, whose water has a temperature of 130°. The Fakirs inhabit mud huts, desolately situated, and far from any other habitation; thence proceed along a good but rather heavy cattle road, cross several *nullahs*, and we soon reach the *Chukkuria Nullah*, 11½; halting ground; then through a country totally destitute of habitations, but in which shepherds are seen pitching their tents on those spots where water and forage are plentiful. Pass over the *Hubb* river, 5½, which rises close to Hoja Jamote, flows S.E. for 20 miles, thence S. for 50; turns S.W., and, after a rocky, gravelly, gorgy, rugged, and barren course of 100 miles, principally between the Pubb Hills, falls into the Arabian Sea, N.W. of Cape Monze, in lat. 24° 50', long. 66° 56'; its depth is 8 inches, about 14 miles from its mouth; and, in its deep pools alligators abound; it is seldom dry in the hottest season, even when the heat is so intense that the inhabitants on its banks migrate. Here a *second* guide should be taken by the traveller—a native of the name of Sing is the *best*, as he has traversed the whole route very often, and knows it thoroughly. Thence along a good road for about 1½, when it becomes rocky and difficult; here the footpath ends. Pass across the *Lohane nullah*, 1½, having but a small quantity of water in it; cross several *nullahs*, flowing from the mountain range on the left, and we soon reach the \* *Baboora* river, 13½; we then enter

THE BELOOCHISTAN TERRITORY; also the

## PROVINCE OF LUSS OR LUSSA.

Which is bounded on the N. by Jhalawan, E. by Sind, from which it is separated by the *Hubb* river, S. by the Indian Ocean, and W. by Mekran. It is 60 miles broad from N. to S., 110 long from E. to W., has an area of 5,200 square miles; population of 60,000, principally

*Lumris* or *Numaris*, whose language is similar to that of Sindo. It is governed by the Jain, a vassal of the Khan of Kelat; has a revenue of £2,500 per annum. Its chief towns are *Bela* (the capital and residence of the chief) *Soumeenee* (Soumiani) and *Lyaree*. Its productions are grain, pulse, tobacco; a great quantity of the former is imported, as there is not sufficient grown for home consumption. Goats, cows, buffaloes, and camels are abundant. It is watered by the *Porally* and *Hubb* rivers, the former of which rises in Jhalawan, crosses the N. frontier, flows S., and falls into the sea a few miles W. of Soumiani (the only seaport of Beloochistan, but which is capable of sheltering an immense fleet); after a course of 100 miles, it is generally shallow, but, when swollen by the rains, becomes a furious torrent with a rugged bed (the latter is described Route 145), the water in which is very salt; then proceed along a very bad rocky road, leading between hills, and intersected by numerous small nullahs; cross the *Veerab* river, 32; thence along its bed for 2½ miles, pass between lofty hills, and we soon arrive at *Vehrab-ja-Gote*, with its 40 huts, inhabited by Loomires and Gudrals; here water is obtainable from pools in the bed of the river; and sheep, goats, and buffaloes abound; then pass through a wild desert country, along a valley situated between lofty mountain ranges extending N. and S.; cross the *Veerab* river, 23, and proceed to the point of juncture of the *Veerab* and *Amra* (Amrie) rivers, 8½, the latter of which rises in the Pubb range, near the Sindian Frontier, flows S. for 12 miles, and then unites with the former in lat. 25° 40', long. 67° 10', where water is procured from holes made in the bed of the river; the road now becomes so execrably bad that it is hardly passable for camels, and is intersected at several places by the *Amree* river; soon after which we reach

### \*SHAH BILLAWUD, 11½ miles.

Encamping ground, very extensive. Fruit, game, and vegetables abundant.

Attractions.—A *pukka* Musjid (mosque); tomb of Awla Shah Billaest, hence its name.

The venerable *centenarian* Fakir, who resides amidst this lovely and enchanting spot, the superstitious inhabitants of the country round about believe exists on heavenly food, supplied him by a genii, or good angel, as none have ever seen him eat; it is, however, very easy to imagine that he supports himself on fruit, vegetables, and game, but takes due precaution never to be intruded upon when regaling himself on those delicious viands, all so ready at his hand. The situation of this place is curious, as it stands amidst the Hubb range, which extends 2 to 3 miles W. of the road, in a fertile valley of mango, orange, tamarind, babool trees, vines, and beautiful flowers, all of which are fertilised by a fine spring, gushing out of the rock. It is held to be a *sacred* spot, and those who can afford to be interred near it, consider themselves highly favoured. Thence through a very difficult, rugged, open country, interspersed with lofty hills, receding to the left; pass along a road, close to which flow the *Shaos* and *Samote*

rivers, 15½ miles, whose beds are full of stones and large babool trees; thence N.W., with lofty hills to the N.; pass through a stony district, intersected by nullahs, also the deserted village of *Sahib Khan*, 7 miles; thence along a very bad road, pass a spring, 6½, of excellent water, in a nullah, at the foot of a small pass (*Lukhor Lesh*), which is paved with common flat stones, has an ascent of ¾, and a descent of ½ mile, not very steep, but composed of large slabs of rock; after which we commence the almost perpendicular ascent of a larger Pass, up which camels cannot ascend, unless assisted by ropes; then down a descent of nearly the same distance, and we reach the tamarisk and stony bed of the *Vindur* (Vindoor) river, which rises in S.E. Beloochistan, flows 20 miles, and falls into the Bay of Soumeance, in lat. 25° 15', long. 66° 40'. It is narrow, and after the rains, soon becomes dry, and we reach the deserted village of *Joona Jamote*, 4½, inhabited only during the rainy season; then cross the *Kunnaraj* river, 14½, near which antimony and copper are found, a flowing stream, 3 feet deep, which re-cross; thence over two nullahs and a spring; then along a very bad narrow road, through a valley, intersected by stony nullahs, situated between hills, and we soon reach

### HOJA-JAMOTE-KA-GOTE, 9½ miles.

Territory, Lus.

Productions.—Lodes of copper, ores of antimony, lead, and silver.

Climate.—So intensely hot in the summer, that then the inhabitants migrate to the hills to the N.E.

This place, which derives its name from Hoja the Mussulman Chief of the Jamote tribe, is situated on the Kunnuraj river, contains forty neat huts, inhabited by 100 matchlock-men. It has attracted considerable notice, owing to the rich lodes of minerals which have been discovered; but the operations of the Hindu adventurers have been arrested by the Jain (the ruler of Lus), who threatens to *flay them alive*, if they continue their researches.

## ROUTE 146.

### KURRACHEE TO JURRUK, VIA GARRA.

DISTANCE ABOUT 89½ MILES.

ROUTES.	Distances of Stages.	
	Miles.	Fur.
Kurrachee to Garra, via Route 144 ....	37	7½
Hallajee.....	12	0
Sya (Nye).....	16	0
Koodra.....	8	6½
Jurruk (Jarrak).....	14	3½
	89	1½

Leave *Kurrachee* (Route 144); proceed, via *Route 144*, to *Garra* (Route 144); thence along a good road, through a bushy country, to the *Hurchee* river; thence across low, stony hills, covered with milk bushes; pass *Kucheree*, 6½, with its small hill fort; proceed to *Hallajee*, 5½, situated on an extensive *Dund* to the S., containing a few huts which

are moved as the water (which is good in February) changes position; grass, cattle, and wood are obtainable. Thence along an excellent, hard, level road for 6 miles, and we then pass into the *Direct Road*, 6, from Kurrachee, *via Run Pitteanee*, and 10 miles further brings us to *Sya* (Nya), merely a halting place, at a spring of fresh water, near a rocky ridge; close by are some tombs, a pool and nullah, 200 yards by 70, full of excellent water; thence the road becomes bad, but practicable for carts; and 6½ miles brings us to the Joon Peer Mosque, close to which flows a beautiful spring of excellent water, situated on the banks of the Rood river, but which is occasionally impassable after the heavy rains; then cross the Kowraanee, near which there is a nullah, and Rood river, whose beds are heavy and sandy, and we soon arrive at *\*Koodia*, 2, with its 100 huts; thence along a stony plain for 2 miles; cross a rocky nullah and stony ridge, skirt the Sonere Dund, cross a difficult nullah, and proceed over a similar road passable for carts, and at the close of 14½ miles we enter the town of

### § JURRUK (Jirrikh, Jerakh, Jarrak).

Territory, Sinde Lower. Civil Authority, Resident Deputy Collector. Military Authority, Officer in command. Encamping ground to the W. Bazaar, well supplied. Population, 2,000.

Jurruk is on a small jutting headland, thirty feet above the stream of the Indus, on the west bank. Rising above the level of the surrounding plain, it is healthy, and it is also a convenient port in a military and commercial point of view, since it commands the river up and down. It was formerly the head quarters of the Camel Baggage Corps, established by Sir Charles Napier, but afterwards dissolved on the score of expense. At present there is only a company of Sepoys stationed here in the cantonment, which is slightly fortified. The Belochistan mountaineers come down to trade.

Jurruk is noted for its manufacture of turnery goods, which are of a highly finished description.

On the west side of the hill is a huge mis-shapen figure of Hanuman, the monkey god of the Hindoos.

Hereabouts, Wicholo, or Central Scinde begins, according to the native divisions of the country, which is naturally divided into three regions, but the English reckon only two, Upper and Lower, the boundary line of which is to the North of Hyderabad. The air here is sensibly drier; the nights and mornings are more biting, and the mid-day heats more ardent.

The traveller can also proceed, *via* the *Direct Route*, by which a distance of 5½ miles is saved, *viz.*: Leave *Kurrachee* (Route 144); proceed along a good level road; cross two branches of the Muller river; thence the route leads through the heavy, sandy bed of the Muller stream; then along dense

jungle to *Sorapanee*, 10½ miles; then pass on to *Jemidar Kee Lanjee*, 3 (Jam'adar-ki-Landi); thence through thick jungle and ravines on the right; cross the Kanta river, 3½; *Jullal*, ½; then along a hard level, up a rocky table land, down a slight declivity; cross a nullah, 2½; pass over some fields to *Jolia Jam*, 2½, where there are two Bunds for rain water; pass *Jam-ka-Gote*, 2½; and we soon reach the town of *\*Guggur*, 1; Post-Office, situated on the Partoree or Guggur river; then along a heavy, sandy road, through the bed of the Hurchee river, to *\*Run Pitteanee*, 11½, a mere wand. Encamping ground, W. bank of the river. Thence along an excellent road to *\*Kafir-ka-Dund* (Joga Syn), 10; then cross a difficult Ghat, two bad nullahs, and 14 miles along a bad, stony road, to *\*Sya* (Nya); and thence proceed, *via* Route 146, to *\*Jurruk*, 23½ miles.

## ROUTE 147.

Proceed N.N.E. from September to March.

KURRACHEE TO SHIKARPOOR, VIA THE  
W. BANK OF THE MUNCHUR LAKE, AND  
LARKHANA.

DISTANCE 294½ MILES.

ROUTES.	Distances of	
	Miles	Fur.
Kurrachee to Sopoora .....	9	4
Doomba .....	8	2
Goordan .....	10	3
Kuddijee .....	6	0
Truk .....	17	4
Dummal (Damajee) .....	10	5
Murryee River .....	9	4
Dooba River .....	8	6
Kajoor River .....	8	3
Pokun River .....	9	4
Mulleer .....	12	5
Chorla River .....	11	0
Nur-ka Shah .....	13	5
Shah Hussan .....	14	0
Chitnee .....	6	3½
Johee .....	13	0
Drigh (Dreigh) .....	8	0
Puljee .....	10	0
Gara .....	13	2
Mahir .....	12	2½
Nusseerabad .....	16	5
Khyrpoor .....	13	4½
Larkhana .....	11	3
Nowadera .....	12	4
Bungool Dara .....	10	3½
Khair .....	7	2
Shikapoore .....	10	0½
	294	3½

Leave *Kurrachee* (Route 144), and then pass some rocky ridges; afterwards proceed along uneven ground, then over a good, hard, level road, through

thin jungle; pass a *Pool of Salt Water*, 4, situated a little to the left; thence to \**Sapoora*, 5½; water scarce and bad, but procurable from the Dogan *nullah*, 1 mile N.E.; then to *Doomba*, 8½; halting ground on the W. bank of the *Doomba* river; encamping ground near a small village, 2 miles S.; bazaar; then cross the *Katkarree*, *Mulleer*, and *Doomba* rivers; thence along a good road, to *Goorban*, 10½; encamping ground at the foot of the *Goorban* hills, at the junction of the \**Kuttagee* river (which rises in the hilly tract, in lat. 25° 20', long. 67° 38', flows S.W. for 60 miles, and falls into the *Kurrachee* bay, via *Gisry* creek, which empties itself into the sea by three channels between the *Garratt* creek and *Kurrachee* harbour, and 4 miles E. at the entrance of the latter. If *Kurrachee* were not held by the British, this would be the best place for landing troops). Thence along a bad, rocky road, between the *Goorban* range, 2½, amidst a very wild, hilly, and barren country; cross 3 stony *nullahs*, pass the *Gohur Talao* (*Gohur*), 1½; situated on the summit of a stony pass; thence along a rocky Ghat or defile; then pass stony ravines, with a stream flowing to the right; and at the close of 2 miles we arrive at \**Kuddijee*; encamping ground on the *Kuddijee* river, situated at the base of the hills, which flows through the range; thence along a good road, through dense jungle, which soon becomes intersected by *nullahs*, pass a \**nullah*, situated under the *Hulut-Ka-Bhoot*, to \**Bhoot*, 1½; pass *Truk*, 3; encamping ground 2 miles S.E. of the road, behind a hill, in the bed of the *Truk* river, but which is gravelly and jungly; then through some fields, and along a good road, through a wide valley, interspersed with much jungle, to *Dummai* (*Damajee*), 10½, situated in a jungly stony country, with the *Dummai* river flowing to the left, and which falls into the *Dhurawal* river, 12 miles to the N.E.; forage scarce; proceed to the *Murree* river (*Murraie*), 9½, which rises in the *Keertur* range (an offset, of inconsiderable height, belonging to the *Hala* range, averaging about 2,000 feet, situated between lat. 25° 50' and 26° 40', on the 67° 40' line of longitude), flows 25 miles E., has a wide sandy channel, often devoid of water, falls into the *Dhurawal* river, a feeder of the Indus. Civil Authority, Deputy Collector at Kotree; Military Authority, the Officer commanding at Kotree. Naval Authority, the Captain of H. M. I. N. in command of the Indus Flotilla at Kotree; Superintendent Engineer, Mr. Robert Morris, H. M. I. N. at Kotree; halting ground, which varies in size according to the state of the water, as also does the length of this *Stage*, which must at periods of flood be longer. The large village of *Ahmed Khan ka Tanda* is situated about 5 miles W. or S.W., and is well supplied with comestibles; thence along a good road, through an open valley, then cross 4 rocky *nullahs*. From the *Murree* river there are two roads to the *Dooba* ground, one on either side of a low hilly range; that to the right is the ordinary one, but the other is very well supplied with water. Three miles beyond brings us to

### BUCHANEE.

Encamping ground. Cattle obtainable. Temporary huts and several tombs are close at hand. Pass on

to *Dooba*, situated on the *Dovee* (*Dooba*) river, which rises in the S. of the *Keertur* range, in lat. 25° 54', long. 67° 45', flows 45 miles S.E., then forms a junction with the *Damajee* river, which meets it from the S.W., and below the confluence it is called the *Dharwal*. It bears the name of *Pokun*, and although dry the greater part of the year, water is generally procured by digging in its bed, and falls into the Indus a few miles below *Kotree*; thence along a good road for 5 miles, which then becomes stony and bad; pass good and extensive encamping ground about half-a-mile on the N. side, with water obtainable from pools in the *Barum* river, amidst bushes; forage and grass abundant under the bushes on the hills to the N.W.; thence along a bad stony road for 4 miles, winding round the W. base of the *Dooba* range, with the river on the left, which cross, 5½; then proceed through thin jungle until near *Pokun*, 6, where the tamarisk becomes very thick, and where there is extensive encamping ground; cross *Kajoor* river, 8½; then to a narrow road, 1½; thence along a good road, with lofty hills and dense jungle, for 4 miles, after which it becomes bad, and we enter the defile of the *Joorun* river, 3½; pass through it for 3 miles, then cross the stony bed of a torrent, which pass through; after which it becomes good, except near some stony *nullahs*, where it is rough, and we soon reach \**Mulleer*, 9; encamping ground on hard, open, and gravelly ground; thence along a bad road for a mile down the rocky bed of the *Mulleer* river; thence it becomes good for 3 miles; cross several *nullahs*; *Warkee* river, 9, which joins the *Chorla* river (which rises in the *Keertur* range in lat. 25° 50', long. 67° 50', flows N. for 35 miles, and loses itself in the arid tract W. of *Sehwan*). In its upper course it is called *Mulleeree*; in the lower *Joorunb*; and at the end *Chorla*. It is dry the best part of the year, but water may always be obtained by digging in its bed half-a-mile to the left, at the foot of a rock, where water is obtainable all the year round from a pool; thence along a bad, narrow defile, 200 yds. long; cross several *nullahs*, and we reach \**Chorla*, where there are some fine tombs, good encamping ground, and forage; thence along the banks of the *Chorla* river, 2, and defile, 4; proceed over a bad, rocky road, and after the sixth mile it becomes good and level, and at the end of 12½ miles we pass within 1 mile of *Roree*, 8½; situated in a cultivated plain, intersected by an excellent watercourse filled with good water, and soon reach \**Nur-ka-Shahr*, 1, near the *Munchur* Lake (an expansion of the *Narra*), which flows into it on the N. It is circular in form, and about 10 miles in diameter. In periods of inundation it becomes 20 miles long, with the land uncovered by the receding water, with luxuriant crops of wheat growing on it. Its sides are shallow, water deep, and swarming with fish, in spearing which 1,000 fishermen are annually engaged, as, owing to its weedy surface, nets cannot be used, but which is completely covered with the rich bloom and leaves of the beautiful lotus, and stands in a jungly country; good encamping ground, well supplied with water from a bund, and a little forage; but provisions must be procured from *Jungeera bazaar*, *Teeranee*, &c.; Civil Authority, Deputy Collector at *Sehwan*, which

is about 12 miles N.W.; thence along a good level road, intersected by a few narrow watercourses, in a jungly country, which winds from the S. to the W. of the Munchur Lake; pass § *Trenee* (Tremree, Teerancee), 7, situated on the S. bank of the lake; thence through a cultivated district to § *Shah-Hassan*, 7, 1 mile E. of the Munchur Lake; then along an excellent, gravelly road, across the dry bed of the lake, through a highly-cultivated country, intersected by watercourses, to \* *Chinee* (Chinese), 6½, celebrated as the habitual rendezvous of a set of adept thieves; extensive encamping ground; water from the Aroul river and a canal; firewood scarce; thence along a good road, across a plain, through a cultivated country, intersected by two deep canals, which are dried up in December, and we soon reach § *Johee*, 13; encamping ground; water indifferent, and only procurable from a pukka well and trough in the village; thence the road continues good; cross two \* *nullahs*, full until December, but the bottom of the latter one is unsafe, and we soon after reach \* *Drigg* (Dreigh), 8; encamping ground; green forage; water from the *Narra* river, half-a-mile distant, and a canal; thence along a good road, intersected by watercourses; pass *Junal-ka-Shur*; *Puljee*; thence through a jungly country; pass § *Tulree*, 10; forage plentiful, but water bad and obtained from pits cut from the *Narra* river, 1½ mile to the right. Civil Authority, Deputy Collector at Sehwan. Three miles to the N. stand *Kolea* and *Choonee*, both situated on the bank of the *Narra*; encamping ground; thence along a good road, winding along the banks of the *Narra*, through much cultivation, intersected by watercourses; cross a difficult *nullah*; pass *Golia Meer Khan*; *Kumbur Koomb*; *Shah Ismael*, 13½; *Gara*; § *Peer Goza*; forage abundant; thence, along a good, level, hard road, through a jungly desert, and partially cultivated, country; pass several hamlets; also cross canals from the *Narra* river (2½ miles to the right), and we soon arrive at § *Mahir* (Mahir), 12½, where there is good and extensive encamping ground (grain for horses scarce); then along a good, hard, level road, through a desert, intersected by two bad *nullahs*; pass *Nussooe*, 6, situated in an uncultivated, thin jungly district; pass § *Nusseerabad*, 10½, with its small fort; encamping ground, but little forage; thence along an excellent road, through rice fields; pass four hamlets, amidst extensive fields, and we reach § *Khyrpoor*, 13½; with its five-towered fort; encamping ground in rice fields; water not good in February; then pass on to *Abra Kalora*; *Nubbee Bukh*; *Abra*; *Nuzzur Mahomed*, and we soon reach *Larkhana*, 11½; thence the road becomes dusty, confined, passes through dense jungle, along the banks of the *Ghar*, and is intersected by four bridged canals, which when dry are easily crossed; pass over the *Ghar* river, flowing on the right of this stage; pass *Doodye Chucharpool*; *Mahoollee*; *Keer*, near cultivated fields, and § *Nowudera*, 12½; encamping ground N.W., covered with brushwood; thence the road becomes good, and passes through a level country to *Ruhooja*, 21; *Bambut Poora*, 14; § *Bungool Dera*, 6½. Civil Authority, Collector at Sukkur. § *Gahajia*, 2½; good encamping ground; § *Khair*, 4½; § *Kumboo*, 2; § *Nowir* (Nowshara),

1½; § *Samankole*, 3; at all of which forage is obtainable; and we soon reach the large town of *Shikarpoor*, 4½ (Route 116).

## ROUTE 148.

Proceed N.W. by N. during November.

KURRACHEE TO SOUMEEANEE (SOUMIYANI).

DISTANCE 50½ MILES.

ROUTES.	Distances of Stages.	
	Miles.	Fur.
Kurrachee to Hubb River.....	15	2
Beedoke .....	14	7
Dooda .....	6	2
Soumiyani, Soumeesane.....	13	6
	50	1

Fully described Route 144.

## ROUTE 149.

Proceed N.N.E. § E.

From Muddunjee to Syndabai is impassable, except by boats, from June to October.

KURRACHEE TO SUKKUR, VIA W. BANK OF MUNCHUR LAKE AND LARKHANA.

DISTANCE ABOUT 306½ MILES.

ROUTES.	Distances of Stages.	
	Miles.	Fur.
Kurrachee to Larkhana, via Route 147..	254	1½
Nowadera .....	12	4
Muddunjee .....	11	4
Julle .....	17	0
Sukkur .....	11	0
	306	1½

Leave Kurrachee (Route 144); proceed, via Route 147, to Larkhana, 254½ (Route 147); thence along a good but rather narrow, jungly, dusty road, which winds round the banks of the *Ghar* river, and is intersected by four bridged canals; cross the *Ghar* river, which flows on the right the whole length of this stage, then pass *Doodye*; *Chucharpool*; *Mahoollee*; *Keer*, 12½; then cross four canals, which are easily passed when dry, we arrive at § *Nowadera*, 12½; encamping ground covered with brushwood; forage plentiful; thence along a good road, partly through a jungle, along the banks of the *Ghar* river, intersected by seven bridged canals, pass *Ranooja*, 5; cross the canals, the road about which is rather heavy; the river now flows to the right, and we soon reach § *Muddunjee*, 6½; encamping ground, forage plentiful; thence a tolerably good but rather narrow and jungly road, intersected by *nullahs*, and cut up by cracks after the inundation. Pass several hamlets, then the site of the village of *Sulliam*, which was swept away by the overflowing of the Indus; thence along dense jungle, pass several *Shikaraghs* (hunting grounds); cross *nullahs* along the banks of the Indus, and we soon reach *Julle*, 9½,

situated one mile from the Indus, from which excellent water is obtained, thence along a less jungly and better cultivated country, pass 5 hamlets, and at the end of 11 miles we enter the large town of \$ *Sukkur*

## ROUTE 150.

Proceed E.

### KURRACHEE TO TATTA BUNDER.

DISTANCE 66 MILES.

ROUTES.	Distances of Stages.	
	Miles.	Fur.
Kurrachee to Jemadar kee-Landee .....	13	1
Wuttajee .....	15	1
Garra .....	9	5½
Goosja .....	12	1
Tatta (E. side) .....	10	0
Low Water Bunder .....	6	0
	66	0½

Leave *Kurrachee* (Route 144); then proceed to *Garra*, 37½, via Route 144 (but troops and travellers can also reach this place by boat in 6 hours, except from December to March). Here the traveller should visit the ruined city of *Bambhura*; thence along a heavy road, which is difficult and muddy after the inundation, confined by jungle, and intersected by nullahs and canals, and passes along the sandy bed of the creek for 700 yds.; then cross the bed of a river, 6½, and close to *Goosja*, well supplied with water from two excellent wells; pass \$ *Goosja*, 5½, situated in a fertile district, between two streams; Bund with excellent water; encamping ground on turf in front of, and also in, a beautiful grove of trees; grass abundant; thence through a level, jungly country, intersected by several water courses, and we pass a large well, 6, of excellent water, close to \$ *Murkar*; thence proceed to the E. side of \$ *Tatta* (Thathá), 4 (Route 111), and 3½ miles further brings us to the *Commissariat Bunder*; and 2½ miles beyond stands the *Low Water Bunder of Tatta*.

## ROUTE 151.

### SEHWAN TO KURRACHEE.

DISTANCE 154½ MILES.

ROUTES.	Distances of Stages.	
	Miles.	Fur.
Sehwan to Roree .....	11	4½
Warkee River .....	14	6
Mulleeree River (Mulleer) .....	6	0
Pokrun .....	12	3½
Kajoor Camp .....	9	4½
Doobah Camp .....	8	2
Murraie Makam .....	9	3½
Damajee .....	9	6½
Bhool Camp .....	12	3
Kuttajee Mukam .....	12	3
Goorban .....	18	4
Damba .....	10	2
Kurrachee Camp .....	17	1½
Kurrachee (Town of) .....	2	0
	154	4

Leave *Sehwan* (Route 132); proceed from the gardens, S., and near the river, along a good level plain, pass \$ *Tairac*, 4½; \$ *Cuchee*; \$ *Bajar*; \$ *Janjur*, 4½, standing on the right bank of the river; also \$ *Arceer Peer*; and we soon after reach \$ *Roree*, 2½, with its 3 wells and a nullah, 1 mile S.W.; also a small stream flowing through *Arceer Peer*, 1 mile W., where grass and *kurb* are plentiful; then proceed along a stony road, cross the *Deeng* river, 4, which rises in the Lukkee range, in lat. 26° 10', long. 67° 50', flows S.W. of Sehwan, at which there are two roads, one leading each side of the Loond hill, and re-uniting 1 mile beyond *Warkee*, 10½, and the other to the right of the Loond Hill, by the *Chorta* river, the halting place by which is called *Chorta Mukam*, with its tombs, and fine pools of excellent water in the river. The hilly ranges on both sides extend nearer to each other, just before we enter the *Deile* of the *Joorung* river, 4; then continue along its bed and banks, over a stony rough road, then cross some rocky nullahs, and we soon reach the encamping ground, near the *Mulleeree* (Mulleer) river, 6, where there are some pools of water, full all the year round; forage plentiful on its banks and hills to the right; then along a slight ascent for 5 miles, then cross 4 or 5 rocky nullahs, 5; all flowing into the above stream; thence the road, which leads down a slight declivity, becomes rather better; then cross several nullahs, flowing S. into the *Pokrun* river; thence along an excellent road, from which, at the 5th mile, a road branches off to *Moohun Kote Fort*, which stands beyond the hills on the left; then cross the \$ *Pokun* river, 7½; after which, the road narrows, and leads between hills and the river, for a short distance, when it becomes rocky; then recross the stream, and we soon reach \$ *Kajoor*, 9½; encamping ground; pools full of excellent water; thence along a good, but thin jungly road, intersected by 11 nullahs, several of which are very stony, and we soon arrive at the \$ *Doobah Camp*, 8½, standing on the *Doobah* river; pools full of excellent water; forage plentiful. Branch roads leading on each side of a low, hilly ridge, proceeding via the left one, we halt at *Meerkhan Tana*, with its 2 shops, situated on the bank of the \$ *Murraie* river, in the pits of whose sandy bed, water is obtained; but the other road, although rather longer, is nearer to the large village of \$ *Ahmed Khan's Tana* (Tanda), situated 2 miles S.W. of the *Murraie* river, the residence of the Soobedar of the district; thence we pass on to \$ *Murraie Makam*, 9½, also situated in the above stream, in whose sandy bed water is found all the year round; thence along a good road to *Dumajee*, 9½; then cross the \$ *Irak* river, which rises at the base of the Bhool hills, in the mountainous tract between Kurrachee and Sehwan. It flows S.E. for 4 miles, and falls into the Kunjur Lake or Dund, in lat. 24° 53', long. 98° 6', which swarms with fish, and is brackish, but full all the year round; enter *Lover Sind*, and soon after we arrive at \$ *Irak Mukam*, 9½; forage plentiful; thence along a thin jungly, grassy country, to the \$ *Bhool Camp*, 2½; encamping ground close to the *Huttut-ko-Chool* range; nullah well supplied; forage plentiful. Branch roads to Hyderabad (Sindh) and Jurruck, which here intersect this route;

## Leave

## § SUBZULCOTE.

Territory, Sinde (Sind division of the Bombay Army). Civil Authority, Commissioner in Sinde. Military Authority, Officer commanding the Frontier. Bazaar, well supplied. Wells amply supplied with excellent water. Dund or Lake situated to the N. Population 5,000.

FORTIFICATIONS consist of the wall which surrounds the city, and is mounted with three old cannons and a small garrisoned fort outside.

This pretty N. frontier town of Sinde situated towards Bhawalpoor is most picturesquely placed.

Thence pass along a good road, interspersed with slight jungle, but which is completely flooded at the time of the inundation of the Indus, to \**Oobowrah* 13; encamping ground N.E. by S.E., on which the Shah encamped when en route to Shikarpoor; *dund*, on the E. bank of which the place stands; wells of excellent water close to a date tree near the lake in a tamarisk grove and beer (*alum*) tree plantation; *nullahs*, several full of water and fish all the year round, and across which pukka bridges are erected. This place is situated in a low, alluvial spot. Thence the road leads over muddy, swampy bogs, then cross a wooden bridged *nullah*, pass through thick jungle for about 1 mile, when the road becomes good, pass *Rajunpoor* with its lake, to the left of which, about  $\frac{1}{2}$  mile off the road, stands *Soore* and *Tig*, with its fine well and garden; pass *Mammadpoor*, *Koraen* and the *Muswaree Drain*, which flows on to Meerpoor, and we shortly reach

## \*BAGOODRA 13 miles.

Encamping ground S. close to some wells of excellent water.

This place stands in a swampy tract about 10 miles from the left bank of the Indus. Then cross a large \**nullah*, pass through dense jungle to \**Tutta Maina*; then proceed by a drain, amidst thin jungle, to the right of which stands \**Janpoor* with its well; thence through dense jungle to *Surhad*, 9; encamping ground; wells, nine, well supplied; thence along an excellent road, pass a *Canal*,  $4\frac{1}{2}$ , 30 feet broad, also two small *Drains*, and at the close of  $4\frac{1}{2}$  miles further we reach

## § GOTKEE.

Territory, Sinde. Civil Authority, Collector at Sukkur. Military Authority, Officer commanding on the Frontier. Bazaar fantastically decorated and verandahed, but well supplied, and forage abundant. Encamping ground N. close to three wells. Houses constructed of mud.

ATTRACTION.—The glazed tiled cupola Mosque.

This place stands about 6 miles distant from the left bank of the Indus, and is inhabited by a blood-thirsty, marauding population.

thence along a good road intersected by nullahs, which cross; then the route becomes confined and stony, leads between the *Kuttajee* (Kuddijie) river which rises in the hilly tract between Kurrachee and Sehwan, flows 20 miles N.W., and falls into the *Goorban* river, and some hills about the ninth mile, then halt at \**Kattajee Makum*, 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; pools full all the year round,  $\frac{1}{2}$  mile on the right; forage plentiful; thence along a slight stony ascent, to the summit of *Gohar Talloo*, 2; then pass a rocky defile, proceed down an easy, bare, rocky declivity,  $1\frac{1}{2}$ ; cross 2 stony nullahs at the bottom, then pass over elevated ground, thence along a good road, cross the river at the junction of the *Mole* and *Kuddijee* rivers, to \**Goorban*, 15 $\frac{1}{2}$ , situated on the *Goorban* river; forage plentiful; milk and *ghee* obtainable; then pass on to the *Peepulwarree* river, 6; *Makum*, 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ , situated near thin jungle and short grass; and we soon reach § *Dumba* (Doomba Camp), 4, situated on the *Doomba* river, which rises in the S. of the Keertar range, about 20 miles N.E. of Kurrachee, flows E. for 18 miles, and falls into the *Mularee* (Mulleer) river; encamping ground, on the W. bank of the river; dhurmsalla; bazaar, 2 miles S. of the encampment; forage plentiful; milk obtainable; thence along an extensive thin jungly, level plain, across which, there is a *well-beaten track*; the traveller can, if he feel disposed, proceed, *via Sapoora*, 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; forage and milk obtainable. Water from the Doyan nullah, 1 mile N.E., and thence along a *well defined* road for 6 miles, after which it becomes narrow and difficult to the eighth, and  $\frac{1}{2}$  mile further leads him to *Kurrachee*; or else pass on to *Reekes Koree* on the left, and a small well; *Amree nullah*, 10, which flows from N. to S. for about 10 miles, and falls into the *Girry*, in lat. 24° 52', long. 67° 15'; thence the road leads by some rocky ridges over hard and uneven ground; pass a *Salt Water Pool*, 4; proceed on to the Cantonments, 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ , and 2 miles further stands the large town of *Kurrachee* (Route 144).

## ROUTE 152.

Proceed N.E.

## SUBZULKOTE (SUBZULCOTE) TO SHIKARPOOR.

DISTANCE 110 $\frac{1}{2}$  MILES.

ROUTES.	Distances of Stages.	
	Miles	Fur.
Subzulcote to Oobowrah.....	13	0
Bagoodra .....	13	0
Surhad .....	9	0
Gotkee .....	9	0
Dadoola .....	13	0
Choonga .....	4	0
Got Amil .....	25	0
Kase .....	12	4
Shikarpoor .....	12	0
	110	4

Thence proceed S.W. along a populated, cultivated district, across a jungly road; pass *Bamnoovala*, *Bhistee Matloodee*, and we soon reach

**\* DADOOOLA, 13 miles.**

Encamping ground N.

**HISTORICAL REMINISCENCE:—**

1842. This place was ceded to the Bhawl Khan of Bhawlpoor, and by him transferred to the Indian government.

Thence along a road entirely free from jungle; pass *Bhelar*, also a *Drain*, which may be avoided by passing on the E. side, and we soon arrive at *Choonga*, 4, situated on a *dund* with deep water, which flows on to *Areezpoor* and *Hoossein Belee*.

Encamping ground on the bank of the *Dund*, from 10 to 14 feet high; the road now leads on to the bank; thence pass through jungle, and also across a cotton field to *Areezpoor*, situated close to the Indus; then we cross a deserted *Dund*, and proceed to the ferry at *Hoossein Ballee*, 25 miles, situated on the left bank of the Indus, here divided into two branches—the E. (the *Dund*), about 150 feet broad and 24 deep, the W., which is very wide, and from 30 to 50 feet deep, and separated from the former by the *Isle of Bet*,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  mile broad. Here two boats ply, one on each stream; proceeding in one, we land on the Island, then cross it, re-embark, and land on the other side. These two ferries are *subservient* to the whims and fancies of the ferrymen; but at a short distance higher up, there is an excellent ferry across the undivided stream of the river, which is called *Amil Got*, so named from the village of *Amil*, situated on the W. side, and is by far the more preferable. The Indus here on the W. bank is about 18 feet deep and 40 in the centre, with a rapid current near the island, where the depth is 18 feet. There is from 4 to 8 feet on the E. bank. On the N. stand *Synd Ameer Mahomed* and *Phoolodee-got*; then cross the ferry; pass within 1 mile of *Amil Got*.

Encamping ground. Only one well is used here.

Thence proceed along a good road; the *well water* along is scarcely fit for use; pass *Motarnar*, 1, a drain which is crossed by a shattered bridge, so that horsemen must keep to the left, and pass the *drain*,  $\frac{1}{2}$ ; the comfortable hamlets of *Rubbin* and *Enymat* to the left; thence through small jungle to *Kaee*, 11; encamping ground on the S.; thence, along a good path road, free from jungle on both sides, pass *Lubanna*, then the *Scinde Canal*, and at the close of the 12th mile we enter the large town of

**ROUTE 153.**

BAMNIGOTE (BAMINAKOTE) TO KANDAHAR, VIA SEHWAN, LARKHANA, DADUR, AND QUETTA (SHAWL).

DISTANCE 701 $\frac{1}{2}$  MILES.

ROUTES.	Distances of Stages.	
	Miles.	Fur.
Bamnigote to Jullalkote .....	9	1
Shuamroo .....	7	7
Golamshaw .....	18	4
Tattah (Tatta) .....	11	4
Shaik Radan Peer .....	9	2
Soonda .....	13	3
Jirrikh .....	9	5
Mozanwur .....	9	2
Kotree, near Hyderabad .....	13	6
Bada .....	9	2 $\frac{1}{2}$
Oonderpoor .....	11	3 $\frac{1}{2}$
Kassye and Gopang .....	11	1
Majinda (Mjindra) .....	10	0
Sun (Sain, Sen) .....	12	1
Amree .....	10	7 $\frac{1}{2}$
Lukkee .....	11	1
Sehwan .....	13	1
Turratee and Bullalpoor .....	8	1
Jullan and Baumbeysa .....	9	4
Moondra .....	11	3
Rokun .....	6	7
Gulloo .....	10	2
Nowaderra .....	15	6 $\frac{1}{2}$
Ohunna .....	6	2
Futepoor .....	7	0
Buckraanee .....	15	6
Larkhana .....	9	7
Kumber .....	15	1 $\frac{1}{2}$
Dustalee .....	9	7 $\frac{1}{2}$
Shudautpoor .....	15	4
Kechee .....	30	0
Jhull .....	19	1
Pimjoke .....	13	5 $\frac{1}{2}$
Gundava .....	11	3 $\frac{1}{2}$
Gajen .....	5	3 $\frac{1}{2}$
Shorun .....	14	3
Sunnee .....	23	3 $\frac{1}{2}$
Nowshara .....	18	1
Dadur .....	7	4
Koondeelanna (Kondilan) .....	10	5
Kirtee .....	10	3
Beebeenaunee .....	9	3
Abigoon .....	9	6 $\frac{1}{2}$
Sir-i-Bolan .....	8	5 $\frac{1}{2}$
Buast-beh-Dhowlut .....	12	7 $\frac{1}{2}$
Siriah .....	14	7
Quetta (Shawl) .....	8	1 $\frac{1}{2}$
Kuchlak .....	11	6 $\frac{1}{2}$
Hydurzye .....	9	6
Hykulzye .....	10	7
Lora river .....	7	1
Urumbes .....	7	5 $\frac{1}{2}$
Killa Abdulla .....	5	1
Chummum .....	12	6
Dund-i-Goolai .....	13	6
Futoolah .....	9	2
Mhelah .....	12	2
Tuktapool .....	14	4
Deh-i-Hajee .....	7	4
Kooshaub Abdull Karez .....	10	1 $\frac{1}{2}$
Kandahar .....	8	4 $\frac{1}{2}$
	701	7



**BAMNIGOTE (Baminakote).**

Territory, Sindé. Civil Authority, Collector at Kurrachee. Military Authority, Officer commanding at Kurrachee. Encamping ground, where, in 1838, Lord Keane landed and encamped with the Bombay army, when *en route* for Afghanistan. Water obtainable from the Hujumaree river, but no provisions.

This small seaport is situated 30 miles (20 direct), on the E. side of the Hujamree, here 100 yds. wide, 27 feet deep, with a rise of 5 feet, with shoals and a bar at its entrance, having on 9 feet of water at high spring tide—mouth of the Indus—an offset of the Sata E. channel of that monarch of Indian streams, which in its upper course is termed the Sceahu; is wide, but narrows to about 500 yds.; its width at Vikkur Gora Baree, the principal port of Lower Sindé, after Kurrachee, 20 miles from the sea, is 170 yds., and at its junction with the Sata, not more than 50 yds. In 1831 a flotilla of boats passed through it from the sea into the Sata, at which period there were 15 feet of water on the bar, and 4 fathoms up to Vikkur. In 1839 the British, when *en route* to Afghanistan, ascended it and landed at Vikkur, but the violence of the current soon afterwards closed that channel, and also 3 miles from Vikkur and Gorabaree.

Then cross the Meeknee river on *pontoons*, to \*Julalkote, 9½; situated on the Delta of Sindé, pass on to \*Shuamroo, 7½; \*Golamshaw, 18½, the latter of which stands on the bank of the Indus; \*Tatta, 11, (Route 111); encamp on the S.W. side of the city; thence pass on to \*Shaik Radan Peer, 9½, with its two tanks well supplied; proceed to \*Soonda, 13½; \*Jurruck (Jurruck, Jurruck), 9½ (Route 115); \*Mozanwur, 9½; encamping ground on the bank of the river, and we soon arrive at \*Kotree, near Hyderabad, 13½; thence pass \*Bada, 9½; encamping ground, S.; Oonderpoor (Oondurpoor), 11½, situated on the right bank of the Indus, which is here considerably elevated above the water. Encamping ground, ¼ mile N.; pass *Kasaye* and *Gopang*, 11½; encamping ground; and we soon arrive at the town of

**§ MAJINDA (Mjindra), 10 miles.**

Territory, Sindé. Civil Authority, Deputy Collector at Sehwan, Collector at Kurrachee. Encamping ground, in a large plain. Bazaar, extensive and well supplied. Population, 2,000.

This place stands on an alluvial plain, 2 miles from the right bank of the Indus; thence proceed to \*Sim (Sain or Sen), 12½; \*Amree, 11½; \*Lutkee, 11½; \*Schwan, 13½; \*Tultee (Turrotee, or Turrattee); \*Bulalpoor, 8½; \*Jullan, \*Baumbeya, 9½; \*Moondra, 11½; \*Rokun, 6½; \*Gulloo, 10½; \*Nowadera, 15½; encamping ground, 1½ mile; pass on to \*Chunna, 6½; \*Futehpoor, 7; \*Buckralee, 15½; \*Larkhana, 9½, (Route 138); thence pass on to \*Kumber, 15½; *Dost Ali* (Dustalee), 9½, (Route 143); we then enter

THE DISTRICT OF CUTCH GUNDAYA: pass on to *Shudawpoor* (Shadadpoor, Shudadpoor), 15½, very much similar in appearance to the bed of a salt

lagoon; *Keechee*, 30; *Jhull*, 19½; *Punjoke*, 13½; *Gundava*, 11½; *Gajon*, 5½; *Shorun*, 14½; *Sunnee*, 23½; *Nowshara*, 18½, (all described Route 143); thence, *via* Route 116, to *Kandahar*, (Route 144).

**ROUTE 154.**

Proceed S.W. by S.

**HYDERABAD TO BAMINAKOTE, VIA JURRUK AND TATTA.**

DISTANCE 107½ MILES.

ROUTES.	Distances of Stages.	
	Miles.	Fur.
Hyderabad Camp to Kotree .....	4	0
Shaik Soomar-ka-Gote .....	13	0
Jurruck .....	11	0
Soonda (Soordan) .....	9	5
Shaik Radan Peer .....	13	4
Tatta .....	9	1
Kursempoor .....	12	3
Shamroo Oodurane .....	17	5
Julalkote .....	7	7
Baminakote .....	9	1
	107	2

Leave † § *Hyderabad Fort* (Sinde, Route 10); proceed along a good road, pass the *Entrenched Camp*, 3 miles, and then embark on board one of the five Government ferry boats, which ply daily between it and † § *Kotree*, (Route 115); thence along a good, but occasionally sandy, narrow, dense, *poeloo* and tamarisk jungle road, to *Sorunjee Wassee*, 8½ miles, situated ¼ mile from the Indus, and which, together with this portion of the road, is liable to be flooded during the inundation; thence proceed close along the bank of the river, to *Shaik-Soomar-ka-Gote*, 4½ miles; forage abundant; encamping ground near the river; thence along a good road for several miles, which then becomes broken, jungle, and intersected by watercourses; pass \* *Raja-ka-Gote*, 7; and we soon arrive at \* *Jurruck*, 4 (Route 115); thence along a good road, which winds along a *pass*, 2, having a high ravine on the right, and deep ones on the left; then proceed up two steep *ascents*, 2½; skirt two hills on both sides, and pass over a hard, gravelly plain, to \* *Soonda* (Soordan), 5½ miles; (Chanda-ke-Bindee); encamping ground, N.; wells dried up in March, the Indus flowing 1 mile E.; forage plentiful, and obtainable from a *Shikargah* on the left; thence along an open, level, and good road, across a sandy plain; pass \* *Karanka* (Kur-rarukee), 2; \* *Soomraka*, 1½; \* *Tarunja*, ½; \* *Julka-ka-Gote*, 1; situated to the left of \* *Heliya* (Helai, Hiliya, Hellja-ka-Gote), 1½, with its pool ¼ mile distant, which must be dug 10 feet for water; but in April and May, the supply is obtained from the Indus, ½ mile distant.

The place of *embarkation* on the Indus, when vessels cannot approach Tatta Bunder, is *Moolanee-ke-Meanee*, or *Poora*, 3 miles S.E. of this place, the road to which leads through a *Shikargah*. Thence the road skirts a low, hilly, sandstone range, having dense jungle between it and the river on the left;

pass *Kunjar Dund* (lake),  $5\frac{1}{2}$ , with brackish water, situated  $\frac{1}{2}$  mile to the left; grass plentiful; soon after which we reach *Shaik Radan Peer*,  $1\frac{1}{2}$ , the white dome of which projects prominently, and forms a striking object on the hill to the left. Encamping ground, near a hilly range, close to dense jungle, on an elevated, stony spot, and between the hamlet and the Indus, flowing on the left. Thence along a good road to *Chitturja* (Chuttaiya),  $1\frac{1}{2}$ ; *Chuttai-ka-Gote*,  $2\frac{1}{2}$  miles, standing on the *Kullaree* river, which is dried up in January; soon after which we reach the S.W. angle of the town of  $\frac{1}{2}$  *Tatta*, (Route 111); thence along a good, level road, which soon becomes stony; pass the large and extensive ruins of *\*Killa Kote*,  $3\frac{1}{2}$ ; standing on the brow of a low, rocky range, close to a tank, near some partially cultivated land; thence the road becomes very stony, jungly, and is intersected by ditches. At the fourth mile, pass the highest point of the range,  $4\frac{1}{2}$ , over which the path is rugged and difficult, to *\*Ghoolam Shah-ka-Gote*,  $3\frac{1}{2}$ , situated on the right bank of the *\*Dug-gaur* river, the W. branch of the Indus; cross it by a *bund*, to *\*Kurreempoor*,  $\frac{1}{2}$ ; standing on the left bank of that stream, here 150 yds. wide, and  $3\frac{1}{2}$  feet deep in December; thence pass through a thin jungly, cultivated country, along a good, level road, intersected by canals and watercourses; pass *\*Chandia*,  $4\frac{1}{2}$ ; *\*Soora Gote*,  $5\frac{1}{2}$ , with its well of brackish water. Now the road passes over sandy hillocks and roots of bushes, to *\*Moradnee*,  $3\frac{1}{2}$ ; *\*Shumroo Oodurane*,  $3\frac{1}{2}$ ; encamping ground, between a nullah and a fine grove of beautiful trees, in front of the hamlet; thence along a sandy plain, interspersed with tufts of grass and clumps of roots, and intersected by two watercourses, and we soon enter *\*Jullakote*,  $7\frac{1}{2}$ , standing on the *Meeknee* river; encamping ground; thence along a level road, intersected by watercourses; cross the *Meeknee* river, here 50 yds. wide, and 3 feet deep, to *Chota Garra*,  $1\frac{1}{2}$ ; encamping ground; pass *Chagooloo*,  $3\frac{1}{2}$ , situated on a small river, 40 yds. wide, and 7 feet deep, crossed by boats, and  $4\frac{1}{2}$  miles brings us to the small village of *Baminakote* (Baminigote, Baminacote, Route 153).

## ROUTE 155.

Only to be traversed in cases of emergency.

Proceed E. by N.

HYDERABAD TO JOODPOOR, VIA OMER-KOTE AND BALMER (BALMEER).

DISTANCE ABOUT 332 $\frac{1}{2}$  MILES.

ROUTES.	Distances of Stages.	
	Miles.	Fur.
Hyderabad to Jani Hala-ka-Tanda ....	10	4
Aliiyar-ka-Tanda .....	13	4
Meerpoor .....	19	0
Joorbee .....	7	1
Gooroor .....	16	3
Sahib-ka-Thul .....	13	4 $\frac{1}{2}$
Omerkote (Omerkote) .....	15	5 $\frac{1}{2}$
Katar (Kuddur, Kaiteur) .....	10	0
Kytar .....	9	4

	Miles.	Fur.
Tykra (Sekra) .....	14	1
lampla (Looploa) .....	12	6
Ram Singka Guddra (Guddra) .....	14	4
Dubba .....	12	1
Laswa .....	11	3
Kurroora .....	10	6
Jessye (Jeysee) .....	9	1
Balmeer .....	9	7
Doodye (Jorye) .....	13	5 $\frac{1}{2}$
Wayitoo (Wayitoo) .....	12	6
Chandaira (Chandeora) .....	11	1
Sunlee .....	8	4
Walotra .....	13	5
Khanuk .....	10	5
Sandurra (Samdurra, Samundurree) .....	10	7
Doonara .....	14	2
Suttulana .....	11	3
Joodpoor (the Jhallore Gate of) .....	15	5
	332	3 $\frac{1}{2}$

Leaving *Hyderabad* (Route 10), we cross the *Fultailee* river,  $\frac{1}{2}$ ; a branch of the Indus leaves that stream about 12 miles above *Hyderabad*, flows E., then insulates that city, casts off itself a branch W. which re-unites with the main stream, 15 miles below that town; thence S., then bears the name of *Goonee*, takes a S.E. course, then divides, one branch flowing E. into the *Purana* or *Phurraun*, and thence into the sea by the *Koree* mouth, and the other W. into the *Pingaree* or *Gongroo* into the *Sir* mouth; on the latter branch, a *Bund* has been erected below *Maghribee*, which retains its water, and prevents the sea from overflowing it. This dam was erected to irrigate the country, and below it the branch is navigable for about 50 miles to the *Sir* mouth, which is here 100 yards broad, 26 feet deep, with steep, stiff, clayey banks. During the inundation it is crossed by a flying bridge and *ponboom*. It is generally dried up in October, but water then remains in the pools. Thence pass *Mahomed Khan ka Tanda*,  $7\frac{1}{2}$ ; *Alum Kanka-Shurh*,  $\frac{1}{2}$ ; *Bhatanga*,  $\frac{1}{2}$ ; *Jeytia*,  $2\frac{1}{2}$ ; *Dubba*,  $1\frac{1}{2}$ .

HISTORICAL REMINISCENCE:—

1843. Here an action was fought between the British and the *Ameers* of *Sindh*.

## § JAM-HALA-KA-TANDA, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles.

Territory, *Sind*. District, *Hyderabad*. Civil Authority, Deputy Collector at *Meerpoor*. Telegraph Station at *Hyderabad*,  $10\frac{1}{2}$  miles. Houses, 300. Wells within, and outside, most picturesquely situated amidst gardens and groves, with a broad and deep canal, flowing to the W., in an extensive plain; then cross nine canals, cross one called the *Nusseer* "Wah,"  $4\frac{1}{2}$ , broad and deep, flowing from the Indus; thence along a good road, through a level country, and cultivated plain, which is much intersected by canals, and we soon reach the town of

## ALLIYAR-KA-TANDA (Allahyar-ka-Tanda).

Territory, *Sind*. District, *Hyderabad*. Civil Authority, Deputy Collector at *Meerpoor*, who has a handsome house and pretty garden here. Encamping ground, N.E. Bazaar, well supplied, grass scarce, but *kirbie* plentiful. Telegraph Station, at *Hyderabad*,  $2\frac{1}{2}$  miles. Houses, 1,000. Population, 5,000.

**Fort**, a large mud structure, converted into the Kardar's Kacheri Treasury, Police Lines and District Jail, but formerly the residence of Mir Shir Muhammad "the Lion of Sindh," and his brother.

**Manufactures**.—Cotton Fabrics and Dyeing.  
**Eminent Characters**.—Here reside the ex-Ameers of Sind, Mir Shah Muhammad (voluntarily, in a tent and hut), and Khan Muhammad.

This place stands at the intersection of the two great routes from Hyderabad, E., and Cutch to Upper Sind and the Punjab. Thence across a sandy, partially-cultivated plain, intersected by canals, and we soon cross the *Sangra* (Gulloo), *Wah*, 3½; then pass *Bamboora* (Kalaroo), with its two wells of excellent water; cross the *Kummarra* (Dhora), *Wah*, 2½, whose banks are rugged; pass a ruined hamlet, with two kucha wells; thence to another village, 1½; and 3 miles brings us to the large flourishing town of

### § MEERPOOR.

Territory, Sind. District, Hyderabad. Civil Authority, Resident Deputy Collector, who has also a residency and beautiful garden at Aliyar-ka-Tanda. Civil Station. Bazaar, well supplied. Telegraph Station, at Hyderabad, 32½ miles. Dhurmsalla. Houses, 200. Population, 1,000. **Fort**, a compact structure, in excellent repair, capable of holding 200 men, and is of great importance, as it commands the line of communication between Cutch and Sind.

This improving place which formerly yielded the *ex-Ameer* a revenue of £50,000, stands on the left bank of the Pinyaree river, a branch of the Indus, which leaves that stream on the left side at Banna, in lat. 25° 4', long. 68° 15', where its channel is 1 mile broad, with a large sand-bank in the centre. It is navigable as far as the Bund, at Meghribee, which is forty feet broad, and was erected across it by the Ameers of Sind, in 1799, from thence it is called the Gongroo, and after passing the Bund, is navigable S. to the Sir (Seer) mouth, where it is 2 miles wide. The country in the vicinity, is fertile, productive, and well-cultivated. Thence proceed along a level road, across an extensive, uncultivated plain, to § *Joorbee*, 7½; bazaar, well supplied; grass scarce, but *kirbi* (kurbee) plentiful; **Fort**, standing about 100 yards to the W.; pass on to § *Sind Doora*, 2½; with its well, situated in a cultivated plain in the Kunda (Baloora) canal; pass *Atna*, 6½; *Cheylee Thul*, 5½; a deserted hamlet, with the ruins of three wells, in a dry tank; *Gooroor*, 3; with its huts; encamping ground in thin jungle, to the S.E. of a tank, only full after the inundation of the Nara river; then cross the *Teelore* canal, 2½; thence along a level sandy, jungle road, pass a small tank, 6½; and we soon reach *Sahib-ka-Thull*, 4½, with its few huts, and standing on the Nara river, whose banks and bed here are jungle; about 4 miles to the N. stands the large village of *Syud-ka-Gote*, with its bazaar, and 3 miles to the right stand

### THE SAND-HILLS OF THULL OR GREAT DESERT.

and 15½ miles brings us to the large straggling town of

### § OOMERKOTE (Omercote, Umrkot, Amir-kot, Amercot, Oomercote).

Territory, Sind. District, Hyderabad (under the last Thull Ridge). Civil Authority, Collector at Meerpoor, 52½ miles. Encamping ground, W. Travellers' bungalow. Bazaar, well supplied. Forage abundant.

**DAWKS**.—See Table of Distances, North Western Provinces.

#### EMINENT CHARACTER:—

The Emperor Acbar a native, born here, in 1542 during the exile of his father Humayan.

**Fort**.—A compact brick structure, 318 by 248 yds., surrounded by a mud wall, 40 feet high, with a strong round tower at each corner, and six square ones at the ends. It has only one gate, which is situated at the E. side, protected by a well-executed outwork, and is capable of holding 400 men. The N.W. tower was swept away in 1826, by the inundation of the Indus, flowing 100 miles distant.

#### HISTORICAL REMINISCENCES:—

A.D.

1542. The Emperor Acbar born here

1813. The Talpurs regained possession of it from the Raja of Jodpur.

1843. Captain Edmund Brown took possession of it.

The country in the vicinity is densely covered with milkbush, babool, and other jungle.

Branch Routes to Jaysalmir (Jeysulmeer), *Balmir* (Balmir), *Islamkot*, and *Virawao*; thence along a heavy, sand-hilly road, through dense milkbush jungle; pass § *Hingoola* (Hingola), 5½; § *Katar* (Kud-dur), 4½, after which the sand-hills decrease in number and size; pass several deserted huts standing amidst much cultivation; then § *Chotiari*, 3½, with its fine well of excellent water, 195 feet deep; cross five sand-hills, proceed to *Kytor*, 6½; dawk station; close to which are some sand-hills, 500 yds. to the right, and two miles to the W. are two wells of brackish water, 126 feet deep; thence along a good road, which becomes sandy and heavy at intervals, pass some huts, ½; *Roopiar*, 1½ (deserted); *Rooserara* (Rweer-dala), 9½, standing to the right of the road, and about one mile to the left of some wells, well supplied with rain water; proceed within ½ mile to the left of § *Tykra* (Sykra, Sekra), 8; encamping ground; wells; forage abundant; thence along a heavy road leading among small sand hillocks and valleys, interspersed with jungle, grass, and here and there high sand-hills, bearing N. and S.; pass § *Govindaree* (Govind-ka-Beereea), 7½, on the right; § *Julloria* (Jullowna), 1½; § *Kutliaree* (Keetolia), 1½, with their wells; § *Lampila* (Loopilao), 2½, close to sandy ridges; encamping ground near the wells; grass and wood plentiful; thence to § *Ukan* (Eedkan), 6½, with its well of excellent water, 52 feet deep; § *Ram Sing-ka-Guddra* (Guddra), 7½; encamping ground; forage plentiful; thence we enter the

### MULLANEE DISTRICT.

Along a good cart road; pass § *Dubbsun*, 4½; § *Dubba*, 7½; grass plentiful; § *Ramsir-ka-Beeree*, 5½, with its kutchu wells, 80 feet deep; § *Larwa*, 5½, with its well

146 feet deep; \**Tamliar* (Tamliar), 3½, with its well 145 deep; \**Kurrora* (Kurrara), 7; wells within, and 1 mile E.S.E. beyond it, 60 feet deep; encamping ground E.S.E., near the well, standing at the E. angle of a lofty, rocky hill, the N.W. part of the Doongroo range; ruins of an ancient city, with some fine remains of temples, the building and embellishments of which are both attractive and handsome; provisions procurable from *Syane*, 2 miles N.W.; thence the road leads through sandy, rocky jungle, practicable for carts; pass \**Purra*, with its well 130 feet deep; \**Jessye* (Jeysee), 2½; Territory, Marwar; Civil Authority, Political Superintendent at Balmcer, with its springs of good water; grass abundant, but not good, standing under the N. face of a lofty rocky mountain; \**Maroorce*, 3½, with its well 53 feet deep; thence proceed between hills and through

THE MARWAR TERRITORY (Route 8); and six miles further brings us to the large town of *Balmcer* (Route 96).

DAWKES.—See Table of Distances, North Western Provinces

Thence proceed along a good, but sandy, undulating, jungly road, to §*Bandra* (Wandra), 7½, deserted, but supplies and forage obtainable from the hamlet of the same name, 1 mile distant; \**Doodue* (Jorye), 6; forage plentiful, standing on a sand-hill; thence the road becomes well defined, but sandy, leads along a thinly wooded district to *Malpoora*, ½; *Diapoo-kee-Dhane*, 1½; both must be supplied with water from *Doodue*; *Meeta-ka-Kooa*, 8½; water from *Wayto*, 1½ distant; here forage is abundant, which pass; then proceed along a sandy, undulating, thin jungly road, with steep sand-hills, to the right, and cultivated land on the left; pass §*Chandisra* (Chandora), 11½; forage plentiful; \**Bheemuriye*, 3½; water from the pits of the *Loonee* river, here 400 yds. broad, shallow, sandy bed, with banks liable to be flooded over in the inundation; cross that stream to *Bejajacs*; thence proceed along a well-cultivated plain, pass some houses, 1½; and 3½ miles beyond stands

### § SUNLEE (Sundlee).

Bazaar, well supplied. Forage plentiful.

DAWKES to Jodhpoor, W.S.W., 76 miles, standing on the left bank of the *Loonee* river.

Thence proceed over a good level road, through a highly-cultivated country, interspersed with good wells; proceed along the right bank of the *Loonee* river, to *Sobawas*, 8½, situated on its S. bank; *Jes-sote*, 2½, a deserted town, standing under a hillock; thence cross the broad sandy bed of the *Loonee* river, to the town of

### § WALATRO, 1½.

Territory, Marwar. Civil Authority, Political Agent at Jodhpoor. Bazaar, excellent, well supplied. Forage abundant. Shops, 200. Houses, 1,000.

Standing on the N. bank of the river, along which we continue our route; pass \**Jholoo*, 4½; \**Janjane*, 1½; \**Seervano*, 1½; to §*Khanuk*, 2½; houses, 400; forage plentiful; standing on the N. bank of the river, then pass \**Parlo*, 1½; \**Jaitree*, 3½; \**Seetore*,

1½; \**Deoyallee*, 2½, and we arrive at §*Sambura*, (Samdurra, Sumundurree), 1½; houses, 1,000; standing under a hill, on the N. of the right bank of the *Loonee* river, here 2,000 yds. wide, with sandy, gravelly bed, but situated in a low swampy country, liable to be flooded in the rainy season, when the neighbouring road becomes heavy, and difficult to traverse; §*Deopora*, 2½; §*Bonaori*, 1½; §*Baldacarra*, ½; §*Doodacarra*, 1½; §*Meanacarra*, 3½; §*Doonara*, 4½; thence the road leads through a well-cultivated district, the *Loonee* still flowing 1 mile to the N.; thence pass *Toolassnee*, 2½; *Bachnia*, 2½; *Dootia*, 2½; §*Suttulana*, 4½; we now quit the banks of the *Loonee* river, and proceed along a good cart-road, across a large plain to §*Salawas*, 8; encamping ground on a fine plain, E. of *Joodpoor* (Joodpoor); and soon after enter the *Jhallore* (S.) gate of the large walled town of

### § JOODPOOR (Joudpore).

Territory, Marwar, Capital of the State. Civil Authority, Resident Political Agent. Encamping ground on a large plain, E. Bungalow, 2 miles from the *Jhallore* Gate Bazaar, well supplied with provisions, goods, and forage. Population, 30,000. Elevation, 400 feet above the plain. Tanks and wells numerous, and well supplied.

DAWKES to Calcutta, 1,128 miles, W. Delhi, via Nusseerabad, 358, S.W. Circumference, 5 miles. Lat. 26° 19', long. 73° S'.

Fortifications.—It is surrounded by a decayed, irregular formed quarried stone rampart, 5 miles in circumference, which has fallen down so much in many places, as to allow of egress between the interior and exterior. On the S. side, the sand has become embedded within a few inches of the crest of the parapet. On the E., two steeply scarped rocks, 80 to 100 feet high, on the outer walls and towers, constituting a portion of the defences. There are no less than 101 bastions and 70 gates in the centre circuit, each named according to the place to which it leads.

The *Citadel* is merely divided from the above by a rampart, having an altitude of 370 feet above the plain. The N.E. angle has an elevation of 382 feet, and the scarped wall that covers the gate at that end, a hevn stone face 109 feet high.

The *Rocky* sections, on which these stand, are extremely strong, and render these defences, which sit upwards towards the base of the rock, on the summit of which stands the citadel, extremely formidable. The chief entrance is on the N., an excellent artillery road passes through it, but which access is protected by 6 gateways, besides an inner one which opens into the chief one.

Attraction.—The *Maharajah's Palace*, which together with the buildings attached to it, stands at the N. end of the citadel, contains 5 reservoirs of water, is 500 yds. long and 250 yds. broad, occupies 2-5ths of the area, towering above the other edifices, and has an altitude of 454 feet above the plain. The *State Apartments* are mean, except the

*Audience chamber*, "the thousand coloured hall," an immense room, the ceiling of which is supported

by a considerable number of massive columns, placed in parallel rows, 12 feet apart.

The *Houses* are built of red stone, intermixed with fine white plaster, stand near beautiful trees, with numerous well-filled tanks and wells, and white ramparts extending along the higher part of the city, which is densely studded with edifices crowded together, rising gradually above each other to the *Chandpol* gate, together with

The *Outworks* on the W. of the citadel, form, from a distance, a most pleasing and deeply impressive *coup d'œil*, on which the memory of the traveller who once beholds it will dwell with pleasure and delight; but, on entering the town

The *Streets* are found to be irregularly and badly laid out, the houses mean and ill-constructed, which tends to dispel the agreeable illusion with which when standing on a parapet of the bastion which encircles

The *Pointed pagoda*, at the S. end of the citadel, the traveller gazes with ecstasy on the lively, fairy scenes beneath.

The *TANKS*, which so amply supply this town with water, should be inspected, viz.:—

N.W.—the *Pudum Sagur*, rather small, but well excavated in the rock.

The *Rani Sagur* (inexhaustible) situated at the foot of the W. entrance of the citadel, with which it is connected.

E.—the *Goolab Sagur*, extremely large, and built of stone.

The *Bai-ka-Talao*, very large, and receives the waters of distant hill torrents, through several conduits.

The *Thirty Baoli*, which are descended by steps, and from which water is brought up 40 feet, by means of a Persian wheel.

The *Tour-jee-ke-Jhabra*, *inexhaustible*, is 90 feet deep, cut in solid rock; of very great antiquity, immense size, square, descended on three sides by flights of steps, but, being perpendicular on the fourth, is worked by a Persian wheel.

W.—a  $\frac{1}{2}$  mile beyond the city are situated the *beautiful gardens* and tank of *Ukhe-Rajika-Talao*, a splendid sheet of water, equal to any artificial lake; and, beyond

The *Bal Sumundur* (2 $\frac{1}{2}$  miles N.), a most picturesque lake, half a mile long, 200 yards wide, with craggy, red sandstone banks, ornamented with beautiful exotic shrubs, and bordered with well-arranged pleasure-grounds studded with lofty palm trees, which tower majestically amidst the lovely scene. Between the above are two extensive and graceful pieces of water, and 2 miles N. of the city stands the

*Sar Sagor* tank, a structure of immense magnitude, on the S. bank of which stands that beautiful white marble edifice, the *Mohi-mahal*, "Pearl Palace," from the flat roof of which a most enchanting view of the city, citadel, and adjacent lovely country is obtained.

The *Ruins* of the extensive suburb of *Mahamandir*, "Great Temple," so named from an edifice within it, the enclosure and vicinity of which has a sanctuary. The edifice is ornamented with a brilliant, lime-washed spire, discernible at an immense distance, richly decorated in the interior, and contains the shrine of the *titulary saint*, resting under an umbrella formed by a silver canopy.

Here stands another stone-walled town, containing 1,000 houses, and 112 shops.

*Area*.—That of an irregular triangle, with a gate at each face, but without any other parapet than some battlements, 3 feet high, and  $1\frac{1}{2}$  foot thick.

*Palaces*.—There are two, in one of which resides the Maharaja's *Gooroo*, or priest, in great pomp and state, and the other is untenanted, being reserved for the abode of the *spirit* of the last *Gooroo*, whose couch with its pillow is to be seen in the State dormitory, under a canopy of gold.

The *Ruins of Mandar*, the ancient capital of Marwar, previous to 1459, when Maharaja Jodha, or Joda, founded the present one, hence its name, and also that of the hill on which it stands, which is called *Jodhagir*, from *Jodha*, "the prince's name," and *Gir*, "hill."

This extensive city is most beautifully and romantically situated on a rocky ridge, 25 miles long, and 2 miles broad, the bird's-eye view, of which is magnificently and picturesquely grand.

## ROUTE 156.

Proceed E.  $\frac{1}{2}$  S.

HYDERABAD TO GURRA, ON THE LOONEE RIVER.

DISTANCE ABOUT 233 $\frac{1}{2}$  MILES.

ROUTES.	Distances of Stages.	
	Miles.	Fur.
Hyderabad to Guddra, via Route 155 ..	156	6
Choorur .....	17	4
Chotun .....	12	2
Mangta .....	22	0 $\frac{1}{2}$
Saharoo .....	12	4
Gurra .....	12	4
	233	4 $\frac{1}{2}$

Leave *Hyderabad*, (Route 10); we proceed, via Route 155, to *Ram Sing ka-Guddra* (Guddra), (Route 155); thence along a good, hard, sandy road, across elevated ground to \**Dobrai-kee-Veree* (Neree), 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ , with its wells; thence the country is interspersed with high sand-hills bearing N. and S.; pass \**Choorur*, 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; forage plentiful, water *brackish*; encamping ground; proceed to \**Karia Kooa*, 7, with its deep well, dried up in February, when the hamlet is deserted; thence along small sandy valleys through open jungle, cross a small ridge, skirting the rock on the right, near \**Chotun*, 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; then along a hard, level, circuitous path, leading amidst sand-hills, cross two of them; pass through jungle and grass, to \**Sunnora*, 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; and \**Neelsir*, 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; both

deserted hamlets, having,  $\frac{1}{2}$  mile on the left, an excellent well; then proceed to *Wahurloo*,  $\frac{1}{2}$ ; and *Mangla*,  $\frac{3}{4}$ , situated under a low rocky hill; encamping ground W., near the well, 100 feet deep,  $\frac{1}{2}$  mile N.W., in a sandy plain; proceeding between sand-hills we pass \**Lookoo*, 8; \**Kondava*,  $\frac{1}{2}$ , situated to the left of the road; forage and grass plentiful; \**Soharoo* (Soharwa), 3, a small *Dher* hamlet; encamping ground; well 40 feet deep; thence the road becomes very heavy, passes over sand-hillocks, and small valleys densely covered with dwarf jungle; pass \**Burrasun*, 7, with its well of excellent water, 50 feet deep; and we soon arrive at

### §GURRA, $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles.

Territory, Marwar. District, Gurra (the capital). Civil Authority, Political Superintendent at Balmeer. Encamping Ground, bad. Traveller's bungalow. Bazaar, well supplied.

This place stands on the right bank of the *Loonee* river.

## ROUTE 157.

This is the usual Troop Route.

Proceed W.S.W.

### HYDERABAD TO KURRACHEE.

DISTANCE ABOUT 120 $\frac{1}{2}$  MILES.

ROUTES.	Distances of Stages.	
	Miles	Fur.
Hyderabad to Heliya (Helaya), <i>via</i> Route 154 .....	44	1
Chuttur-ka-Gote .....	11	4
Gogja .....	14	4
Kurrachee, <i>via</i> Route 150 .....	50	0 $\frac{1}{2}$
	120	1 $\frac{1}{2}$

Leave †§ Hyderabad (Route 10); proceed, *via* Route 154, to § Heliya (Helaya, Route 154), 44 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; thence along a good road; pass § Chuttur-ka-Gote, 11 $\frac{1}{2}$  miles, a miserable place, destitute of water. Good encamping ground; thence along a dense jungly country, to \* Gogja; Encamping ground, confined and dusty; bazaar, small, badly supplied rain-water pools. It stands close to the head of the *Kulair* river, 8 miles E. of Gurra, on a navigable creek, which falls into the Indian Ocean, near Kurrachee; and here an inland navigation might easily be effected between the main channel of the Indus. From thence proceed, *via* Route 150, to †§ Kurrachee (Route 144).

## ROUTE 158.

The direct N. Line. To be traversed when, through inundation or malaria, the banks of the Indus should be avoided. Troops should be accompanied with ample supplies, and a previous arrangement made to ensure a supply of water at the halting places, if rain has not fallen previous to setting out.

## HYDERABAD TO KURRACHEE.

DISTANCE ABOUT 110 $\frac{1}{2}$  MILES.

ROUTES.	Distances of Stages.	
	Miles	Fur.
Hyderabad Fort to Kotree, <i>via</i> Route 154 .....	4	0
Pitteeanee .....	11	0
Dur .....	13	3
Desooee .....	9	3
Dumma (Damajee) .....	9	6
Kurrachee, <i>via</i> Route 147 .....	62	6
	110	2

Leave †§ Hyderabad (Route 10); proceed, *via* Route 154, to †§ Kotree (Route 154); thence along a good, but rather stony road, cross a stony *nullah*, 9; to § Pitteeanee, 2; thence along dwarf, scrubby jungle, to some *huts*, 2, and fields, close to which is an excellent well, 2, then pass on to the halting place of \* Dur, 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ , situated on the bed of the *Buram* (Burran) river (which rises in the Keertar Hills, in lat. 25° 54', long. 67° 45', flows S.E. for 65 miles, falls into the Indus in lat. 25° 14', long. 18° 17', previous to which, it becomes an immense body of water, and its upper course is termed the *Dhurwal*, and which flows on to the right from Pitteeanee, at the E. end of a rocky range; encamping ground, on loose, sandy soil, and coarse grass plentiful; thence over a stony road, through the Dar Pass, also situated in the bed of the above stream, which cross, as also a rocky *nullah*, 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; pass \* Desooee, 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ , situated on the *Dumma* river, which flows by the village of that name, and falls into the *Dhurwal* river, 12 miles to the N.E.; extensive encamping ground; green forage; thence along an excellent road, pass within 2 miles E. of Dasoo, 2, with its well; also *Bulla Khan-ka-Gote*, 2; thence through a jungly, stony country, to *Dumma* (Damajee, (Route 147), 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; and thence proceed, *via* Route 147, to Kurrachee, 62 $\frac{1}{2}$  miles (Route 144).

## ROUTE 159.

The direct S. line, along which carts can pass, except over the Malmooree Hills; thunder storms frequent during the monsoons, and the entire country a complete desert.

### HYDERABAD TO KURRACHEE.

DISTANCE 100 MILES.

ROUTES.	Distances of Stages.	
	Miles	Fur.
Hyderabad to Kotree .....	4	0
Wurr (Burran) .....	7	0
Rode .....	18	3
Kowranee (Koranees) .....	12	7
Malmahree .....	15	3
Guggur .....	17	0
Kurrachee, <i>via</i> Route 146 .....	25	3
	100	0

Leave †§ *Hyderabad* (Route 10); proceed, *via* Route 154, to †§ *Kotree* (Route 154); thence along a good road to *Bullotte*, 1½, standing on the Indus; pass the *Gumbirra Well*, ¼; to \* *Wurr* (Baran), 5½; Post Station, standing on the Baran river; forage plentiful; pass the *Sataira Hill*, 7; on the right cross some small nullahs, also a \* *nullah*, 7, generally full of water; thence proceed to \* *Rode*, 4½; Post Station situated on the *Rode* river, and in the bed of which water is obtainable by digging; thence along a good, hard, sandy road; pass the *Gogaree nullah*, 10, full of water, and we soon reach \* *Kowrance* (Korancee), 2½; Post Station, situated on the *Kowrance* river; encamping ground, bad and stony, amongst brushwood; water in the bed of the river all the year round; grass procurable 5 miles up the stream; thence pass on to \* *Jakra Wand*, 1½; rain-water pools; \* *Kara*, 6½; *Byabund Talao*, 2½, both having fine rain-water tanks; thence the road becomes level and good, leads across a plain, parallel to the *Kara Hills*; pass a rocky ledge to a nullah, 4½; and we soon reach † *Malmaharee*, ½; (*Malmooree*) a herdsmen's village, surrounded by lofty hills; encamping ground; forage plentiful; thence along the heavy, sandy bed of the *Hurchee* river to \* *Runn Pitteeanee*, 5½; traveller's bungalow; Dhurmsalla at the foot of a hilly range; provisions procurable from *Sharra*; camel forage plentiful; pukka well, 16 feet deep, and 4 feet of water, also a masonry trough. Thence pass to a *Clump of Trees*, 8½, under which are some fine wells of excellent water, 18 feet deep; thence proceed for ½ mile along a jungly, broad, ravine valley, intersected by nullahs, to the *Malmooree Ghat*; then down a declivity for 2 miles, over a shingly, rocky, limestone ridge, through dense jungle, and along a broken road for some distance; then cross several nullahs to \* *Guggur*; post station; dhurmsalla on the bank of the *Guggur* river (*Partoree*), (Route 146), and thence proceed, *via* Route 146, to †§ *Kurrachee*, (Route 144).

## ROUTE 160.

Proceed N. ½ W.

The Lakkee Pass, and the watercourses between *Sehwan* and *Larkhana*, cannot be crossed by troops without the aid of pioneers. The latter part of this *Route* can only be traversed by troops from the middle of Nov. to the middle of March, owing to the inundation.

**HYDERABAD TO LARKHANA, VIA SEHWAN AND THE RIGHT BANK OF THE INDUS.**

DISTANCE 174½ MILES.

ROUTES.	Distances of Stages.	
	Miles.	Fur.
Hyderabad to Kotree .....	4	0
Bada .....	3	4
Oondurpoor .....	11	2½
Larkhana <i>via</i> Route 138 .....	155	7½
	174	6½

Leave †§ *Hyderabad* (Route 101); proceed, *via* Route 154, to †§ *Kotree* (Route 154); thence along a good, level road, leading along the bank of the Indus; pass \* *Kanpoor*, 1½, situated to the left; \* *Ismail Pattun*, 1½, with its fine grove of trees, and beautiful gardens; pass \* *Powar Gote*, 1½, situated on the right; thence the road becomes broken, narrow, sandy, and bushy; pass *Lalloo Meerjut*, ¼; then cross two heavy nullahs to *Rajera Gote* (Rajur), ½; and we soon reach \* *Bada* (Boda, Baida), 3½; encamping ground, S., standing on the *Bauk* river; thence along a good road, across a hard, gravelly plain; pass \* *Shikarpoor*, 1½; \* *Peer Ukkra Gote*, 5½; thence through an extensive *Shikargah*, after which proceed along a rugged, broken road; cross a broad, shallow nullah; pass over a marshy plain, which is dry in February; also cross 2 deep nullahs, and we soon reach

§ OONDURPOOR, 4 miles.

Territory, *Sinde*. Civil Authority, Deputy Collector at *Sehwan*. Kutcherry, Police Station, *Dhurmsalla*. Encamping ground, S.W. Houses, 200. Shops, 20. And thence proceed, *via* Route 138, to *Larkhana*, 155½, (Route 138).

## ROUTE 161.

Proceed N. by E.

**HYDERABAD TO SUKKUR, VIA THE LEFT BANK OF THE INDUS.**

DISTANCE 204 MILES.

ROUTES.	Distances of Stages.	
	Miles.	Fur.
Hyderabad to Katree .....	8	0
Muttaree .....	10	0
Seekat (Shahikat) .....	5	3
Sukkur, <i>via</i> Route 109 .....	180	5
	204	0

Leaving †§ *Hyderabad* (Route 101), we proceed along a good road, leading across a light jungly plain, cross 10 canals, several nullahs, and the *Fulais* river; and we soon reach \* *Katree*, 8, with its 4 *Kutch* wells, standing on the left bank of the above stream, close to which are situated the villages of *Dubba* and *Meeanee* (*Miyani*, *Meeanee*), with its travellers' bungalow, 10 miles distant from *Hyderabad*, so called from *min*, "a fish."

**HISTORICAL REMINISCENCES:—**

A.D. 1843. In a field close by, the late gallant Sir Charles Napier, on the 17th February, with a force of 2,800 men, and 12 pieces of artillery, obtained a decisive victory over the *Amirs* (*Ameers*) of *Sinde*, with a *Beloochian* force of 22,000 men, and 15 pieces of artillery. For a plan of the battle field, and an accurate account of that brilliant engagement, the traveller is referred to the "Appendix, page 346, of *Dry Leaves* from Young Egypt."

**ATTRactions.**—The lofty stone Obelisk, under which are interred the British officers and privates

who fell in the above engagement, was begun by Major-Gen. Woodington in 1855, and is now finished and enclosed.

Thence proceed along the bed of the *Fullaile* river, pass over a cultivated country, cross the \**Nusseer Wah*; 2 other large, and 5 smaller canals, to \**Syganabad*, 2; proceed to \**Bhow Jow Daira*, 2; then over a sandy plain, intersected by several water-courses, to the town of

### § MUTTAREE (Mattari), 6 miles.

Encamping ground. Travellers' bungalow. Bazaar, well supplied. Dhurmsalla. Population, 4,000, chiefly Saiyids, who are agriculturists, and not over civil to travellers. Dund and well,  $\frac{1}{2}$  mile from the above. Creek, 1 mile W. of the Indus, which flows 2 miles W.

It is a thriving place, eligibly situated on the above creek; thence proceed along a heavy, sandy road, across a plain, to § *Seekat* (Shahikat), 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; encamping ground. E.; bazaar, well supplied; shops; forage plentiful; tanks and wells; and thence proceed, via Route 109, to \*§ *Suktur*, 180 $\frac{1}{2}$  (Route 109.)

## ROUTE 162.

Proceeding S. E.

KALUDGHEE (KALADGI) TO GUJJUNDURGURH, VIA BADAMEE (BADAMI).

DISTANCE 50 $\frac{1}{2}$  MILES.

ROUTES.	Distances of Stages	
	Miles.	fur.
Kaludghee (Kaladgi) to Kutteekairee .....	14	5
Badamee (Badami) .....	11	2
Moosceekairee .....	15	6
Gujjundurgurh, S. Gate .....	8	6
	50	3

DAWKS.—See Table of Distances.

Leave *Kaludghee* (Kaladgi, Route 58), proceed along a very bad road, through a rocky, but level country, to \**Toorchekairee* (Seelceekairee), 4; encamping ground, good and high, but stony; nullah, full of water; \**Kurkulmuttee*, 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; provisions, a moderate supply obtainable; § *Kutteekairee*, 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; encamping ground, S.W., on black cotton land, thence along a heavy, sandy, rocky road; pass \**Hungurjee*,  $\frac{1}{2}$ ; cross a nullah to \**Nagalapoor*, 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; pass \**Moohlikot*, 1; \**Adgul*, 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ , well supplied with water from an excellent stream, and 2 $\frac{1}{2}$  miles beyond, stands the large town of

### § BADAMEE (Badami).

Territory, South Mahratta Country. District, Belgaum. Civil Authority, Collector and Political Agent at Belgaum. Bazaar, well supplied, and forage abundant.

*Citadel*, stands in the centre of the town, accurately described by Grant Duff in his "Mahratta Wars," page 10, vol. 3.

ATTRACTIONS.—The *Fort*, situated on each flank of the town; one above the caves, in excellent repair, and the other on the opposite side, standing on the summit (300 feet above the plain) of a huge,

precipitous, sandstone block, divided into numerous compartments, by deep (200 to 300 feet) fissures, but only a few feet broad, and which may very appropriately be compared to a *cracked iceberg*. It is reached by a road leading through those apertures, and hemmed in by perpendicular rocks, 100 to 250 feet high, with small openings between them, through which glimpses of the blue sky is obtainable, similar to the light visible in a railway tunnel.

The *Caves* are well worth inspection, although smaller than either those of *Junnur* or *Kark*; the roofs are flat; sculptures well preserved; and the side alto-relievo groups beautifully executed, especially the truncated, conical-formed, capped figures. The capitals and form of the pillars, are totally dissimilar to those of any other Indian caves.

The ancient *Shrine of Ban Shankri*, in the vicinity, and 2 miles from Tolagad, should be visited. Also, the double colonnaded, pillared masonry Tank, the water in which is *bad*. The ruined sandstone temples, but particularly the spacious *green stone* one, erected in 1777, by an opulent banker of Sattara. The remains of a large masonry dam, 50 feet thick, the water from which irrigates the large, beautiful gardens, at *Tolagad*.

### HISTORICAL REMINISCENCES:—

A.D.

1786. The allied forces of the Nizam and Peishwa captured it from Tipu (Tippoo Sahib).

1818. Colonel Sir Thomas Munro took possession of it.

This place stands on an extensive plain. Thence along a heavy road; pass \**Alleepooram*, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; \**Wama Sagree*, 1; cross \**Surusuttee nullah*,  $\frac{1}{2}$ , by a bridge; \**Toolegode* (Tulasgode, Tolagad), 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; visit the shrine of *Ban Shankri*, from this place, 2 miles distant; then cross the *Mulpurba* river,  $\frac{1}{2}$ ; which rises on the E. of the *Western Ghats* (so named by the British, but called in the vernacular, *Syadrie* and *Sukhlen*), an extensive hilly range in Southern India. They extend as far N. as the *Tapti Valley*, and a branch from the *Syndree* ridge forms the S. range, whilst groups stretch to the E. as far as the table land of *Berar*. The *Sapura* (Satpoora) range, 2,000 feet above the sea, encloses the N. side of the *Tapti Valley*. They are of *Trappean* formation, extend to the coast, and form the rocks of *Bombay*, *Salsette*, &c., and the others in their vicinity, and increase in height, until they reach *Mahabuleshwar* (Mahabaleshwar), 4,000 feet above the sea. The W. declivity is abrupt, and base level with the sea. The E. is undulating, rugged, and slopes down to the plains of *Hyderabad*. Their appearance towards the *Konkan* (Concan) is that of abrupt, fronted terraces, and the scenery magnificently grand, imposing, and majestic, owing to the deep chasms, perpendicular precipices, stupendous, irregular, and fantastic shaped scarps, superb waterfalls, intricate and dense forests, and beautiful perennial verdure, with which they are clad. Most assuredly these ranges are not so grand as those of the Himalayas, but, nevertheless, their mountain scenery, in all its various bearings, is particularly charming. The chasms and fissures in the ridges lead to the highlands and are called *Lasses*, or *Ghats*, the name by which Europeans have



designated these hilly ranges. The highest elevations are, viz., Poorundhur, 4,772; Singhar, 4,162; Hurreechundurghur, 3,894 feet. The summits, in many parts, are inaccessible, and close to them have been erected the Deccan *Bulwarks* (the Hill Forts). Trap formation only extends to the S., on the sea coast, in lat. 18°, after which, only laterite, or ferruginous clay, predominates, which, when exposed to the sun, becomes as hard as burnt brick, and extends to Cape Comorin. In lat. 15°, S. of Mahabuleswar, the elevation does not exceed 1,000 feet, the slopes become gradual, and the outlines round. Farther S., the height becomes greater, and reaches its *maximum* at Bonasson Hill, 7,000 feet; Tanchainmote, 5,781; Pupagiri, 5,682 feet. Farther S. they join the Neilgherry group, by means of the Nedminla range (the W. buttress of the Neilgherry Table land) rises to the lofty Kunda hills, 25 miles farther, and abruptly in the high perpendicular precipices, and form the N. side of the extensive valley, by means of which a communication is carried on between the E. and W. sides of the Peninsula, and which valley is bounded on the S. by the lofty (4,740 to 7,000 feet) hilly range which extends to Cape Comorin, having magnificent cascades, rushing down from stupendous elevations, the width of which *gap* (Palghat Valley), from Palghat town, is 20 miles. The length of these Ghats, from N. to S. (Syadree range to the Kunda ridge), is 800 miles. From Cape Comorin to Palghat Valley is 200 miles. The steep declivity of these Ghats arrests the violence of the S.W. monsoons, (and causes the heavy rains which deluge the Konkan (Concan) and Malabar; the fall on the W. brow is *enormous* and unprecedented. The mean annual fall of rain at Mahabuleswar (lat. 18°, long. 73° 40'), is 239 inches, but the weather is *fair* for a considerable period of the year. At Bednore (lat. 13° 49', long. 75° 6'), on the W. verge of the Mysore (Malsur) table land, it rains in torrents for *nine months* in the year, and families store up provisions, as if they were going on a voyage, and about sustaining a siege for that period. In consequence of which, the country between the Ghats and the sea, is intersected with numerous torrents, which become stagnant towards the coast, overspread the level parts, and form those shallow lakes, designated by the Europeans, *backwaters*. Thence the stream flows E., through the Belgaum (Belgaon) district for 160 miles, traverses four of the S. Mahratta States, and falls into the Kistnah river on the right, in lat. 16° 12', long. 76° 9'; here it is 150 yds. wide, with sandy, stony bed, black banks, fordable in November, but crossed by boats during the monsoon, and we soon reach § *Paloorpait*, 2½; enter

THE NIZAM'S TERRITORY (Route 52); proceed to the town of

#### § JALIHAI, ½ of a mile.

Territory, Nizam's Dominions. District sequestered. Civil Authority, Collector at Belgaum. Political Agent, at Belgaum. Bazaar, well supplied, and forage plentiful.

DAWKs to Hyderabad, 133 miles.

Thence cross a nullah to \**Chandjereee*, 5, with its tank of excellent water; cross a \**nullah* to *Moosee-*

*kairee*, 3½ miles. Encamping ground S., on black cotton ground. Wells. Tank, which dries up in March. Then pass on to \**Ummurkuttee*, 2½ miles; cross a *nullah*, and enter

### THE GUJJUNDURGURH JAGHIRE;

pass *Lukkulkuttee*, ½; *Dindoor*, 3 miles, and we soon reach the town of

#### § GUJJUNDURGURH (Gudjunturgurh),

3½ miles,

And proceed to the *South Gate*, ½ mile.

Territory, S. Mahratta Jaghire. Civil Authority, Collector and Political Agent at Belgaum. Extensive encamping ground. Bazaar, well supplied, and forage. Fort, a small but strong hill fortress. Petta, fortified, in which resides a Maratha Jageerdar. Houses, 900.

### ROUTE 163.

Proceed W.N.W. during the month of August.

#### KALUDGHEE TO KOLAPOOR, VIA MOODHUL AND RYBAGEE.

DISTANCE 98½ MILES.

ROUTES.	Distances of Stages.	
	Miles.	Fur.
Kaludghee (S. Gate) to Wugurnmuttee } (Veejurmutee, Beejurmutee).....	11	6
Moodhul .....	7	1
Mahalingapoor .....	12	4
Mogulkur .....	10	5
Rybagee (Rybang) .....	14	3
Eksumba (Yuksumba) .....	12	3
Donyachoe Warree .....	11	4
Hullaswar (Hulluswa) .....	9	0
Kolapoor Cantonment (Kolhapur) ....	9	5
	98	7

Leaving § *Kaludghee* (Route 58), by the S. gate, close to the cantonment, proceed along a good cart road, to the *Gutpurba* river, ½, here 210 yds. broad from bank to bank, with sandy channel, easy banks, stream 40 yds. wide, and 2 feet deep, which cross by *basket* boat, in the rains; thence to \**Ningapoor*, ½; pass \**Katraj*, ½; cross a \**nullah*, ½; to \**Kopa*, ½; \**Algoondee* (Chik), 1½; encamping ground S.E. among fields; and we soon arrive at \**Wujurmutee* (Veejurmutee, Beejurmutee), 5; encamping ground W. or S.E.; wells; pass on to \**Edulle Ingulhee*, 2½; enter

### THE MOODHUL (Mudhol) JAGHIRE,

and proceed to the town of

#### § MOODHUL (Mudhol).

Territory, Southern Mahratta States. District, Mudhol Jaghire. Civil Authority, Collector and Political Agent at Belgaum. Encamping ground, 500 yds. E. Bazaar, well supplied, and forage plentiful. Market, Fridays. Wells, 25, and amply supplied.

DAWKs to Belgaum, 62 miles S.E., Beejapoor, 45 miles S.W.

This place is the capital of the Jaghire, and the residence of the Ghorpuray family, to whom it be-

longs; thence along a gravelly road pass \**Sorgamee*, 2½, with its 4 wells; cross a sandy, shallow bed *nullah*, 32, full in the rains, to \**Belaguttee*, 4½; then cross a \**nullah*, ½, to the large town of

### § MAHALINGAPOOR, 2½ miles.

Encamping ground, E., 500 yds. Bazaar, well supplied. Market Day, Thursday. Wells, 15, full half the year round. Houses, 1,700.

Dawks to Kolapoor, 66 miles E.S.E.

Thence pass on to \**Bedullee* (Bedullee), ½; cross a *nullah*, 3½, to \**Hundegoonde* (Aneekoondee), ½; \**Sooltanpoor*, 2½; \**Puthavee*, 1½; to \**Moogulkhor*, 2½; encamping ground W.; thence cross a \**nullah*, 3, to \**Erakul* (Heerkul, Gedgul); also over another \**nullah*, 4½, to \**Alugwaree*; then another *nullah*, 2½, to *Neergoondee*; cross a *nullah*, 1½, to *Bamunal*, (Boomnal); then proceed over a *Rocky Pass*, ½, difficult for carts, to § *Ryabgee* (Rybang), 2½; encamping ground, E.; we then enter

## THE DISTRICT OF KOLAPOOR (Kolhapur).

Civil Authority, Political Superintendent at Kolhapur. Thence proceed along a good road across a *Rocky Pass*, ½, to \**Erdarree* (Yadarnee), 4; \**Nuslapoor*, 2½; and 5½ miles beyond stands § *Eksumba* (Yuksumba), encamping ground; pass *Nerwarree*, 1½; § *Satulga*, 3½, standing on the *Vedgunja* river; houses, 2,000; shops, 15; wells, 20; bazaar, well supplied; then cross that river, ½, by basalt boat in the rains, here 150 yds. wide, with low banks and sandy channel; proceed to \**Jumcar* (Junoowar), 1½; \**Borgaum Warree*, 2½; \**Donyachee* (Doneechee) *Warree*, 1½; \**Twiltundhee*, 6½, a deserted hamlet, with tank and wells; \**Hullasear*, 2½; \**Nairlee*, 1½; \**Tamgaum*, ½; cross a \**nullah*, ½, to \**Ootleecheewarree*, 2, deserted, with tank; \**Mungukwar Peth*, 3½; and ½ mile beyond we enter § *Kolhapur* (Kolapoor) (Route 89).

DAWKES.—See Table of Distances.

## ROUTE 164.

Proceed N.W. The most direct route.

KALUDGHEE TOSATTARA, VIA MOODHULL,

TEERDUL, AND TAZGAUM (TASGAUM).

DISTANCE 155½ MILES.

ROUTES.	Distances of Stages.	
	Miles.	Fur.
Kaludgee to Malingapoor, via Route 163	31	3
Teerul	9	6
Kamlapoor	11	1
Mungsoolee	12	3
Malgaum	12	3
Tazgaum (Tasgaum)	15	4
Audlee	10	7
Kurrapoor	14	0
Pooasoollee	12	1
Angapoor	15	4
Sattara Cantonment	10	6
	155	6

Leave *Kaludgee* (Route 58); proceed, via Route 164, to \**Malingapoor*, 31½; thence along a good road, through a level, hard, elevated, barren plain, almost a desert, owing to the want of water, to *Kasirkova*, 2; \**Goolambhavee*, 5½; and we soon reach § *Teerul*, 2½; encamping ground; 1,000 houses; bazaar, indifferently supplied; thence pass \**Shaigoonsee Kootnair*, 4½; \**Saukurhuttee*, 2½; *Meetapoor-Kuntlapoor*, 4½; encamping ground in fields on the banks of the *Kristna* (Krishna, Kistnah) river, ½ mile before entering the latter place, which stands on that stream, here 500 yds. broad, with very steep banks, difficult for carts, fordable until December, when it is crossed by basket boats, which ply here; cross it, and thence pass through an open, cultivated country, to *Kittoo*, 2½; § *Aenapoor*, 2½; encamping ground; then cross two *nullahs*, and we soon reach \**Mungsoolee* (Mungsoolee), 6½ miles; encamping ground, E., among fields.

Branch Routes:—1, leading between Aenapoor and Malgaum through broken ground. 2, avoiding the broken ground, and described at the end of this route.

Thence proceed, via the former route, along a stony, undulating road, difficult for carts; cross two *nullahs*, 4½, to \**Ury* (Arug), \**Malleewarree*, 6½; and we soon reach § *Malgaum*, 1½; encamping ground, E.

Then along a good cart-road, pass \**Chumbarwarree*, 6½; branch road, described at the end of this route, by following which the traveller will avoid the rough ground between Aenapoor and Malgaum; on the return journey, and which ends here and unites with the main one, on the route we are now describing; pass \**Koomtee*, 2½; \**Nagum*, 2½; \**Kovla*, 3½; and 3½ miles brings us to the large town of

## § TAZGAUM (Tasgaum, Tasgaon).

Territory, the S. Mahratta Jaghure. District, Belgaum. Civil Authority, Collector and Political Agent at Belgaum, 85 miles, N. Encamping ground, S., 400 yds., and on high ground. Bazaar, well supplied, and forage plentiful. Market day, Monday.

DAWKES to Belgaum.

Thence we enter

THE DECCAN (Dekkan), (Route 5).—Civil Authority, Commissioner at Sattara.

Thence proceed along a good cart-road, intersected by some difficult *nullahs*; pass § *Devlee*, 3½, standing on the *Fairla* river, ½, which cross, and pass through an open country to \**Rajapoor*, 2½; \**Morala*, 2; § *Audlee*, 1½; encamping ground, S.; then along a stony, difficult road for carts, intersected by several *nullahs*; pass \**Balowree*, 2½; cross the \**Soonera* *nullah*, 2½, here 40 yds. broad, in crossing which some delay occurs in the monsoon; pass *Wangee*, 8½; § *Hingangaum* (*Chota*), 2½; encamping ground, S.; *Kurrapoor*, 2½; encamping ground high and good. The *Nanea* *nullah* flows to the right; thence along a very stony road, intersected by several difficult *nullahs*, which render the passage of carts difficult; cross 2 *nullahs*, and pass along a hilly country to

\*Soholee, 2½; then cross a \*nullah to \*Belnora, 2½; pass \*Hingungaum (Burra), 2½; cross a nullah to Goregaum, 3½; cross a nullah to the large village of

§ POOSASOWLEE, 1½ mls.

Encamping ground E. and W., on high ground with wells rather distant. Travellers' bungalow, small. Bazaar, well supplied. 350 houses. 10 shops. Market, Mondays.

Thence along a very rocky road, pass the *Nagjurree Ghat*, 2½, one mile long, to \*Nagjurree, 2½; \*Arree, 2½; then along a gravelly road, to \*Soorlee, 3½; pass \*Borgaum, 2½ miles, standing on the *Kristna* river, which cross, and unfordable in the monsoon; pass § *Angapoor*; encamping ground, ½ mile N.W.; thence along a good road, considerably intersected by nullahs; pass \*Wurna, 1½; \*Daigum, 4½; soon after which we enter

THE DISTRICT OF SATTARA (Route 62), and at the close of 4½ miles we arrive at the large town of \*Sattara (Route 62). The traveller can also proceed from Kaludghee, via *Aenapoor* and *Mungsoolee* (162½ miles), avoiding the broken ground between *Aenapoor* and *Malgaum*, in which case he must proceed, via the above route, to § *Mungsoolee*, 64½; thence along a rugged, stony road, to \*Nurwarra (Kewarra), 7; then along an excellent road; pass \*Mysand (Mysal), 2½; encamping ground W., on the bank of the \**Kristna* river; thence pass \*Boisar, 5½; \*Taklee, ½; \*Tanung, 4½; \*Chumbarwarree, 3½; and thence, via the above route, to § *Sattara* (Route 62).

## ROUTE 165.

Proceed E.N.E.

### KALUDGHEE TO SECUNDERABAD.

DISTANCE 268½ MILES.

ROUTES.	Distances of Stages.	
	Miles.	Fur.
Kaludghee to Bagulkota (Bagulcota)....	14	0
Heera Bodehal .....	15	4
Hoongood .....	11	5
Kondeegul .....	18	4
Wadeameepetta (Nadeameepetta) .....	12	7
Lingasoor (Lingsoor) .....	9	5
Bamunkaloor .....	11	1
Kowtalla .....	8	1
Sheereewana .....	16	6
Gopoor .....	13	7
Kristna River .....	14	6
Mooktulla (Muktul) .....	14	7
Yelegunla (Elegunla, (Yaleekoondla)...	13	0
Dawurkundree .....	12	0
Paulmoor (Palmoor) .....	13	6
Juddachulah Fort (Juddachurla) .....	12	3
Naglapully (Naglapullee) .....	12	4
Nundeegaum (Mundeegaum) .....	13	6
Shumshabad (Shumsbad, Shumsabad)...	14	3
Kurwan .....	7	3
Secunderabad (Cantonment).....	7	7
	268	5

Leaving *Kaludghee* (Route 58), proceed along a good road, pass \**Toorchigeeer*, 4; \**Guddlungere*, 4½; and 5½ miles brings us to the large town of

§ BAGULKOTA (Bagulcota).

Territory, S. Mahratta Country. District, Belgaum. Civil Authority, Collector and Political Agent at Belgaum. Encamping ground, E., extensive, on high and dry ground. Bazaar, well supplied, and forage plentiful. Houses, 2,000.

This place stands on the *Gutpurba* river; thence pass \**Benkuttee*, 7½; \**Basree Kuttee*, 3; \**Sookitkul* (Joolleekul), 3½; \**Biseenal* (Busseenal), 1; § *Heera Bodihal*, ½, standing on the \**Mulpurba* river; which cross, after having passed \**Chik Magee*, 1½; then proceed to \**Heera Magee*, ½; \**Gungoor*, 2; \**Timapoor*, 5; pass on to \**Hoongood*, 2½; extensive elevated encamping ground on the left; houses 400; wells amply supplied half the year round; cross a \**nullah*, ½, to \**Amaravuttee*, 1; \**Bindawadgee*, 1½; thence cross a sandy bed nullah, ½, to \**Darwal* (Tarwalla), 3½; \**Chik Huddapoor*, 3½; § *Kondeegul* (Kundeegal), 7½; encamping ground N.W. and N., and soon after which we enter

THE NIZAM'S DOMINIONS IN THE DECCAN (Dekkan, Dakkan), described respectively Routes 52 and 5. Civil Authority, Resident at Hyderabad; thence proceed along a stony, rocky road; pass \**Koomlapoor*, 3½; thence the road becomes good to \**Adapoor*, 1½; pass \**Hardal* (Chik), 2½; cross a \**nullah*, 1½, to \**Moodgul Fort*, 3½, standing in a small town of 400 houses and 50 wells, and situated about 68 miles N.W. by N. of Bellary; thence to § *Nadeameepetta* (Wadeameepetta), ½; then along a very rocky road; cross the same bed of the *Guddahl nullah*, 2½, to *Booree*, 1½; and thence to § *Lingasoor* (Lingasoor), 5½; encamping ground N.E.; pass on to \**Singapoor* (Sujapoor, Syapoor), 4½; with its well and tank; \**Esaroor* (Erroor), 3½; cross 2 nullahs, and then proceed up an ascent to *Bamunkaloor*, 3; encamping ground stony, in open fields, N.E. and W.; pass \**Ameenkada*, 3½; \**Ootkul* (Hootakul), 1½; § *Kowtalla*, 3; tank and wells, 20, amply supplied for 6 months; \**Cheekanaakee*, 3½; \**Hanakee*, ½; \**Porapoor*, 1½; \**Moorta*, 4½; \**Novulik*, 3; \**Sheereewana*, 3½; encamping ground, W., on a plain; \**Naguntie*, 3½; \**Gunnakul*, 4½; then cross a nullah, 3½, to § *Gopoor*, 2½; encamping ground sloping from the base of a hill, W., some distance from the road; pass \**Anamapoor*, 4½; \**Seeneewasapoor*, 3½; \**Bamunigee*, 1½; \**Edlapoor*, 3½, standing on the *Kristna* river; cross the *Kalachubootra Ghat*, 1½, on that stream, which pass over, ½; then proceed to \**Goomda Bulloor*, 3½; \**Maganoor*, 4½; then cross \**Keera Hullar* river, ½, to \**Chundanooran*, 3½; pass § *Mooktulla* (Muktul), 2½; Military Stations of the Nizam's horse and foot regiments; encamping ground between the Lines; houses, 2,000; bazaar, well supplied; thence proceed to \**Juktalidoor*, 7½; \**Goodegundla*, 2½; \**Yelegunla* (Yaleekoondla, Elegunla), 3½; then cross a \**nullah*, to \**Murekul*, 3; \**Bunderpulla*, 4½; then cross a \**nullah*, ½, to \**Dawurkundree*, 3; encamping ground, 8; also a sandy bed nullah, ½, to \**Dhurmapooram*, 5½, with

its tanks and wells. amply supplied three-fourths of the year; § *Paulnoor* (Palnoor), 4½; encamping ground, E; thence along a good road, through a jungle country, pass • *Yennacoonadah* (Yenakondah), 3½; *Uppinipul*, 3½; thence ascend an easy pass, 2½, to *Juddachulah Fort* (Juddachurula), 2½; encamping ground, S; § *Moodeenipullee*, 4½; cross a sandy bed • nullah, ½, to • *Rajapetta*, 1½; • *Pallemetta*, 2½; then cross the Dye nullah, 2½, with its sandy bed, to *Naqalipully*, ¾; encamping ground, S; • *Ryaku*, 4½; • *Furrukuggur*, 4½, with its fort and 100 houses; • *Jampetta* (Joropetta), ¾; • *Chinnarayagodium*, 3½; • *Nundeeagaum* (Numdegaum), 1½; *Koatoor*, 3; cross a • nullah, 2½ full all the year round, to *Palmakia*, ½; *Shapoor*, 3½; *Tondoopullee*, 3½; • *Shumshabad*, 1½; encamping ground, N.W.; houses, 1,000; • *Gunanapadoo* (Goganapadoo), 3; • *Sevarumpullee*, 2½; • *Kuracan*, 1½; thence proceed along a stony road, to • *Tadeebund*, ¾, with its tanks full all the year round; and 1½ miles brings us to the large city of

### † § HYDERABAD (Haidarabad).

(From Haider, "lion," and Bad, "town.")

449 miles from Bombay, 389 miles from Madras, 962 miles from Calcutta.

Territory, the Nizam's Dominions; district, Hyderabad, the capital.

Population of city, 200,000, chiefly Mussulmans.

Civil Authority (reporting to Calcutta), the Resident, Col. C. Davidson. Military Secretary, Lieutenant-Col. Briggs.

Military Authority (reporting to Madras). Brigadier E. Aphorpe, C.B., commanding subsidiary force at Secunderabad.

Officiating Commissioner in Assigned Districts, C. B. Saunders.

Private Secretary to the Nizam's Minister, R. Bowen.

Encamping ground. Travellers' bungalow. Bazaar well supplied; forage abundant. Post Office. Library and reading room.

Dispensary and Hospital attached to the Residency. The School of Medicine was established here in 1847, when that of Bolarum was abolished. Anatomy, chemistry, pharmacy, and the practice of medicine and surgery are taught.

Christ Church, containing 100 seats, where the chaplain of Secunderabad officiates occasionally. Roman Catholic chapel attached to the college of Allhallows, under the Vicar Apostolic, Dr. Murray. School for European and East Indian Children.

Dawks.—See Table of Distances in the Madras Presidency.

This city is the capital of the Nizam's territories, in the Deccan (Dakhan), or "south," which extends over an area of 95,900 square miles, with a population of about 10,500,000. The Nizam, though independent as respects the internal regulation of his dominions, is politically under the control of the English government. His net revenue is about £1,500,000 sterling. The head-quarters of the Hyderabad Subsidiary Force, consisting of 10,600 men, maintained by the British government under treaty of 1800, are at Secunderabad; and the other cantonment for the

Hyderabad Contingent of 8,000 men, composed of regular troops, officered by the English, but paid by the Nizam, is at Bolarum, under the command of Brigadier W. Hill. In 1852 the districts of West Behar, East Behar, Dharaseo, Raichore Doab, and Shorapore, were assigned by the Nizam over to the Company, the revenues to be applicable to the reduction of a debt of nearly £600,000 due to the government, and to the maintenance of the military contingent.

Hyderabad was built about 1590, by Muhammad Kuli, King of Golconda, under the name of Bhagnagar, by which designation it is still known to the Hindoos. It stands at an elevation of 1,072 feet, on the right or south bank of the Musasi, or Moosa, in the midst of a highly picturesque country, over-spread with granite hills and isolated rocks of various forms.

On approaching it from the west, its palaces and mosques, seen in combination with the pile of the British Residency, give it an appearance of much grandeur; but, as usual with most Asiatic cities, it is composed of a mixture of stately houses with low and dirty hovels, in narrow, irregular streets, some of which, however, are paved. It is inclosed by a weak stone wall, forming an irregular quadrangle, about 2½ miles long, in the direction of the river, by 2 miles broad.

A handsome bridge, erected in 1831, by Major Oliphant, connects the city with a crowded suburb on the left bank of the river, in which stands the Residency. This bridge is of granite, on eight elliptical arches, each 56 feet span, besides a land arch beyond, of 75 feet span. Its total length is about 600 feet, and breadth 24 feet. The river, when full, is between 400 and 500 feet wide. Abundance of water is supplied from this stream, and from numerous wells in different parts of the town.

ATTRactions.—The Nizam's Palace. The Residency, Principal Mosque. The Chaur Manar. The Prime Minister's Gardens.

The Residency is walled round, and is approached through two gateways, and by a circular basin of water, stocked with birds and planted with trees. It was commenced in 1803, on the plan of the Government House at Calcutta, and is a handsome pile of two storeys, with wings, resting upon an arched basement, to which there is an ascent by a noble flight of twenty-two steps. Its principal front, which turns away from the city, is marked by a richly ornamented Corinthian portico, much too large for the house. In the pediment are the arms of the Company and three statues. The columns are of polished chunam, and are flanked by two colossal sphinxes, all resting on a pavement of black and white marble. The State Apartments in the upper storey form a superb suite of rooms, well calculated to delight the natives by the richness of their ornaments.

The Palace of the Nizam is of great extent, in the usual style of native buildings, and not otherwise remarkable. The reigning sovereign, His Highness Afzulud Dowlah Bahadur, succeeded to the throne 19th May, 1857.

*The Principal Mosque*, or Jama Masjid, is a plain stone edifice, copied from the Kaaba of Mecca, and destitute of any architectural pretensions.

*The Chaur Manar*, or Four Minarets, the most conspicuous object of antiquity in Hyderabad, was built, as was the Jama Masjid, by its first founder, Muhammed Kuli. It stands at the junction of the four main streets of the town, which run underneath the great arches by which the building is supported, and the effect of its four lofty minarets as seen from these streets is peculiarly striking. It was designed for a Mussulman seminary or college, but its revenues have been diverted, and the building is now used for warehouses.

There are many fine gardens and pavilions belonging to rich natives in the environs of the city. One of the most beautiful is the *Country Seat* of the Nizam's Prime Minister, Nawab Salar Jung Bahadur. It is enclosed within high walls, and contains a variety of galleries, terraces, fountains, &c., richly ornamented with trellis-work, painting, and gilding, in the Oriental style. In 1852 the life of this statesman was attempted by a sower; he was saved by the devotion of one of his own followers, who intercepted the blow with his open hand, which was cut in two.

The neighbouring country abounds with tanks of water, one of which, to the south, is nearly 20 miles in circuit, and another, near Secunderabad, is 10 or 12 miles.

#### HISTORICAL REMINISCENCES:—

1590. Hyderabad, founded by Muhammed Kuli, King of Golconda, which remained as a fortified asylum in case of extremity.
1656. Plundered by Aurungzib, in the reign of Abdullah Shah, and put under tribute.
1686. Plundered again by Aurungzib's son, Moazzim, in the reign of Abul Hasan, whose minister, Madna Pant, a Brahmin, was murdered through the treachery of Ibrahim Khan, the commander-in-chief.
1687. Again taken; and Golconda, to which Abul Hasan retires, falls, after a siege of seven months.
1748. Nizam-ul-Mulk (i. e., Regulator of the State), otherwise called Azof Jah, from whom the name borne by the reigning family is derived, dies at the age of 100. He was nominally Viceroy (Subahdar) of the Deccan to Aurungzib, but established himself as an independent prince.
1761. Nizam Ali dethrones his elder brother, Salahut Jung (grandson of Nizam-ul-Mulk), who was supported by the French.
1765. He ravages the Carnatic.
1766. Being in want of money, he concludes a treaty with the English for the support of a body of troops, "in everything that is right and proper," and gives up the Northern Circars for an annual subsidy of 5 lacs.
1767. After much vacillation he suddenly attacks the English, with aid of Hyder Ali, but is beaten near Vellore.
1768. He signs a new treaty with the English, by which they acquire part of the Carnatic, and a reduction in the subsidy agreed to in 1766.

1769. He concludes another treaty against Tippoo Sahib with the British government and the Peishwa.

1795. War between the Nizam and the Mahrattas, to whom, upon the refusal of assistance from the Governor-General, Sir John Shore, he is obliged to cede a portion of territory.

1798. A treaty signed by the Nizam with the Marquis Wellesley for the loan of 6,000 Sepoys in case of need, on condition of dismissing the French troops in his pay.

1799. By the partition treaty of Mysore, the Nizam acquires a share of Tippoo's possessions after the fall of Seringapatam, which, in

1800, are given up to the English, in return for promised aid and protection, by means of a Subsidiary Force, the number of which was augmented to its present strength.

1803. Nizam Ali, after a long reign, is succeeded by Secunder Jah.

1804-17. Subsidiary treaties with the English, at the termination of the first and second Mahratta wars.

1822. New treaty for exchange of territory.

1829. Death of Secunder Jah, who is succeeded by his eldest, but illegitimate son.

1849. Appa Sahib, a pretender to the throne of Nagpore, raises a rebellion, but is caught and imprisoned.

1853. Ceded districts made over to the Company in repayment of a heavy debt, and for the support of the military contingent.

1857. Accession of the reigning Nizam.

1861. A treaty concluded with the Nizam, which, in reward of his loyalty during the mutinies, provides for the restoration of territory, and cancels a debt of £500,000 due to the Government.

GOLCONDA, or Golkonda, 7 miles west, is a strong and extensive fortress, used by the Nizam as a state prison and a treasure house. It was once the capital of the kings of Golconda, in whose time it was celebrated for its famous diamond mines. It occupies the top of a granite ridge, and is still in good repair, and strictly guarded. In a desolate plain, about one-third of a mile from the fortress, are the mausoleums of the former kings; a series of massive structures of a very solid description, built of grey granite, but in a state of neglect and decay, though the most ancient is not more than three centuries old. Nothing, indeed, but the thickness of their walls has saved these monuments from utter ruin. They are all square-shaped, well-proportioned piles, at bottom, and finished off with domes and small minarets. The ornaments are made of stucco and coloured porcelain tiles, by native artists; the sentences from the Koran, painted in white on a blue ground, having still all the richness of enamel. Some of these tombs, it is estimated, must have cost at least £150,000 in their construction. An endowed mosque was attached to each; but these have long since been deserted.

Golconda was the seat of a large and flourishing kingdom in the Deccan, founded by Kutb Kuli, a Turcoman from Persia, who entered the service of the Brahmani court, and, becoming governor of

Telingana, upon the breaking up of the monarchy, assumed the royal title in 1512. His conquests were made chiefly from his Hindoo neighbours towards the Coromandel coast, and at the period of his death his kingdom extended from Golconda to the sea. He was murdered at the age of 90, by his son and successor, Jamshid, in 1543. To him succeeded Subhan Kuli in 1560; and Ibrahim, the same year, who extended this territory beyond the Godavery, up to Chicaol; and Mohammed Kuli, in 1680, in whose reign Golconda was deserted for the new capital of Hyderabad. The kingdom of that name was finally subverted by Aurungzib in 1687; and was succeeded, with new boundaries, by that of the Nizam.

The *mines of Golconda*, which have grown into a proverb for their richness, were worked at Partaall, near Guntoor, a place now in ruins. The diamonds were cut and polished at the capital, where they found the best market, when the court was fixed there.

From Hyderabad, cross the bridge of the Moosa or Musi, to the Phool Durwaza Gate of the Fort; thence to *Dhool Petta*,  $\frac{1}{2}$  mile; and *Kootabad*,  $2\frac{1}{2}$  miles; and 3 miles beyond stands the extensive cantonment of

#### †† SECUNDERABAD (Sikanderabad), &c.

Alexander Town, from the Persian name, *Alexander*, and *abad*, dwelling; 398 miles from Madras, 449 miles from Bombay, 962 miles from Calcutta.

Territory, British, in the centre of the Deccan. Civil Authority, the Resident at Hyderabad. Military Authority, Officer commanding the Hyderabad Subsidiary Force, Brigadier E. Aphorpe, C.B. Population, 34,500. St. John's Church, at Dhurmsalla; service at 11 a.m. and 6 p.m. Roman Catholic Cathedral, and Goa Chapel, under the Vicar Apostolic. Cantonment School. Cantonment Library. Public Library. Public Rooms and Theatre. Post Office, Bazaars, well supplied. Travellers' Bungalow. Freemasons' Lodge. R. Hudson's Columbian Press is here. Civil Hospital.

**DAWKES.**—See Table of Distances, Madras Presidency. A contract mail runs to Poona.

This town, 6 miles N. of Hyderabad, in the Nizam's territory, is a military cantonment for the Subsidiary Force, maintained to the number of 10,600 men, under the treaty of 1800 by the British government. The troops now stationed here are—Two batteries of 13 brigade of Royal Artillery; troop of Royal Horse Artillery; battalion of Madras Artillery; Sappers and Miners; 4 regiments of Madras Native Infantry; regiment of Madras Light Cavalry; 1st battalion First Foot; H. M. 17th Lancers; 16th Royal Irish.

It stands at an elevation of 1,837 feet above the sea, on a healthy site, near the north-east side of Hoosain Sagur tank—an artificial reservoir, about 3 miles in 2 in size, and the largest of a number of tanks in this part of the country.

The *Cantonment* stretches a distance of 3 miles from E. to W., in a long street, composed of the officers' bungalows, standing in separate inclosures.

To the right or east are the old European infantry barracks and St. John's Church; but the former are now superceded by new barracks in a more favourable spot, at Trimulgherry, near the new Military Hospital. The horse and foot Artillery barracks are close to the parade. The Sepoy lines to the north, with the bazaars surrounding them, extend a distance of 2 miles. In this direction, also, are the Civil Hospital and Arsenal. Further north, at the distance of 2 miles, are the Cavalry lines at Bowenpilly, on a piece of open rising ground.

The town of Secunderabad, in the neighbourhood of the native bazaars, is made up of about 5,000 houses, in narrow, crooked, and dirty streets; well calculated to breed a pestilence when not properly cleaned. There is no want of a supply of good water.

The most sickly periods here are in the cold and wet seasons, at which time fever and dysentery prevail. The S.W. monsoon blows from the beginning of June to the end of October. November and December are often cloudy, with easterly winds; but from January to the end of May is generally clear and dry, with light showers, sometimes, at the commencement of the year. Annual fall of rain, only 32 inches; but scarcely so much when the monsoon is light. Average temperature of the year, 81°.

Three miles west of the cantonment is a granite range of hills, of very broken and irregular outline; and to the north-east are two remarkable round-topped hills, isolated from the rest, and surmounted by the two tombs of certain Mussulman saints, to which pilgrimages are made at the Moharram. At the distance of six miles from Secunderabad, and 12 from Hyderabad, is

**BOLARAM**, or Bolarum, the cantonment for the Nizam's force, or Hyderabad Contingent, under the command of Brigadier W. Hill. The troops of the contingent stationed here are a company of Artillery, 1st Cavalry, 1st and 6th regiments of Infantry.

*St. Mark's Church* is a neat building, at which the chaplains of Secunderabad officiate occasionally. There is a Roman Catholic *Goa chapel*, besides a cantonment school.

Bolarum stands still higher than Secunderabad, on a plain of granite, 1,890 feet above the sea, and six or eight miles in circuit. Being one of the healthiest spots in the Deccan, it is much resorted to by invalids from other parts of India. The *Hospital* occupies an airy site. All rank vegetation is systematically kept under at this station, a practice which greatly contributes to its immunity from sickness.

Good European vegetables are grown here, besides grapes, strawberries, pine-apple, and other fruits. The common Indian fruits are abundant, and the mangoes are especially fine.

A few years ago, an outbreak, sometimes called the "Mutiny of Bolarum," took place here; which was occasioned by an improper interference, on the part of the Brigadier commanding, with the native Mussulman troops, at the festival of the Moharram. For his conduct on this occasion the Brigadier was dismissed from his post by the Governor-General, and sent home to England.

## ROUTE 166.

Proceed N.E.

**KALUDGHEE TO SHOLAPOOR, VIA BEEJAP-  
POOR.**

DISTANCE 126 MILES.

ROUTES.	Distances of Stages.	
	Miles.	Fur.
Kaludghee to Beejapoor, via Route 58.....	54	0
Hutterga .....	15	7
Indee .....	14	6
Goobheer .....	15	0
Aheerwarree .....	13	6
Sholapoor Cantonment .....	12	5
	126	0

Leave *Kaludghee* (Route 58); proceed via Route 58, to Beejapoor (Route 58); thence along a road, good at the commencement, but which soon becomes bad, then pass through an undulating, barren, rocky, babool, jungly country; cross a \*nullah, 3½; to \**Altiabad* (Ahladi), ¾; then cross another \*nullah 3¼, to *Nagdana*, 1½, situated close to a \*nullah, and amidst cultivation; then cross another \*nullah, 4¼, to \**Autterga*, ¾, with a well, the water in which is unwholesome; we then enter

THE SHOLAPOOR DISTRICT, (Route 58), Civil Authority, Collector and Political Agent at Belgaum; pass \**Peerapoor*, 4¼, in ruins; cross a \*nullah, 2¼, to § *Tadavulgee* (Turrulga), ¾; encamping ground S. and E.; pass § *Indee*, 7½; encamping ground E., N.E., and N.; thence along a good road, through a fertile undulating country; cross a \*nullah, 2¾, to \**Alloor*, 3½; and we soon reach *Agur Kheir*, 6½, which stands on the right bank of the Bheema river, which rises in the table land of Poona, at an altitude of 3,090 feet, flows S.E., through the districts of Poona, Ahmadnagar (Ahmednuggur), Sholapoor, and Sattara, also the Nizam's Dominions, and, after a course of 410 miles, falls into the Kistnah, in lat. 16° 24', long. 77° 20'; thence to *Goobheer*, 5, standing on the right bank; the road now becomes very level and good, passing across slightly undulating plains; cross the Bheema (Bheema) river, ¼, here 400 yds. wide, with easy banks, and rocky bed, having 2½ feet of water in April, here crossed by a boat in the rains. About 2¼ miles to the right stands *Munnoor*, at which place there is an easier ford for carts—in fact several villages stand at short distances along its banks, at all of which ferry-boats ply. On the N. bank, Maratta is spoken, on the S. Canarese. Thence pass *Kozta*, 1½, on the left bank; § *Mungool*, 4¾, standing in an open country; § *Jowulgee*, 4¼; § *Bunkulgee*, 2¾; § *Aheerwarree*, 1½; Civil Authority, Collector at Sholapoor; encamping ground W.; thence along a good level cart-road, over undulating plains, pass \**Sawutkheir*, 5½; *Koomta*, 2½; *Sholapoor Warree*, 1½; and 3¼ miles farther brings us to the

CANTONMENT OF SHOLAPOOR (Sholapur), (Route 58).

DAWKA.—See Table of Distances.

X

## ROUTE 167.

Proceed W ½ N.

**KALUDGHEE TO VIZIADROOG (VIJAYA-  
DURG), VIA NEPANEE AND PHONDA  
GHAT.**

DISTANCE 172½ MILES.

ROUTE.	Distances of Stages.	
	Miles.	Fur.
Kaludghee to Moodapoor .....	10	6½
Yadwar .....	11	5
Tigree .....	14	5
Doordoonee .....	10	5
Gooroose .....	7	5
Nerlee .....	11	2
Solapoor .....	7	3
Nepanee (The Fort Gate of) .....	19	3
Viziadroog, via Route 93 .....	83	0½
	172	3

Leave *Kaludghee* (Route 58); proceed along a good road, cross a \*nullah, 1½, 55 yds. broad, with low banks and sandy bed; thence through an open cultivated country to *Buntoor*, 3¼; thence a stony, jungly footpath, only just passable for laden cattle, but being improved so as to allow carts to traverse it, pass \**Chikoor*, 1½; \**Chutterbund Kota*, 1½; cross the sandy bed \**Sokapoor nullah*, 1½, 30 yds. broad, to \**Itbal*, 1, a walled village, supplied with water from the Gutpurba river; pass on to § *Moodapoor*, 1½, fuel scarce, encamping ground S.E., on the bank of that stream; proceed to \**Paluhwar*, 2½, supplied with water from the small jungle-covered Gutpurba range, situated to the right; § *Langapoor*, 3½, situated in a very poor district, covered with thin jungle; then cross a rocky bank and bed \*nullah, 100 feet wide and 50 feet stream, to the town of

## § YARDWAR (Yadwar), 5½ miles.

Territory. The S. Mahratta States. District, Belgaum. Civil Authority, Collector and Political Agent at Belgaum. Encamping ground, S.E., on open and hard land. Bazaar, well supplied, and forage plentiful. Market Day, Friday. Houses, 960. Population, 3,000.

DAWKS to Belgaum, 52 miles, N.E.

Thence cross an open plain, along a good cart-road; pass § *Peemapor*, 4¼; § *Koolgur* (Koolgor), 5 miles; encamping ground; then the road becomes rather confined, leads between hedges; then cross a low, jungly bank \*nullah, ¾, 90 yds. broad; two \*wells, 1½, situated in a garden; proceed through an open country; cross a small nullah, 2½, to \**Tigree*, standing on the Gutpurba river; then cross that stream, ¼, here 200 yds. wide, with sloping muddy banks, over which there is a good ford for cattle in the dry season, but crossed by basket boat in the monsoon; pass on to § *Moosgopee*, ¾, standing on an open, level country; encamping ground; then cross a nullah, 2½, here 100 yds. broad, with low banks, and sandy bed, to \**Wuddurhulle*, ¼; then

cross a similar sized \*nullah, 2½; with thorny jungly banks, to \*Kulhul (Kulhol), 3½; encamping ground; cross two nullahs to \*Doordoonee, 3½; encamping ground S. and W., on high, open land; pass *Mulla-poor*, 3½; cross a narrow, pebbly bed nullah, 8½, having a well in it, to \*Gooroo, ½, with the Gut-purba river flowing 600 yards S.; thence cross a \*nullah, 4, 30 yards wide, with bushy banks (a complete, flowing stream in May), to \*Hoololee, ½; then cross the Hookeree nullah, 3½, here 30 yards wide, with bushy banks, and a flowing stream in May, and we soon arrive at the walled village of \*Neelee, 3; houses, 300; fort small, but well constructed; encamping ground N.W., either inside or outside of a large garden; thence cross a similar sized \*nullah, 1½, to the Hookalree Gate of the town of \*Sunkeshwar, 2½ (Route 86), which leave by the Nepanee Gate, ½; then cross a rocky bed nullah, and ½ mile farther two others, close to the last of which are situated two wells and a garden; soon after which we reach \*Solapoor, 3; encamping ground in a large garden to the N.; thence along a hard, stony road; cross two narrow, muddy nullahs, each respectively situated at ½ and ¾ mile; pass \*Kumugla, 2½; bazaar, well supplied; market on Friday; encamping ground S. and W., on high land; pass \*Tondee, 3½; encamping ground, supplied with water from a spring in the ghats, which ascend for ½ furlong up a rugged, and, at present, impassable road for laden cattle; thence descend for ½ mile, and we soon reach the Fort Gate of the large town of \*Nepanee, 3½ (Route 86), and thence proceed, *via* Route 93, to *Visadrooy* (Vijayadurg), 88 miles (Route 93).

DAWS.—See Table of Distances.

## ROUTE 168.

Proceed E. ½ N.

KOLAPOOR (KOLHAPUR) TO BEEJAPUR  
(BIJAPUR), *VIA* MEERUJ.

DISTANCE, 106½ MILES.

ROUTES.	Distances of Stages.	
	Miles	Fur.
Kolapoor (Etwar Gate) to Rookree.....	9	3
Hurreepoor .....	16	1
Beejapoor Gate.....	7	3½
Urg (Arug) .....	11	2
Kempoor .....	6	5
Hutnee (Atnli).....	11	2½
Agullee .....	13	5½
Honwar .....	11	3½
Teekota .....	7	2
Beejapoor (Bijapur).....	12	2½
	106	6½

Leave *Kolapoor* (Route 86); proceed along a good road, through a flat, level, fertile district; cross a nullah, ½; pass \**Oochyaum*, 2½; then cross another nullah, ½ to \**Chinchwar*, 3½; encamping ground. Then cross by ford the \**Panchgunga* river, ½, but

in the monsoon by boat, to \**Rookree*, 1½; Civil Authority, Superintendent at Kolapoor; encamping ground N.; bowree, well supplied, close at hand; thence along a good road, across an undulating, well-cultivated district; pass a small ghat, 3, easy for carts; *Haiga Sangra*, 2½; encamping ground N.E.; cross the \**Buswarra* ghat, 2½; \**Tundulgee*, 2 encamping ground N.E.; cross several nullahs to \**Sheegaum*, 1½; \**Kotlee*, 4½; then ford the *Kristra* river, here 500 yards wide, with easy banks, sandy bed, and crossed by boat in the rainy season, and we soon reach the town of

### § HURREEPOOR, ½ mile.

Territory, Sellaratha States. District, Belgaum. Bazaar well supplied. Encamping ground W., on the right bank of the *Kristra* river. Houses, 800.

Thence across a flat, fertile country, along a good road, and we soon arrive at

### THE JAGHIRE OF MEERUJ (Miraj),

governed by Gungadur Rao Bala, who possesses an income of £17,502; enter the *Kristna* Gate, 6½; and thence to the *Beejapoor* Gate, ½ mile, to the large town of

### § MEERUJ (Miraj).

Territory, S. Maharashtra Country. District, Meeruj Jaghire. Civil Authority, Collector and Political Agent at Belgaum. Encamping ground N., near a well. Bazaar well supplied, and forage plentiful.

Dawks to Kolapoor, 32½; Sattara, 72 miles.

*Kristna* river flows 3 miles distant; thence pass \**Bolwar*, 3½ miles; cross several \*nullahs to \**Beerug*, 3½; encamping ground S.E.; thence along some rugged ground to \**Urg* (Arug), 4½; encamping ground; thence the country is a vast plain, interspersed with patches of cultivation; pass *Sindeahuttee*, 3; *Kempwar*, 3½; encamping ground E., among babool trees, adjoining some wells; thence cross two nullahs to *Moorgoodee*; pass some houses situated on the right bank of the \**Agurnee* river, 6½ miles, which cross, and we then enter

The BELGAUM DISTRICT (Route 80), and we arrive at the town of

### § HUTNEE (Atnli),

already described, page 219. Thence proceed along a good road, through a wild, but slightly-cultivated district; pass *Burchee*, 6½; cross three small hamlets to *Agalli* (Agullee), 7½; encamping ground N., close to an excellent well; pass \**Tulsung*, 5½; encamping ground; then cross three small nullahs; then pass along an open, undulating, and partially-cultivated country, to \**Honwar*, 5½; encamping ground N.W.; \**Teekota* (Oursund Tikota), 7½; fort, a small structure; encamping ground S., on a level; and soon after which we enter

The DISTRICT OF SATTARA (Route 62).—Pass \**Toorwa*; \**Zorapoor*, 9; thence cross four nullahs, and at the close of 3½ miles we arrive at the city of \**Beejapoor* (Bijapur), Route 58.

DAWS.—See Table of Distances, Madras Presidency.



## ROUTE 169.

Proceed W. by N.

KOLAPOOR TO VIZIADROOG  
(VLJAYADURG), VIA THE PHONDA GHAT.

DISTANCE 86½ MILES.

ROUTES.	Distances of Stages.	
	Miles.	Fur.
Kolapoor to Purreta.....	14	4
Purreta.....	13	6
Viziadroog, via Route 93 .....	58	3
	86	5

Leave Kolapur (Route 86); proceed along a good made road to the British Cantonment, 2½; pass \*Peerachie Warree, 2; \*Wasse, 1½; thence down a declivity of 300 yds. to \*Kandgaum, 1½; \*Dogoolie, 1; \*Huldee, 1; then cross 5 nullahs to Purreta, 5½, standing on the right bank of the Bhogawuttee river; encamping ground 500 yds. E., with two wells of excellent water; pass a temple; thence proceed up a continual ascent for 5 miles; then down a declivity; after which we proceed up several smaller ascents to \*Chukroba-kee-Warree, 5½; \*Furrals Warree, 8; Furrata, ½; encamping ground close to the road; provisions obtainable from Wullonra, 2 miles to the right, and on the left stands Temple; from whence proceed, via Route 93, to Viziadroog, 58½ (Route 93.)

## ROUTE 170.

Proceed S.W.

KOLAPOOR TO MALWAN, VIA PHONDA  
GHAT.

DISTANCE 86½ MILES.

ROUTES.	Distances of Stages.	
	Miles.	Fur.
Kolapoor to Furrula, via Route 169 ....	28	2
Phonda Bazaar, via Route 93 .....	18	7½
Kunkowlee Bazaar .....	11	3
Kutta Bazaar .....	15	4½
Malwan .....	12	1½
	86	2½

Leave Kolapoor (Route 86); proceed, via Route 169, to Furrula, 28½; thence, via Route 93, to Phonda Bazaar, 18½; thence proceed along a good, clear road for 3½ miles to \*Konedia; thence over a hard, level cattle track to \*Koorool, 1; \*Oomrutia, 2½; cross a bad ravine to Janowlee, 1½; thence cross the \*Kolapna or Phonda river, 2½, here 220 feet wide, with stony bed; then over 5 \*nullahs to \*Kunkowlee Bazaar, ½; encamping ground on the left bank of the Gud river, ½ mile S., which here joins that of the Phonda; thence along a very bad footpath, leading through rice fields and low jungle; recross the Gud river, ½, here 300 feet wide, with sandy, stony bed, fordable in the dry season, but crossed by boat in the rains, to Waddachee Warree, 1½; pass Wassurgum,

1½; then cross Kussal river, 3½, 110 feet wide with muddy bed, without any boats plying in the monsoon, to Kussal, ½; encamping ground; pass on to \*Sookulwarree, 3½; market on Thursdays; thence cross 5 bad nullahs to \*Kutta Bazaar, 3½; market on Saturdays; thence over a very bad road, along several rugged ascents and descents, to \*Koonkoura, 2½; thence ascend and descend two short but steep Ghats to \*Nagur-Bhat-Chee-Warree, 1½; pass Nandbrook 2½; \*Anundearree, 1½; thence descend a steep, difficult Ghat to Koombarmut, 1½; pass over another Ghat, and we soon arrive at the large seaport town of

§ MALWAN (Melundy, Island of  
Sindoodroog).

Territory, Southern Konkan (Concan). District, Rutnagherry (Ratnagiri). Civil Authority, Collector at Rutnagherry, 64 miles S. Encamping ground. Bazaar, well supplied.

DAWKS to Bombay, 210 S.; Sattara, 122 S.

The Rajkote Fort stands on the mainland.

The Harbour is surrounded by rocks, which renders it difficult of access to boats above 100 tons.

The Bay is formed by the beach, scattered rocks, and the Fort of Sindordroog, situated on an island.

The Koodalee river, flowing about 2 miles to the S., is broad and shallow, having at its entrance a long, sandy bar; but boats of 50 candies (10 tons) can ascend up it for about 12 miles.

Productions.—Iron ore found in the vicinity.

## HISTORICAL REMINISCENCES:—

Here the Mahratta Pirates found a refuge.

1812. The Rajah of Kolapoor ceded it to the Indian government.

This place, standing on the coast of the Southern Konkan, is surrounded by groves of beautiful trees, scarcely elevated above the sea, and, as the channel is narrow, hardly discernible from the mainland. The landing place is sandy and pierless.

## ROUTE 171.

Proceed W.

KOLAPOOR TO RAJAPOOR, VIA THE  
AMOOSKOORA GHAT.

DISTANCE 56½ MILES.

ROUTES.	Distances of Stages.	
	Miles.	Fur.
Kolapoor to Adhool.....	7	5
Moorgaum .....	9	1
Moosunwarree .....	11	2
Karweel .....	7	7
Soundul .....	10	4
Rajapoor .....	10	0
	56	3

Leave Kolapoor (Route 86) by the Sookwar Gate; proceed along a good cattle road, over an undulating

and rugged country, to *Singapoor*,  $1\frac{1}{2}$ ; cross the *Panchgunga* river,  $1\frac{1}{2}$ , here 120 yards broad, with steep banks, unfordable in the rains, to *\*Koopra*,  $1\frac{1}{2}$ ; pass on to *\*Adhool*,  $3\frac{1}{2}$ ; *\*Maloonga*,  $2\frac{1}{2}$ ; *\*Boonhol*,  $1\frac{1}{2}$ ; *\*Moosumba*,  $\frac{3}{4}$ ; *\*Koombercarree*,  $1\frac{1}{2}$ ; *\*Sahicara*,  $1\frac{1}{2}$ ; all supplied from the *Kasaree* river; thence pass on to *\*Moorgaum*, 2; encamping ground S. in the fields; market on Wednesdays; thence along a stony, rugged road, difficult for laden cattle, pass *\*Malpara*,  $2\frac{1}{2}$ ; then cross the *Kasaree* river to *Pendakla*,  $1\frac{1}{2}$ ; re-cross the *Kasaree* river,  $2\frac{1}{2}$ , here 200 yds. broad, with stony bed, juncky banks, and unfordable in the monsoons, to *Karusul*,  $\frac{3}{4}$ ; thence, through jungle, re-cross the *Kasaree* river respectively at  $1\frac{1}{2}$  and 1, here 90 yds. broad, to *\*Moosunwarree*,  $2\frac{1}{2}$ ; encamping ground S. in fields; Civil Authority, Political Superintendent at Kolapoor; re-cross the *Kasaree* river,  $\frac{3}{4}$ , here 120 yds. wide, and we enter

THE SOUTHERN KONKAN (CONCAN).—(Route 1).—And also

THE RUTNAGHERRY COLLECTORATE.—(Route 93).—Then pass on to *\*Anoskoora*,  $1\frac{1}{2}$ ; dhurmsalla; temple; and  $\frac{1}{2}$  mile beyond we commence the ascent of the *Anoskoora Ghat*, the first  $\frac{3}{4}$  mile of which is steep, narrow, and circuitous, passing over a black, rocky surface; thence along a short level, and proceed down a winding descent of  $\frac{1}{2}$  mile; then over a stony level for  $\frac{1}{2}$  mile, up an easy gradual ascent for  $\frac{3}{4}$  mile, the whole of which is roughly paved, very slippery, difficult, and dangerous for laden cattle in the upper part, yet notwithstanding this no less than 40,000 head of cattle cross it annually, and at the end of  $2\frac{1}{2}$  miles we pass *\*Tulloora*; then through thin jungle to *\*Karveel*  $1\frac{1}{2}$ ; encamping ground E. near a grove of trees; thence cross a *nullah*,  $1\frac{1}{2}$ , 60 yds. broad, with easy banks and stony bed, to *Potalla*,  $1\frac{1}{2}$ ; *Panjul*,  $\frac{3}{4}$ ; *\*Ryaputtun*,  $1\frac{1}{2}$ ; encamping ground; then cross a river,  $2\frac{1}{2}$ , 60 yds. wide, to *\*Soundul*, 3, a large straggling village, situated in a wild juncky country; pass on to *\*Soondulcarree*,  $1\frac{1}{2}$ ; *\*Kotna*,  $3\frac{3}{4}$ ; *\*Potana*,  $2\frac{1}{2}$ ; *\*Sheel*,  $1\frac{1}{2}$ ; we then enter

## THE JINJEERA DISTRICT OF THE HUBSHEE TERRITORY,

Situated between  $18^{\circ}$  and  $18^{\circ} 32'$ , and governed by the Seedee or Chief Jinjeera, whose income is about £17,500 per annum. Thence we proceed for  $\frac{1}{2}$  mile and arrive at the large town of

### § RAJAPPOOR.

Territory, Southern Konkan (Concan). District, the Jinjeera of the Hubsie's territory. Civil Authority, Collector at Rutnagherry. Bazaar, well supplied. Population, 15,000, chiefly composed of Seedees who are excellent sailors, and always find employment on board H. M. Indian ships of war.

This large and populous place stands on the *Sookan* river, which debouches at Eswunturh, 18 miles W., and navigable to this place, on the N. point of land which forms the entrance of Jinjeera, or the excellent barless, deep, and well-sheltered harbour of Rajapoor, and off the mainland stands the well fortified island of

## JINJEERA.

### HISTORICAL REMINISCENCES:—

When the Mussulmans ruled Beelpoor the Island of Jinjeera was the chief depôt of the Seedee's African Admiral's fleet, who held his appointment conditionally on maintaining a fleet to protect the commerce, and to convey pilgrims to the Red Sea.

The Marathi Chief, Sivaji, attacked it, but was repulsed.

Aurangzeb captured it, owing to the garrison revolting.

1682. Sambaji, the son of Sivaji, again attacked the island, which he unsuccessfully attempted to unite to the mainland but was driven back.

At the dismemberment of the Delhi empire the Seedee (the name given in India to the Abyssinians) or Hubshee (Chief of Jinjeera) declared himself independent, and

He is now (1859) under the protection of the Indian government.

## ROUTE 172.

Proceed W.N.W.

KOLAPOOR TO RUTNAGHERRY (RUTNAGIRI), VIA THE AMBA GHAT.

DISTANCE ABOUT 78 MILES.

ROUTES.	Distances of Stages.	
	Miles	Fur.
Kolapoor to Ambowra .....	10	7
Bamboora .....	7	7
Mulkapoor .....	8	4
Amba .....	10	6
Kondgaum Sakurpa .....	8	2
Namij .....	12	5
Hulkumba .....	9	1
Rutnagherry Cantonment (Ratnagadi, Ratnagiri) .....	10	1
	78	1

Leave Kolapoor (Route 86); we proceed along a broad road, cross the *Panchgunga* river, 1, here 200 yds. broad, with gravelly muddy bed, shelving banks, passable for carts in dry weather, but crossed by boats in the monsoon, when it is liable to inundation; to *Chiklee*,  $2\frac{1}{2}$ ; *Kairla*,  $1\frac{1}{2}$ ; encamping ground; cross a *nullah* to *Kairlee*,  $2\frac{1}{2}$ ; thence along an uneven, stony footpath, leading under the Hill Forts of *Punalla* and *Porungurh*, pass *\*Bejeevarree*,  $3\frac{1}{2}$ ; *\*Ambowra*,  $\frac{3}{4}$ ; encamping ground in fields to the N.; thence the road becomes stony, and leads up steep ascents, and down abrupt declivities to *\*Nowla*,  $2\frac{1}{2}$ ; *\*Deswulcheewarree*, 1; *\*Doonolee*,  $3\frac{1}{2}$ ; *\*Bamboora*,  $\frac{1}{2}$ ; encamping ground on a slope at the foot of a hill, on stony ground; pass on to *\*Gogawa*,  $1\frac{1}{2}$ ; *\*Saweevarree*,  $1\frac{1}{2}$ ; *\*Kurunjoos*,  $2\frac{1}{2}$ ; *\*Yeksan*,  $1\frac{1}{2}$ ; and 1 mile beyond stands the town of

### § MULKAPPOOR.

Territory, Kolapoor. Civil Authority, Political Superintendent at Kolapoor, 27 miles N.W. by W.

Encamping ground on rocky but extensive ground, under trees. Bazaar, and forage plentiful. Market on Fridays.

DAWS to Sattara, 55 miles S.

This place stands on the Kurnee river. Thence pass \**Nerba*, 3 miles; cross the above stream, 2½, here 40 yards broad, with rocky bed, to \**Chundoolve*, 1½; \**Keerla*, 1½; \**Tulovree*, 1½; \**Amba*, 1; encamping ground E. and N.; dhurmsalla; thence we enter

THE SOUTHERN KONKAN (CONCAN) AND THE RUTNAGHERY COLLECTORATE, described respectively Routes 1 and 87, and then commence the passage of the Amba ghat, ½, which leads over large stones, masses of rock, is very difficult, quite impracticable for carts, hardly passable for laden bullocks, and extremely bad for horses, as it proceeds through much jungle, with many abrupt turns, and is 2½ miles long; then over a very rugged, rocky, jungly road, extremely difficult for laden animals; pass \**Moos Chokee*, 4½; \**Kondgaum-Sakurpa*, 3; encamping ground E., on rocky ground; thence along a bad, hilly, jungly, steep, rocky, loose stony road; pass \**Maida*, 2½; \**Dabool*, 2½; \**Daruellee*, 2½; \**Namji*, 4½; encamping ground 300 yards N. and E., on high rising land; thence along a bad, rugged road, through a well wooded district; pass \**Pail-c*, 4½; \**Nutkumba*, 5; encamping ground in a valley; and 8½ miles beyond brings us to the Cantonments, and 1½ mile to the large town of

### § RUTNAGHERY (Ratnagadi, Ratnagiri, Ratnaguiry).

Territory, the Southern Division of the Bombay Army. District. Rutnagherry Collectorate. Civil Authority, Resident Collector. Military Authority, Officer in command.

Travellers' bungalow. Bazaar, and forage plentiful. Post Office. Cantonments on the N., 1½ mile distant. Seaport. Shops, European, J. Berriman.

DAWS.—See Table of Distances, Bombay Presidency.

*Ratnagiri*, or *Rutnagherry*, has no harbour and no trade, except in sardines, which are caught here in January and February.

About 50 miles south is *Gheriah* the port to *Vizadrog*, with an excellent land-locked harbour, unobstructed by a bar, and having 3 to 4 fathoms at low water. It was the capital of Anaria, the famous pirate, whose dominions at one time extended along this coast, nearly up to Bombay on the north, and 150 miles to the south. For upwards of fifty years this piratical state made itself formidable to the traders of all the Europeans, so much so that the E. I. Company were compelled to keep a marine force expressly for the protection of their shipping. In February, 1754, Angria's fleet attacked three Dutch ships of 50, 36, and 18 guns, burnt two and took the third; and he boasted he would soon be master of the Indian seas. In 1756 the English resolved to punish him, and a fleet of 4 sail of the line, with several frigates, under Admiral Watson, with 2,000 troops on board, commanded by Colonel Clive, aided by the Mahratta forces, attacked *Gheriah*, which soon surrendered and was taken possession of by the troops. There were found 200 pieces of cannon, 6 brass mortars, a great quantity of ammunition and stores, besides money and effects valued at £125,000, which was divided among the captors. Angria's fleet, consisting of 8 galleys and a great number of galliats, was destroyed, besides two large

ships on the stocks, one of which was intended to carry 40 guns; and the fort was given up to the Mahrattas.

Previous to this, in 1755, another of his strongholds, on the island of *Severn Troog*, about 50 miles north of *Rutnagherry*, had been taken by Commodore James. In a few hours he ruined the walls, and set the fort on fire; a powder magazine also blew up; and the pirates, to the number of about 1,600, abandoned the place, and attempted to escape to *Fort Goa*, on the mainland, but were all captured. *Fort Goa*, consisting of three forts or towers joined together, afterwards surrendered; and thus a stronghold, which had been deemed impregnable, was reduced in one day. The Commodore was knighted for this exploit. His widow, Lady James, came home to England and built a model of *Fort Goa*, on Shooter's Hill, near *Woolwich*, in which she resided, and where it still remains.

*Bancroft*, a third fortress of Angria's, still further north of *Severndroog*, was captured the same year.

The Sepoys rebelled here in 1858, but were soon put down. This town stands in lat. 17°, long. 73° 20'.

## ROUTE 173.

Proceed N. by W.

KOLAPOOR TO SATTARA, VIA KURRIAR AND OOMRUZ.

DISTANCE, ABOUT 76 MILES.

ROUTES.	Distances of Stages.	
	Miles.	Fur.
Kolapoor to Tope .....	7	4
Tandoolwarree .....	9	5
Nairla .....	12	5
Kurrair .....	14	7
Oomruz .....	9	6½
Uteel .....	8	7
Sattara .....	12	4
	75	6½

Leave *Kolapoor* (Route 86); proceed along a good made cart-road; pass through the Lines of the Local Corps, 2 miles; thence to \**Bowra*, ½; then cross the \**Punchgunja* river, 2½, whose banks are steep and muddy; pass over some rugged, rocky ground, to \**Tope*, 2½; thence proceed to \**Wuttar*, 4½; \**Kimnee*, 1½; cross the \**Wurna* river, 1½ (which rises E. of the Western ghats, in lat. 17° 18', long. 73° 46', flows S.E. for 80 miles, separates the States of *Sattara* and *Kolapoor*, and falls into the *Kistnah* river), here crossed by boats in the monsoon, and we then enter

THE SATTARA DISTRICT (Route 62); proceed on to \**Kunneigum*, ½; \**Tandoolwarree*, 1½; encamping ground; \**Eetkur*, 3½, standing ½ mile to the left; \**Kamairre*, 2½; encamping ground; thence the traveller can proceed along another route to *Nairla*, situated to the right ½ mile further, and passes the town of \**Islampoor*, situated in lat. 17° 1', long. 74° 20', and 48 miles S.S.E. of *Sattara*. Continuing our route, we proceed to \**Mussodwarree*, 2½; \**Pait*; encamping ground; \**Nairla*, 2½; thence along a rocky and muddy road, intersected by nullahs; pass \**Kasseegum*, 3½, with its broad nullah and encamping ground; from thence to *Kurrair*; the *Kristna* river flows to the right at 2

miles distance; then cross the *Maun* river, 3½, a flowing stream all the year round, and traversed by boat in the monsoon; pass § *Watur*, ½; then cross 3 *nullahs* to \* *Nandilapoor*, and 4½ miles farther brings us to the town of

### § KURRAR.

Territory, the Poona division of the Bombay Army. District, Sattara. Civil Authority, Commissioner at Sattara. Encamping ground on the left bank of the *Quina* river. Bazaar, and forage plentiful. Temples numerous, and worth inspection, situated near a lovely grove of beautiful trees.

This large town stands on the S. bank of the *Kristna* river, at its junction with the *Quina* stream. Thence along a good cart-road, with the *Kristna* river flowing on the right, and hills standing on the left; pass across some rocky ground to the *Quina* river, which cross by boat in the monsoon, the passage of which is difficult for artillery; proceed to \* *Korse*, 2½; \* *Baylonera*, 3½, standing on the right; \* *Wurrada*, 1½, on the left; then cross the \* *Maun* river 1½; here 100 yards broad, and crossed in the monsoon by a boat; and proceed to § *Oomru*, ½; encamping ground among trees; bazaar; market weekly; situated between the *Kristna*, *Maun*, and *Tarla* rivers, which latter is here 180 yds. broad; cross it, and proceed along a good road, to \* *Uteel* (Ulteet), 8½; \* *Lutna*, 3, standing on the \* *Oormoorie* river, which cross, to the N., where it is 80 yds. wide, to \* *Borgaum*, ½; \* *Koord*, (Kolaree Khind), 6; *Gulowdee* (Kolowree), and at the close of 2½ miles we enter the town of § *Sattara* (Route 62).

DAWKES.—See Table of Distances, Bombay Presidency.

## ROUTE 174.

Proceed S.S.W., in the month of March.

### KOLAPOOR TO SAWUNTWARREE (SAWANT WADI).

DISTANCE 82½ MILES.

ROUTES.	Distances of Stages.	
	Miles.	Fur.
Kolapoor to Chooya.....	11	5½
Moodul .....	9	2
Shengaum .....	9	2
Kundgaum .....	6	2
Patgaum .....	11	1
Dookanwarree .....	9	4
Mangaum (Mangaon) .....	11	1
Sawunt Warree (Sawant Wadi) .....	14	3½
	82	5

Leave *Kolapoor* (Route 86), by the *Mungulwar Gate*, and proceed along a good cart-road, through the *cantonments*, cleared to *Shengaum*; then cross a \* *nullah*, 2½; to \* *Kulumba*, ½; \* *Belunga*, ½; encamping ground in fields; pass a \* *dhurmsaila*, 4½, also a \* *Well*, to \* *Ispoorlee*, ½; \* *Chooya*, 2½, standing on the *Doongunga* river; encamping ground, W. or N.; thence ford this river, here 100 yds. broad, 2½ feet deep in February, with easy banks, mudily ford, but crossed by boats during the monsoon; pass

\* *Bullola* (Chota), ½; encamping ground; \* *Bullola* (Mota), 1½; encamping ground, E., with hills on the left; thence through an open country to \* *Saukurwarree*, ½; encamping ground, E.; § *Walea* (Mota), ½; encamping ground to the left; \* *Walea* (Chota), 1½; encamping ground; \* *Biadree*, 1½; encamping ground; \* *Moodhull* (Moodhul), 2½; encamping ground, N.; tanks and wells; close to which cross the *Phonda Ghat* and *Nepanee Road*; \* *Koor*, 1½; encamping ground, well supplied with water from the *Vedgunga* river, ½ mile distant; \* *Koonora*, ½; thence cross a very muddy *nullah*, ½, especially so in the monsoon; thence the road has hills on the right as far as *Mudwa*; pass on to *Neelpun*; § *Dharwar*; encamping ground, N.; then cross a large *nullah* to \* *Mudwa*, ½, standing on the *Vedgunga* river; encamping ground, W.; \* *Marwarree*, also 1½, situated on that stream; \* *Akoorda*, 1½; § *Shengaum*, ½; bazaar; market weekly; encamping ground on the bank of the *Vedgunga* river; road made, but steep, to the Hill Fort of *Buddargurh*, 2; hills densely covered with jungle close at hand; thence along a good cart-road, through a hilly and jungly district; pass \* *Kundwarree*, 2½; encamping ground, W.; \* *Paturda*, 1½; \* *Donora*, ½; thence cross a *nullah* with steep banks to \* *Kundgaum*, 1½; \* *Anup* (Anuff), 3½; then through dense jungle to \* *Tombold*, 3, situated close to hills on the right, with the *Vedgunga* river flowing to the left; \* *Seadoo*, 2½; thence a road leads to the *Ghotka Ghaut*, and we soon reach the town of § *Patgaum*, 2½; encamping ground, W. and large temple; markets on Wednesday; thence along a road totally impassable for carts; cross the *Vedgunga* river, 3½, here 50 yds. broad, with good but sandy bed, and we soon enter

THE SAWUNT WARREE (Sawant Wadi), Route 93; ascend the *Hummunt Ghat*, and we soon reach a *Chokee*, ½, at the summit; thence down a very steep and rocky descent to the foot of the *Ghat*, 2, during the passage across which water is obtainable at three places; thence to \* *Dookanwarree*, 4½; encamping ground; water from the *Nairool* and *Sewa-poor* rivers; thence across a rocky, sandy country, along a road barely passable for carts; then cross the \* *Nairool* river, ½, here 40 yds. broad, but impassable in the rains, to \* *Nairool*, ½, situated in a hilly and dense jungly district; \* *Champaillee* (Champaidee), ½, cross a \* *nullah*, ½; with steep banks to \* *Korowdee*, 1½, a straggling place, with encamping ground, N.E.; then cross a \* *nullah*, ½, with pebbly bed, to \* *Neelalee*, ½; then ascend the steep but easy *Gotus Ghat*, ½, to \* *Gotus*, ½; encamping ground, N.E.; thence cross a *nullah* to \* *Watus*, ½; \* *Ambairee*, 3½; then cross the *Koodalee* river, ½, 200 yds. broad, with sandy, rocky bed, impassable during the monsoon; thence the country becomes cultivated to § *Mangaum* (Mangaon), 1½; standing in a hilly, jungly spot, with a large temple; encamping ground, S.E.; market, Tuesdays; thence cross a sandy bed *nullah*, 1½; to \* *Salgaum*, 1½; thence cross a pebbly bed *nullah*, ½, 40 yds. broad, to *Bavilona*, 1½; \* *Bamarda*, 1½; thence a road leads to § *Vingoria*; continuing our route, we soon reach *Sharapee*, 1½; \* *Akaiere* (Akeri, Ackera); encamping ground, S.E. and N.W., here is a *Gosain's* stone hut with gateway, fine spring of water, and temple sacred to *Rameshwar*, endowed

by Angria with £300 per annum; thence through a highly-cultivated district to \**Kolgaum* (Kolgaon); encamping ground, S., and, at the close of 6½ miles, we reach the town of §*Sawuntwarree* (Sawant Wadi) (Route 87).

## ROUTE 174A.

Proceed S.S.W.

The most direct, and can only be traversed by Dawk Travellers.

### KALAPOOR TO SAWUNTWARREE (SAWANT WADI).

DISTANCE 71½ MILES.

ROUTES.	Distances of Stages.	
	Miles.	Fur.
Kolapoor to Dookanwarree, via Route 174 .....	57	4½
Sawunt Warree (Sawant Wadi) .....	13	6
	71	2½

Leave *Kolapoor* (Route 86), proceed via Route 174, to \**Dookanwarree* (Route 174), thence along a very rugged road, cross the \**Nairool* river, ½, here 40 yds. wide; also the \**Koodalee*, 1½, 200 yds.; both of which are easily fordable in the dry season, but unfordable in the monsoon; pass on to \**Poolas*, 1½; thence cross 2 *nullahs*, each respectively 10 and 40 yds. wide, is situated at ½ and 1½ mile; pass \**Mora*, ½; encamping ground, S.E.; thence cross the *Morache Ghat*, ½, the ascent and descent of which is easy; to \**Kundolee*, ½, situated in a thick jungly country; then cross a \**nullah* to \**Ambagaum*, 1½; also a *nullah* to the easy *Ghat*, 1½; at the foot of which, ford another *nullah*, 1½, to \**Koonkairree*, ½; encamping ground, S.E.; then cross that *Ghat*, ½, which is short, steep, and difficult, to \**Kolgaum* (Kolgaon), and thence proceed, via Route 174, to §*Sawant Warree* (Sawant Wadi), (Route 174.)

## ROUTE 175.

Proceed N.E. by E., in the month of May.

### KALAPOOR TO SHOLAPOOR (SHOLAPUR), VIA MEERUJ (MIRAJ) AND NAGUZ.

DISTANCE 153½ MILES.

ROUTES.	Distances of Stages.	
	Miles.	Fur.
Kolapoor to Meeruj (Miraj), via Route 168 .....	32	7½
Malgaum .....	6	4
Sirdoon (Sirdoon) .....	12	3
Naguz .....	13	1
Utteed (Hutteeed) .....	12	2
Watumbur .....	8	5
Bankola .....	7	1
Manapoor .....	14	2
Pool Cheechole .....	14	2
Koorool .....	16	0
Sholapoor (Sholapur) Cantonment .....	16	7
	153	2½

Leave *Kolapoor* (Route 86); proceed through the Etwar Gate, via Route 68, to the Beejapoor Gate of §*Meeruj*, 32½ (Route 168); thence the traveller can proceed, first, from the S. gate to *Bhosla*, 11½ miles, with its two choultries, and 8½ miles brings us to *Sirdoon*; or he may avoid the latter place, and proceed, second, from *Meeruj*, via *Malgaum*, *Goondeewarree*, and *Kundrajoree*, to *Bhosla*, 11½; *Dehsing*, 6½, to *Koochee*, 7½; but following the above route we proceed along a good road, through an elevated, barren, stony district, to §*Malgaum*, 5½; *bazaar*; encamping ground S. and E., in a *tope* of trees, near some gardens; thence cross a *nullah* to \**Goondeewarree*, 2½, with its gardens, wells, and *nullah*, with excellent water; \**Kundrajoree*, 1½; then ascend a *ghat*, 2, 1 mile long, easy for carts; pass *Dehsing*, 3½; *Hurroolee*; cross the *Agurnee* river, 2½, to \**Sirdoon*, ½; encamping ground on the low S. bank of that stream, whose bed is sandy; provisions obtainable from *Kouta*; thence along a stony road, intersected by *nullahs*, one of which cross at ½; pass \**Langacheewarree*, 1½; cross a *nullah*, 3½, to *Koochee*; encamping ground N., near some gardens; *dhurmsalla*; then cross two *nullahs* to \**Saileachie Warree*, 3½; cross two *nullahs* to *Keerwarree*, 2½; encamping ground N. (as this road, via *Sirdoon*, is most execrable, officers with troops should stop at *Dehsing*, and thence proceed, via *Koochee*, direct to *Nygus*, thus leaving *Sirdoon* and *Langacheewarree* to the left, the road being better and the distance shorter), and we soon reach §*Nagus*; encamping ground S. and S.E.; *bazaar*; Market on Friday; then cross a rocky *nullah*, ¾, with small *warree*; also rocky *nullah*, with temples, close at hand, 2½, and we then enter

THE SATTARA DISTRICT (Routes 62), and thence along a bad road to \**Janooee*, 8; *dhurmsalla* and wells; cross two *nullahs*, and at 4½ reach the \**Balowna* river, a branch of the *Maum*; cross it, and proceed across a cultivated country to *Hutteeed* (Utteed), ¾. Civil Authority, Commissioner at Sattara. Encamping ground E., on the river banks; dry by the end of May. Population, 1,500. A grove stands on the banks of the *nullah*, agreeable for travellers to rest under; thence re-cross the above stream by ford, 1½; thence the traveller can also proceed, via \**Kurlas*, 12½; \**Undulgaum*, 12½; §*Mungulweira*, 7½; *dhurmsalla* and 2,000 houses; §*Begumpoor*, 9½; \**Large Kamptee*, 11; and 13½ miles brings us to Sholapoor (Route 63), pass \**Pachagaum*, ¾; \**Oortunwarree*, 1½; thence cross a *nullah* to \**Watumber* (Watumbeer), 4½, standing on the S. bank of the *Maum* river, where there is encamping ground in some cotton fields; thence proceed through a cultivated country, interspersed with jungle, along a good road, which at first is rather rocky; cross the *Maum* river, 4; also a *nullah* to *Kundapoor*, 2½; §*Sangola*, 4½; *bazaar*; then re-cross the *Maum* river, 4; pass \**Sewa* (Saswa), ¾; \**Deola*, 3½; \**Mahomdabad*, 1½; \**Goonjagaum*, 1½; all situated on the S. bank of the *Maum* river, which cross to \**Toussa*; \**Cheechoomdra*, 1½; \**Seedawarree*, 1, respectively standing on the N. bank of the *Maum* river; thence proceed to *Seergaum*, 2½; *Amba Bawee*, 3½, standing on the *Bheema* (Beema) river, whose bed here is sandy and rocky, with high, steep banks, which cross by an excellent ford, but by boat in the

monsoon, which plies here; pass *Pool Cheechole*,  $\frac{1}{2}$ ; and 7 miles to the S, on the left bank of the Bheema river, stands another village of the same name, at which supplies and water are procurable; thence along a good road to \**Warkola*,  $\frac{1}{2}$ ; pass over two nullahs to \**Baboolgaum*,  $2\frac{1}{2}$ ; \**Koorool*,  $3\frac{1}{2}$ ; cross a nullah,  $\frac{1}{2}$ ; thence along a barren country to *Peepree* (Purmeshwur),  $1\frac{1}{2}$ ; thence descend into the *Seena* valley to \**Singolee*, 5, well supplied with water from the *Seena* river, which rises in *Ahmadnagar*, in lat.  $19^{\circ} 8'$ , long.  $74^{\circ} 37'$ ; flows S.E. through the Collectorate of *Ahmadnagar* (*Ahmednuggur*) and *Sholapore*, and falls into the *Bheema* (*Bhima*) river, in lat.  $17^{\circ} 22'$ , long.  $75^{\circ} 58'$ ; encamping grounds on its left bank; then cross it,  $\frac{1}{2}$  (here 100 yards broad, with a gravelly bed), by two flying bridges, in the monsoon, but by ford in the dry season, to \**Taira*,  $\frac{1}{2}$ , standing on the left bank; pass \**Busanna*,  $\frac{1}{2}$ , with its temple, from which cross two muddy and difficult nullahs to \**Daigam*,  $1\frac{1}{2}$ , and  $3\frac{1}{2}$  miles farther brings us to the town of

§ *Sholavoor* (*Sholapur*, *Sholapore*) **Route 63.**

## ROUTE 176.

Proceed E.  $\frac{1}{2}$  N.

**BOMBAY TO AHMADNAGAR (AHMEDNUGGUR), VIA KHUNDALA, KIRKEE, AND HOLKAR'S BRIDGE.**

DISTANCE, 181 $\frac{1}{2}$  MILES.

ROUTES.	Distances of Stages.	
	Miles.	Fur.
Bombay to Kirkee, per Railway .....	109	0
Loonee (Loni).....	12	6 $\frac{1}{2}$
Kondapoor (Kondapur) .....	14	0
Seroor (Serur).....	13	6
Soopa (Supa) .....	15	0
Ahmadnagar (Nagar, Ahmednuggur)	17	1
	181	5 $\frac{1}{2}$

Leave *Bombay* (Route 1), then proceed per the Great Indian Peninsular Railway, *via* Route No. 2, to \**Tanna*,  $20\frac{1}{2}$  (Route 2); then pass = § *Budla-poor* (*Badlapur*),  $5\frac{1}{2}$ , to to

§ = **NAREL**, 11 $\frac{1}{2}$  miles.

**CONVEYANCES.**—Ponies, Rs.  $1\frac{1}{2}$  (3s.) per day; Coolies (Kuli), Rs.  $\frac{1}{2}$  (6d. per diem), and *Cherrimers*, "drink money." Railway Station extremely neat, opened in 1854; Refreshment Room, kept by a Parsi messman; dinners served to travelers. **Bazaar.**

Road, designed and executed by the late Mr. West, lead to the Sanatorium of *Matheran*, 16 miles distant, across the hill, but only 12 from *Chauk*, *via* the old bridle-path. In 1850, the Hon. Mr. Hugh Malet, Member of the Bombay Council, and family, first resided here, and then proceeded to *Matheran*, and so thoroughly tested its salubrity that all the European families of Bombay now frequent it.

**ATTRACTIONS.**—*Matheran* bridle-path to *Chauk*, on the *Poona* side. Hotel. Club House, at both of which the traveller will find ample accommodation. Then pass on to

§ = **CAMPOOLEE** (*Kampuli*), 17 $\frac{1}{2}$  miles.

**Bazaar.** Road to *Panvel*,  $23\frac{1}{2}$  miles. **Tank**, Railway to *Bombay*, 71; *Callian*, 38; *Khandalla*, 38; *Poona*, 80; and *Decksal*, 144.

*Campoolee*, a very pretty place under the hills, with a fine tank, and a temple of *Mahadeo*, built by *Nana Farnavees*. Here begins the ascent of the *Bhore Ghat*, by a broad but steep road to *Khandalla*. Though one may ride up it, yet all luggage is carried by horse or bullock. The new railway incline is near the road.

The beautiful views here reminded *Bishop Heber* of the Vale of *Corwen*, in North Wales. "The mountains are nearly the same height (from two to three thousand feet above the level of the sea); and the freshness and verdure which clothe them during the rains, as well as the fleecy clouds continually sweeping over them, increase their likeness to the green dells and moist climate of *Gwyneth*. In one respect, and only one, the ghats have the advantage; their precipices are higher and the outline of the hills consequently bolder." They are of the trap formation, with table summits, and regular scarped sides. Ascending the ghat,  $5\frac{1}{2}$  miles, we reach

= § **KHANDALLA** (*Candaulah*).

In fine weather, *Khandalla*, though a poor village, is very attractive, the scenery being wilder than *Mahabuleshwur*, with a complete jungle everywhere. A trap for panthers is by no means uncommon here. It is divided into two parts, in one of which a living sheep or goat is placed at sunset; its bleating attracts the panther, who jumps into the other part, which is left open, when the door falls down, "and he finds himself in every sense taken in." Near it is a fine waterfall, which is very full at the rainy season. It falls in three or four descents down a vast precipice of 1,200 feet, to a deep and gloomy hollow below, whence it runs through a valley, and, under the name of the *Callianee*, reaches the sea opposite *Tannah*. The caves of *Carli* (described below) are within a few miles. Then to

= § **CALLIAN** (*Kalyan*, *Callianee*),

12 $\frac{1}{2}$  miles further.

This is the point where the two main lines of the Great Indian Peninsular railway branch off; the north-east branch to *Kasara* and the *Tail Ghat*; the south-east, which we now follow to *Campoolee*, and up the *Bhore Ghat*.

*Callian* is a very ancient place or port, where trade was carried on before the Christian era. It had a bishop in the 6th century. "Here," says *Anderson*, "Dr. Fryer, in 1672, when it was a Mogul town, gazed with astonishment on the ruins of stately fabrics, and many remains of departed magnificence." The river *Callianee* runs near to the sea, opposite *Tannah*. In 1859, *Jamsetjee*

Dorahjee, a Parsee contractor, constructed the line of railway hence to Wassind, in a most efficient manner.

= † § **KHANDALLA**, 5½ miles.

Civil Authority, Collector at Poona. Travellers' bungalow. Barracks, for 200 men. Railway Station to Tulligaum, 21; Kirkee, 39; and Poona, 42 miles. Refreshment room, kept by a Parsi messman.

Then pass to = § **Tulligaum**, 20½ (Tulehgoun), situated in lat. 18° 40', long. 74° 10'. Road to Poona, 22 miles, N.E. by E. Railways to Poonah, 22; Patus, 61; Decksal, 86; Kirkee, 18; Kheirgaum, 56; and 17½ miles brings us to = § **Kirkee** (Khirki). Railways to Decksal, 68; Kheirgaum, 38; Patus, 44; Poona, 4 miles. We now leave the quick and comfortable *Iron King*, and proceed, per dāk, to *Holkar's Bridge*, near the cantonment.

If, however, the traveller feel disposed, he can proceed from Bombay, by boat, to *Oolwa*, 15; bazaara; bunder; barracks, with accommodation for 200 men (going to be removed to Kondapoor). Next to

§ **PANWELL**, 6½ miles.

Travellers' bungalow, inn, bunder, and barracks. The troops are being permanently removed to Seroor. **DAWS.**—See Table of Distances.

Here are the great inclines of the Bhere Ghat road and railway.

Then to \**Woundal Barracks*, 12½ miles, capable of holding 200 men, shortly to be removed to Soopa; and thence up the Bhere Ghat, to § *Khandalla*, 14½ miles. The next place is

**KARLEE** (Karli, Carlee),

And its *Cave Temple*, 7½ miles. Here there are barracks, with accommodation for 200 men; and a travellers' bungalow. The Cave is 2 miles distant. It is the largest as well as the most complete hitherto discovered in India, and was excavated at a time when the style was in its greatest purity (*Fergusson's Hand-Book of Architecture*). It is supposed to be about the era of Salivahana, or A.D. 78. It is hewn in the face of a precipice, about two-thirds up the side of a hill, which rises 800 feet above the plain, and is approached by a narrow path among trees and brushwood. An insignificant temple of Siva serves as a sort of gateway. The entrance portico (following Fergusson's and Heber's descriptions) is 52 feet wide, and rests on four columns, two of which are set in the walls. In front of it, on one side, stands a *lion pillar*, so called from having four lions fixed back to back in its capital; the site of the fellow pillar, on the other side, appears to be occupied by a small temple. The doorway under the portico is through a screen, above which rises a rather imposing arch. The inside of the screen is carved with naked male and female figures, larger than life. Three colossal elephants are also seen in relief, their heads looking outwards, and boldly projecting from the wall.

The temple is something like an oblong church, with a nave and side aisles. It is 126 feet long, by 45½ feet broad, and has a circular apse behind the shrine. The roof is circular, resting on 41 pillars,

each of those in the aisles having a "tall base, an octagonal shaft, and richly moulded capital, on which kneel two elephants, each bearing two figures, generally a man and a woman, but sometimes two females, all much better executed than such ornaments usually are."—(*Fergusson*.) The pillars behind the shrine are plain. This shrine is a dome on a circular drum, surmounted by the remains of a wooden chattrah or umbrella. The only light which is admitted within the building falls on this object, with great effect. Some of the wooden ribs used in constructing the roof are still left. The interior is spacious and in good repair.

Besides the principal temple there are many smaller apartments or cells, evidently intended for the lodging of priests or hermits, some ornamented with great beauty. Altogether, it would, says Heber, form a very noble temple for any religion.

Leave Karlee for \**Wurgaum* (barrack), 11½ miles; travellers' bungalow; \**Nigree Ukoordee*, barrack, accommodation for 200 men; travellers' bungalow. Then cross the stone bridge over the Moola river to *Holkar's Bridge*, 9½ miles, near the Kirkee cantonments. Continuing the above route, we pass on to \**Logaum*, 5½ miles; \**Wagolee* (Waghuli), 3½ miles; and 4½ miles farther, to

**LOONEE (Loni).**

An insignificant village, on the river Bheema, surrounded by low, crumbling, mud walls. It contains a town-house, where travellers and government messengers may find accommodation; three small temples, dedicated to Mahadeo, Hanuman, and Bhairava, and a ruined Muhammadan mosque. Leaving this, we cross the Bheema (or Bihma) river to

\* **KORYGAUM (or Corygaum).**

On the north side, a small village close to the steep banks of the river, here 150 to 160 feet high. It is memorable for a battle, in which Captain Staunton, on 1st January, 1818, with a small British force, composed of 500 rank and file, 300 irregular horse, and a few artillery-men, with two 6-pounders, defeated 5,000 of the Peishwa's infantry, supported by 25,000 horse. Upon Captain Staunton taking possession of the village "three bodies of choice men on the enemy's side, Arabs, Gosdins, and regular infantry, mixed together, advanced on three different points, under cover of the banks of the river, supported by two guns, to storm the village. A continued shower of rockets was at the same time poured into it, and many of the houses were set on fire. Captain Staunton had selected a commanding position for his guns, but unfortunately, the interior of the village was not sufficiently reconnoitred, as there was a strong square inclosure commanding most of the streets, of which the enemy obtained possession, and whence they could not be dislodged. The village was immediately surrounded by horse and foot, and the storming party was supported by fresh troops. All access to the river was speedily cut off. Capt. Staunton was destitute of provisions, and this detachment, already fatigued from want of rest, and a long night march,

now, under a burning sun, began a struggle as trying as ever was maintained by the British in India. Every foot of ground was disputed, several streets were taken and re-taken; but more than half of the European officers being wounded, the Arabs made themselves masters of a small temple towards the east side of the village, generally used as chawadi (or town room), where three of the officers were lying wounded. Assistant-Surgeon Wingate, one of their number, got up and went out, but was immediately stabbed by the Arabs, and his body cruelly mangled. Lieut. Swanston, who had severe wounds, had the presence of mind to advise his remaining companion to suffer the Arabs to rifle them unresistingly, which they did, but committed no further violence; and, in the meantime, a party of the battalion under Lieut. Jones and Assistant-Surgeon Wyllie arrived to their rescue, retook the chawadi, avenged the death of Mr. Wingate, and carried their companions to a place of greater safety. The sufferings of the wounded became extreme from thirst, and the men who continued the conflict were fainting or nearly frantic from the dreadful privation of water. . . . Lieut. Chisholm (who commanded the artillerymen) being killed, the enemy, encouraged by this circumstance, rushed upon one of the guns and took it. Adjutant Pattinson, lying mortally wounded, being shot through the body, no sooner heard that the gun was taken, than, getting up, he called to the grenadiers, "Once more follow me," and, seizing a musket by the muzzle, rushed into the middle of the Arabs, striking them down right and left, until a second ball through his body completely disabled him. Lieut. Pattinson had been nobly seconded; the Sepoys, thus led, were irresistible; the gun was retaken, and the dead Arabs, literally lying above each other, proved how desperately it had been defended. The body of Lieut. Chisholm was found by his gun, with his head cut off. Capt. Staunton pointed it out to the men, telling them, such was the way all would be served who fell, dead or alive, into the hands of the Maharrattas; on which they declared they would die to a man rather than give in. Capt. Staunton, Lieut. Jones, and Assistant-Surgeon Wyllie were the only officers who remained fit for duty, and manfully persevered in the defence."

(*Duff's History of the Maharrattas*.) The result of this heroic defence was, that by nine o'clock the Peishwa drew off his forces, and Capt. Staunton the next day made good his retreat to Serur. A pension of £500 a-year was settled on him by the Company. The spot is marked by a black stone *Obelisk*. From this place to a village,  $\frac{1}{2}$  mile; then cross the \*Yel river, by a bridge, to \**Sikarpoor* (Shikrapur),  $\frac{5}{8}$  miles; pass a village,  $\frac{1}{2}$  mile; then on to *Kondapur*,  $\frac{1}{2}$  miles, with an encamping ground on the left bank of the Yel, and travellers' bungalow. Next to \**Rangangaon* (Ranjungam),  $\frac{1}{2}$  miles; \**Kareegawm* (Karigain),  $\frac{1}{2}$  miles; \**Saradwade* (Surradwarree),  $\frac{1}{2}$  miles; and  $\frac{3}{4}$  miles brings us to the town of

#### † § SEROOR (Serur).

Encamping ground. Travellers' bungalow. Bazaar. Post office. Missionary Chapel.

This large town stands on the right bank of the Goor (Ghod) river, rising in lat.  $19^{\circ} 8'$ , long.  $73^{\circ} 36'$ , E. of the Western Ghats, flows S.E. for 50 miles through each of the Collectorates of Poona and Ahmadnagar, and falls into the Bheema (Bhima) river, in lat.  $18^{\circ} 30'$ , long.  $74^{\circ} 36'$ . It is connected with Ahmadnagar by a road which was constructed in 1836, at a cost of £120 per mile. Thence cross the above stream by a flying bridge,  $\frac{1}{2}$ , to *Narain-gaon* (Narayangaon),  $\frac{5}{8}$ ; 2 miles beyond which is an ascent, 2; proceed to the summit,  $\frac{1}{2}$ ; cross by boat the Hanga (Hunga) river, to \**Waghunda* (Wag-oonda),  $\frac{1}{2}$ ; pass some wells,  $\frac{1}{2}$  (fresh water), and thence across a partially-cultivated, open country, and we enter the

AHMADNAGAR COLLECTORATE (Route 5) to § *Supsa* (Soopa), 24. Encamping ground. Travellers' bungalow. Bazaar. Thence pass through a hilly, rugged district, to *Kambergau* (Kambhargau),  $\frac{1}{2}$ ; Tasa (Tas),  $\frac{1}{2}$ , then cross the Seena (Sina) river, by boat, and  $\frac{1}{2}$  mile brings us to the south gate, and another mile to the north gate of the large town of

† § *Ahmednuggur* (Ahmednagar, Nagar, Route 5).

## ROUTE 177.

Proceed E.S.E.

BOMBAY TO POONA.

DISTANCE PER ROAD, NEARLY 92 MILES; PER RAIL, 112½ MILES.

ROUTES.	Distances of Stages.	
	Miles.	Fur.
Bombay per Rail, <i>via</i> Route 176, to Kirkee	100	0
Poona, per Rail.....	12	6
	112	6

Leave. \**Bombay* (Route 1), per Great Indian Peninsular Railway, and proceed direct to the large town of

#### † § POONA (Punah, Puna, Poonah).

Territory. The Poonah Military Division of the Bombay Army in the Deccan (Dekkan, Dakkan). District. Poonah Collectorate. Civil Authority, Resident Collector. Military Authority, Officer commanding the Poona Division. Travellers' bungalow,  $\frac{1}{2}$  mile distant. Post Office, post-master, J. Z. Hewett; deputy post-master, J. Mc. Bride.

RAILWAYS TO.—See The Great Indian Peninsular Time Table, Route 1. Station Master, H. C. Penson, Esq.

DAWKs.—See Table of Distances of the Bombay Presidency.

Conveyances the same as at Bombay—see Route 1. Coaches to and from Panwell, daily, in the fair season.

Hotel, British, near the hospital.

Manufactures.—Leather, paper, silk, harness, &c. Boots, 4s. to 6s. per pair.



**Newspapers**—“The Poona Observer,” edited by W. C. Allen, Esq., published Wednesday and Saturday.

**Libraries**—The Station, and Town.

**Band Stand**, where the military band plays from 5 to 7 p.m., daily, and all the *élite* of the place, both Europeans and Natives, assemble.

**Masonic Lodge**, “St. Andrew’s in the East.”

**Banks**—The Agents of the Bombay establishments.

**The Church** (Protestant). Divine service twice on Sundays, at 11 a.m. and 6 p.m. It contains the tomb of Sir Robert Grant (Governor of Bombay), who died here July 9th, 1838.

**The Roman Catholic Chapel**.—Divine service, daily, at 6 a.m., and vespers.

#### THE DIRECTORY

Of the principal establishments worth visiting in Poona, addresses of the most eminent professional gentlemen, tradesmen, &c.

**Auctioneers**, Wm. Drayson, A. Monnett.

**Apothecaries**, Treacher & Co., J. O. Randall.

**Chemists**, Treacher & Co.

**Coach Builders**, F. F. Otto, Joseph Thomas.

**Dressmakers**, Madames de Gaçon and Monnett, Mrs. W. Drayson.

**Missionaries**, the Free Church of Scotland, the Revs. J. Wardrop and J. Mitchell.

**Photographer**, L. F. Johnson.

**Riding Master**, Edward Morgan.

**Schoolmaster**, L. A. Taylor.

**Schools**—The Missionary Free, Miss Farrers, established 23 years; Mr. Burgess. English, American, Church of England, and Independent Missions.

**Saddlers**, James Goodwin, Prince Grant.

**Tailors**, Antonio Lucas, Leitao.

**Teacher**, French, M. de Gaçon.

**Undertaker**, Richard Fell.

**Veterinary Surgeons**, J. H. Hallen, R. G. Hartford, W. B. Lord.

**Watchmakers**, J. Cornelius, J. Dias, J. Olivier.

Poona, the chief town of the collectorate, and formerly the Mahratta capital, is on a wide, open plain, destitute of trees, 1,823 feet above the sea, with the Ghauts rising 1,000 feet higher, within a few miles. It stands on the river Moota, above the confluence with the Moola. “The city,” says Heber, “is far from handsome, and of no great apparent size, though to my surprise, I was assured that it still contains 100,000 people. It is without walls or fort, very irregularly built and paved, with mean bazaars, deep, ruinous streets, interspersed with peepul trees, &c.; many small, but no large or striking pagodas, and as few traces as can well be conceived of its having been so lately the residence of a powerful sovereign.” Many improvements have been made, and new houses added since this was written; but the population, which is now put at about 80,000, appears to have declined. Lady Falkland says that “for an eastern city, the streets are wide. There is scarcely anything here to remind one of Europe, which is not always the case in the native bazaar of Bombay. In the streets of Poona an English carriage is rarely seen. The city is divided into seven quarters, called after the days of the week,” and corresponding to certain old residences

of the Peishwa, styled “Monday’s Palace,” “Tuesday’s Palace,” &c. The principal street is long, wide, and paved on each side. There are crowds of native shops, well supplied with gold and silver ornaments, jewellery of all kinds, and coloured glass bangles (for the women’s wrists) glistening in the sun.

“At Poona are to be seen more *saints* than in Bombay. Some walk about wearing the skins of wild animals; others, such as the gosaeen, have merely their own skins, which barely cover their emaciated frames, and long lanky legs and arms. At the doors of houses men are singing, half reciting tales and legends, probably kuthas (a kind of dramatic sermon), in which the exploits of their gods are related. Large fighting rams are led by men, and lazy sacred bulls lie about in everybody’s way. One has a wooden leg, and I conclude is a doubly precious animal. There is every variety of temple. The walls inside are covered with figures of gods and goddesses, rudely painted in very bright colours. Here and there are houses, all more or less in ruins. Some belong to the Sirdars of Poona; others are converted into government offices.” The habitations of the poorer sort are in a state of decay, and it appears to be a rule with the natives not to repair them.

The most remarkable building is the Peishwa’s palace, in the chief bazaar. Though externally mean looking, it is a large and handsome quadrangle, surrounded by arcades of carved wooden pillars. A tower flanks each side of the gateway, above which is a small balcony. This is used as a prison: above this are a dispensary and infirmary, and further up, a lunatic hospital. From one of the terraces, the young Peishwa, Mahdoo Rao Narrain, threw himself, in 1795, in a fit of despair at being in the power of his minister, Nana Furnawees. In a narrow street close to this, offenders used to be tied to elephants’ feet, to be trampled to death before the Peishwa’s eyes.

In Wednesday quarter, is the Boodwar Palace, now turned into public offices, and a government English school for the natives. There is a court of justice at Poona, presided over by a judge and assistant-judge. The police court is under a superintendent, who is also assistant magistrate, the chief magistrate being the collector, whose cutchery is here. The school is a branch of the Sanscrit College adjoining, founded in 1821, and brought into working order by Major Candy and Mr. E. Arnold, now of the Catholic University of Ireland. Here the European professors of the Elphinstone College at Bombay are sent at first, till they become proficient in some native language. There are three departments, Sanscrit, English, and Normal, but three-fourths of the students are in the English departments. Schools for native girls have been established with success since 1851.

**Poona College**.—The great event of the year 1859-60, say, the Annual Official Report, was the retirement of Mr. Arnold, who, after an able administration, left the college in a very much improved condition, though the numbers fell from 42 to 36 on his departure. Dr. Harg, of Bonn, an Oriental scholar, took charge of the Sanscrit department in

November, 1859. The best results have followed his teaching, especially among the prejudiced Brahmins, who are steeped from their birth in an indolent dislike to European thought. As many as sixteen candidates passed the matriculation examination in the course of the year, prescribed by the Bombay university, with which the college is affiliated.

*The Engineering and Mechanical School* at Poona, under Captain Close, its acting superintendent, contains two classes of engineering pupils, designed for the upper subordinate establishment of the Public Works Department. They go through a course of mathematics, engineering, surveying, building, road making, &c., and learn English. Besides supplying the Public Works they are sent to the railways, telegraphs, contractors, municipal committees, and others, at a time when new engineering enterprises are carried on on all sides. In the mechanical branch school all kinds of work is done for the public, as well as the government, from making a box to turning a piston for a steam engine. A new class of probationary engineers has been added, consisting of young men from England, who are sent here for further instruction, before passing as assistant-engineers in the Public Works. They learn Marathi, and draw plans, &c.

In the Poona College the numbers at the last return were 392. There is a want of a trained master from England in the Normal School. It sent out eleven vernacular teachers in the course of the year, who knew more or less of English. There is a school at Poonah Camp. A low-caste industrial school for Mahars and Maangs is in contemplation.

The palace of Nana Farnawees is a dingy courtyard with small dark rooms round it. Waterworks were constructed by the late Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, at a cost of upwards of £17,000 in 1845-7, and finished by Government in 1850. His house here has a fire temple near it. At the end of the city is a large Jain temple, perfectly clean, and "Chinese-looking in its ornaments." In a small room, painted red and green, is a small barred cage, containing two marble elephants, with a little marble god on each.

The temples built by the Gosaeens are painted red, green, and yellow. They are a numerous sect in the Deccan, followers of Mahadeo.

A stone bridge on the Magjurree nullah was built 1846, by a wealthy courtizan, for the benefit of the grain dealers. On the west side of Poona, on the road to Bombay, is a new bridge over the Mosta Moola, replacing an old Mahratta bridge. Near this is the Wellington bridge, built by Major Nutt, in Sir J. Malcolm's time. At the Sungum, or meeting of the rivers, a short distance from the city, the scenery is beautiful. It leads to the Kirkee Camp, and is the pleasantest drive in the neighbourhood. "On either hand is a lovely view, quite a subject for the artist. To the right, Singhur, or Lion's Den, rises above all the adjacent mountains, and on the buildings there, at this season of the year, many a heavy cloud seems to rest. On a lower hill stand the temples of Parbuttee and the ruined palace of the Peishwas. At the foot of this hill is the city of Poona, and at this end of the city is a long, low

bridge, with the banks of the river clothed with wood. To the left are several temples standing in a garden. Among them is a very tall, handsome white one, belonging to the Gosaeens. Handsome steps, as at all temples, lead down to the river's edge. I was always amused at the curious scenes around me when I went there to sketch. There were frequently Hindoo women close to the water washing their long black hair and their sarrees. Not far off stood Parsees worshipping the evening sun. Near them little boys catching water snakes. Here, Brahmin priests cleaning vessels used in the temple; there, a man beating a tom-tom, and every now and then, when he ceased, the voice of a priest in a temple would be heard reading sentences out of some sacred book."—*Lady Falkland's Chow-Chow.*

At the spot where the rivers unite, a spot always looked upon as peculiarly sacred in India, Hindoo widows formerly used to perform Suttee, or self-burning. This has been prohibited since the Deccan came into the hands of the English. Flat stones, with feet engraved on them, are visible when the river is low, which are said to have been cut in remembrance of these rites.

The Cantonments, one mile west of the city, are celebrated as among the largest and best laid out in India. Here are the new artillery barracks and those for infantry; the race course and the Gorpura, opposite the old course and the barracks; theatres; church, and Presbyterian and Roman Catholic chapels. The church is rather a gaudily-painted building, but is large and commodious within. Other buildings in this quarter are the arsenal, powder magazine, the Government bakeries, the gymnasium, near Lord Fitzclarence's bungalow, and the railway factory. A temporary club house for cricket is raised in the season. There is also a cemetery near the church.

The Poona Auxiliary Horse, first raised here as a body of auxiliary cavalry, carry a spear instead of the more common matchlock, and wear the Mahratta puggree, or turban, tied below the chin. The dress is easy and compact, and agrees well with the handsome figures and soldier-like bearing of the wearers. "They have ever been found," says Mrs. Postans, "a subordinate, intelligent, useful class of men, and are eminently valuable in times of local excitement, from their geographical knowledge of a province, and the resources, habits, and retreats of its inhabitants."

The Mahratta Sepoys are handsome and powerful men, and the grace with which their native costume (consisting of the silken angrilla, with its pendant sleeves, the well draped toputta, and the turban,) is worn, is, combined with much dignity of manner, indicative of high caste, all of which disappear, however, with the change to the uniform of the British service, when he looks like a mere automaton. They are eminently a vain people. "The salutary practice of frequent ablution is a religious duty to be observed; but in extension of personal cleanliness, every Sepoy provides himself with a small mirror, which forms a lining in the lid of a little circular case always carried about his person. I have been frequently amused at observing an orderly seat himself under the verandah of a bungalow.

deliberately remove his cap, draw out his little mirror, and gravely suffering about a yard of black hair to escape, commence the task of replaiting, turning his head about with a most amusing anxiety for the becoming. Not satisfied with a plait and a back comb, a Sepoy usually extends the decorative principle to his front hair also, and twists it up into three or four rouleau curls, certainly not in accordance with the last regulations for military coiffure."

—*Mrs. Postans' Western India.*

Having no barracks assigned to them, the native troops erect huts for themselves, or occupy those left by their predecessors. The native officers live in the lines with their men. In the neighbourhood are a few sacred plants, carefully protected, and decorated with flags. Many of the Sepoys are Brahmins of high caste, and late in the evening may be heard chaunting, in full chorus, passages from the Bhagavat, or life of Krishna. It is customary for them to obtain leave of absence to perform pilgrimages to shrines of their saints: some proceeding as far as Hinglaj, on the other side of Kurrachee, beyond the Indus.

The plain of Poona is bare of trees; and though there are gardens round the city, yet they are not sufficiently conspicuous to take away from the naked character of the picture, any more than the few trees and shrubs round the bungalows at the Cantonment. The most pleasing is the small insulated hill over the town, with a tank at its base, and crowned with a temple of the goddess Parbuttee, or Parrati, which, though shorn of its splendour since the downfall of the Peishwa, is still deserving of notice.

The drive to the hill, by the side of the tank, is very pretty, past tamarinds and peepuls, a wooded island, and a small villa of the Peishwa's. It stands in a neglected garden, called the Diamond Garden, including some fine mangoes, tamarinds, and palms. "On leaving the tank," says Lady Falkland, "a hill, crowned by temples, is immediately before you. Although the largest is not that dedicated to Parbuttee, the hill receives its name from that goddess. A long flight of handsome steps leads from the bottom of the hill to the very summit. They were built by the Peishwa, Bajee Rao Ragonath. Besides six temples, we find the ruins of the palace. From its numerous windows there are beautiful vistas, and we see mountains, fertile fields, green plains, wooded hills, and extensive groves of mangoes. On the western side there is a view that can never tire, overlooking Poona, its bridges, river, meadows, palms, and environs; and, as far as the eye can reach in the horizon, are two or three hills, quite detached from each other. The largest temple, including the shrine, is that of Siva, the third god of the Hindoo triad. In it is a silver image of Siva. On his knees sit his wife, Parbuttee, and his son, Janesa. These two are supposed to be of gold. This building is said to have cost Ballajee Bajee Rao £100,000. It was erected, as were nearly all the others, by that Peishwa. Among the temples is one dedicated to Devi, another name of Parbuttee. She has many appellations, and is often called Khalee and Bhowanee. Here she is worshipped as the goddess of war, bloodshed, murder, and the supposed incarnation of small pox and cholera. She is,

in fact, the personification of all that is frightful and devilish. She has goggle eyes; her necklace is sometimes a serpent, sometimes a circle of human heads, she has eight, and sometimes four, hands, holding all sorts of weapons, with a sword, and a cord to strangle sinners with."

A Gorov sacrificing Brahmmin, water-carriers, lamp-lighters, readers of the poorans, kaeekons, or clubs, and other officials, belong to the establishment, which is supported by a grant of £1,500 a year.

Nothing remains of the palace but a wall; the rest was destroyed by lightning in 1817. Towards the north-west is a Moorish window, where the last Peishwa saw the defeat of his troops at the battle of Kirkee, which can be distinctly seen from it. Here the ceremony of datchma, or alms giving, to thousands of Brahmmins, used to take place annually before the Peishwa. On one occasion, as much as 260,000 was given away.

At their religious festivals the natives crowd here to dine under the mango trees near the tank, which were planted by the Peishwa to expiate the murder of his brother. The meal is laid out in plantain leaves, and consists of split peas, fruits of all sorts, sometimes fish, and always ghee, with spices and acids. Water is the only beverage. The fête of Gunputty, or Ganesa, is celebrated in September, and lasts several days.

At Bamboora, opposite Poona, is a lovely view. A lofty temple, with a picturesquely colored gate, stands here. From this a curlew gun was fired in Mahratta's time, as a signal for the people to retire to their homes.

All the grass land round the tank, and generally throughout the Deccan, swarms with a small land-crab, which burrows in the ground, and runs with some swiftness, even when encumbered with a bit of grass or stalk of rice as big as itself.

On the plain between Poonah and Kirkee, near the Sangam Bridge, is a cave, described by Mrs. Postans as a cave temple, cut in the limestone rock. In the centre, a circle of rude columns, in the simplest style of Hindoo architecture, supported a block of solid rock, below which knelt the sacred Nandi, or Nundee, the Bull of Siva, rough hewn and uncaponised. On either side of the outer circle were two small cells, probably the abode of priests; and at the farther end, cutting off as it were, the segment of the circle, a succession of square pillars supporting the roof formed a sort of cloistered avenue, about sixty feet long, terminating in a wall of evidently modern erection, concealing probably the sanctum of the God; the whole a rude and simple excavation, yet eminently curious and well deserving the investigation of the antiquary.

*Kethan Bauj*, a country seat of the Peishwa's, four miles from Poonah, has been since occupied by Signor Mutti, and devoted to the planting of mulberry trees for the rearing of silk-worms. It is a beautiful building, on Moorish arches, surrounded by handsome gardens, with kiosks and jets d'eau.

At 6 miles from Poonah, along the military road, is the pretty cantonment of Kirkee; and two miles further is Dapoorie, the bungalow of the Governor of Bombay, attached to which are the Botanical

Gardeus, containing many choice oriental and exotic plants.

The view towards the Ghauts, from Poonah, is extremely fine, especially of the hill forts on the scarped trap rocks, which rise 1,500 to 2,000 feet above the plain. Many of those used by the Maharrattas have been destroyed or abandoned as useless, One of the most picturesque is

*Singhur*, ten miles distant from the city, and about 170 feet above the table-land. On a clear day its outline can be distinctly made out. It forms a "delightful retreat for European families, several of whom have small bungalows here, with pretty gardens, where English flowers are sometimes coaxed to bloom."

The ascent is so steep as to be almost perpendicular, and make one wonder the palkee-bearers do not slip back and roll down to the plain. It is situated (says Duff, in his *History of the Maharrattas*) on the eastern side of the Great Syhadree range, near the point at which the Poorundhur hills branch off into the Deccan. With these hills it communicates only on the east and west by very narrow ridges, while on the south and north it presents a huge rugged mountain, with an ascent of half a mile. After arriving at this height there is an immense craggy precipice of black rock, upwards of 40 feet high; surmounting the whole there is a strong stone wall with towers. The fort is of a triangular shape, its interior upwards of two miles in circumference, while the exterior presents on all sides the stupendous barrier already mentioned, so that, except by the gates, entrance seems impossible.

Sivajee got possession of this fort from the Moguls after he had obtained Chakun; it was then called Kondaneh, but thenceforth by its present name. Here a Brahmin was confined in a wooden cage for having procured the murder of two British officers, the Vaughans, in 1817, on their way to Bombay. It was taken by the English in 1818.

Excursions may be also made to Mahabuleshwar, past Satarah, or "Steepy Hollow," both in the hills.

#### HISTORICAL REMINISCENCES:—

A.D.

1604. Poonah was granted by the Sultan of Ahmednuggur to Mallojee, the grandfather of Sevajee, the celebrated Maharratta leader.
1663. Taken by Aurungzebe's viceroy, who was afterwards surprised by Sevajee and driven out, but almost immediately reinstated.
1667. Restored to Sevajee.
1750. Became the seat of a Peishwa, Balajee Bajee Rao, the Prime Minister to the Rajah of Satara, the nominal sovereign of the Maharrattas.
1763. Sacked by Nizam Ali, the ruler of Hyderabad.
1802. After various changes the Peishwa consented to receive an English force.
1804. At the Camp, Poonah, Major-Gen. The Hon. Arthur Wellesley was presented with a service of plate worth 2,000 guineas, by the officers serving under him at Assaye and in the Deccan

1817. The last Peishwa, Bajee Rao, deposed, and the Maharratta country, exclusive of Satara, permanently annexed to the British dominions. He had adopted for his heir Nana Sahib, the Rajah of Bithoor, and the author of the Cawnpore Massacre in 1857, who is still at large. He was a native of Poonah, as was Tantia Topce, the rebel chieftain hung at Sirpar in 1857.

## ROUTE 178.

Proceed E.N.E.

The route to Aurungabad, via Ahmadnagar, is preferable though rather longer.

### BOMBAY TO AURUNGABAD, VIA THE TULL GHAT.

DISTANCE 215½ MILES.

ROUTES.	Distances of Stages.	
	Miles.	Fur.
Bombay to Bhewndy, via Route 2 ....	31	0
Dowla (Dohla) .....	11	1
Shahpoor .....	10	0
Kurdee .....	11	0
Kussura .....	11	1½
Egutpoora .....	8	¾
Wareewara .....	14	½
Nassik .....	14	1
Chandoree .....	13	6
Nandoor .....	9	3
Munjoor .....	11	0
Kopergaum .....	11	5
Byzapoore .....	16	7
Dhondulgaum .....	14	0
Tanklee (Tanklee) .....	15	2
Aurungabad .....	13	1
	215	3½

Leave Bombay, and proceed, via Route 2 to Bhewadi (Bhewndy), 31, (Route 2); pass on to \*Bhewndy Creek, 9½; §Purga (Parga), travellers' bungalow, encamping ground; water becomes scarce in the months of April and May; §Dowla (Dohala), 2; excellent encamping ground; thence along an undulating irregular road, pass six hamlets; cross the \*Sarnalle (Sarmali) river, 5; also the Bhurngee (Bhringi) river, to

### § SHAHPOOR (Shapur).

Civil Authority. Sub-Collector of Nashik. Military Authority. Officer commanding at Punah (Poonah). Encamping ground on the left bank of the Bangunga river. Travellers' bungalow. Bazaar. Tappal Station. Mamladar's Kutcherry.

Thence along a very irregular steep road, through a hilly and jungly country; cross the Owra (Aura) nullah, 3 (full of water until March); thence across the Pooransira (Puransira) Ghat, 1, here nearly half a mile long; thence proceed to \*Keerpotee (Khirpoli); \*Owra (Aura); \*Bewarre (Birwadi), situated above the Ghat, with its small tank of excellent water, to

§*Kardi* (Kurdes), 7; travellers' bungalow; encamping ground; then cross by a good ford the Tullecka (Tallika) river, 2 (15 yards wide, flowing at the bottom of a deep dell, with water in it until April); ascend the *Oombermallee* (Umbamali) *Khind*,  $\frac{1}{2}$ , which is bad and steep for  $\frac{1}{2}$  mile; proceed to *Golebum*, *Dammee*, *Oombermallee*, *Sooral*, *Mukoona* (with its rocky encamping ground), *Laragum*, at the latter of which there is a good well, and we soon reach \**Kussara* (Kasara),  $\frac{3}{4}$ , situated at the foot of the Tull (Tal) Ghat, a pass in the mountains dividing

THE TANNA AND AHMADNAGAR COLLECTORATES (Routes 1 and 5), and across which passes the main Bombay road and railway to Nassick and Agra. The road incline of  $\frac{3}{4}$  miles, is difficult and somewhat dangerous for carriages. At *Eegaum*, half-way up, are two wells.

### The Tull (or Thull) Ghat. Incline

Of the Great Indian Peninsular line, now completed, is  $\frac{3}{4}$  miles long, with a rise of 972 feet from Kussara at the base to Egutpoora at the top, which is 1,912 feet above the sea. Average gradient, 1 in 56. There are 13 tunnels through hard trap rock; total length, 2,652 yards; the longest is the Manda Sheyt (through basalt), 490 yards. There are six viaducts, that over the Eegaum ravine being 200 feet high; 15 bridges and 62 culverts. This incline was finished by 1863, at an average cost of £45,000 per mile.

§EGATPURA (Egutpoora), in the Deccan, is  $\frac{3}{4}$  miles from Kussara by road. Bungalow. Bazaar at Pempree, one mile. Through an open country to §*Warree-warra*,  $\frac{1}{4}$  miles farther we enter \**Nashik* (Nassik, Nassick). (Route 60). Post office. Then cross a nullah, and we enter

THE AHMEDNAGAR (AHMEDNUGGUR) COLLECTORATE (Route 1); pass \**Marsangwee*,  $\frac{5}{4}$ ; \**Seela-poor*, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ , situated on the Godavery (Godavari) river (Route 1); \**Woorra*,  $\frac{3}{4}$ ; \**dhurmsalla*; \**Lakulgaum*,  $\frac{1}{2}$ ; \**Chillooree*, 1; thence pass a ruined dhurmsalla,  $\frac{1}{2}$ , close to a well and mango grove, to §*Chandoree*,  $\frac{2}{4}$  (Route 5); cross the Godavery (Godavari) river to *Syktair* (Sangkair); *Kurwajgaum*,  $\frac{1}{4}$ ; \**Manjurgauum*, 3; \**Kangaum*,  $\frac{1}{2}$ ; then cross two branches of the Godavery (Godavari) river to §*Nandoor*, 1; thence, along a very bad road through deep ravines, pass \**Sarola*; \**Kairla*; then cross the Godavery (Godavari) river to \**Sangwee*,  $\frac{1}{2}$ ; then five deep \*nullahs, to \**Wurgauum*,  $\frac{1}{2}$ ; cross a \*nullah,  $\frac{1}{2}$ , to \**Chas* (Chas Morosee),  $\frac{2}{4}$ ; pass \**Munjoor*,  $\frac{1}{2}$  mile; then proceed through a level cultivated country to \**Telapoor*, 2; \**Sooragaum*,  $\frac{1}{4}$ ; \**Kolgaum*, 1; \**Mahagaum*,  $\frac{1}{4}$ ; \**Koombarree*,  $\frac{1}{2}$ ; then cross the Godavery (Godavari) river to \**Dharengauum*,  $\frac{1}{4}$  mile, and we soon enter the town of

### §KOPERGAUM (Kopurgaum), $\frac{1}{4}$ miles.

Territory, the Poona Division of the Bombay Army. Civil Authority, Collector at Ahmadnagar, five miles N.N.W. Travellers' bungalow. Bazaar.

Then re-cross, per fords, two branches of the Godavery (Godavari) river,  $\frac{1}{2}$  (Route 1), to \**Suwulsir* (Sowstr),  $\frac{1}{2}$ ; re-cross the Godavery river to \**Duhegaum*,  $\frac{1}{4}$ ; then cross the Woorond river,  $\frac{1}{2}$ ; to *Tulligaum*,  $\frac{1}{2}$ ; \**Belgaum*,  $\frac{2}{4}$  miles; we then enter

THE NIZAM'S DOMINIONS (Route 52), and soon arrive at the town of

### BYZAPOOR, $\frac{1}{4}$ miles.

Territory, the Nizam's Dominions. District, Hyderabad. Civil Authority, Political Agent at Aurangabad. Encamping ground, N. Bazaar. Houses, 1,500.

This place stands on the *Saringee* river, here a deep stream in the monsoon, but nearly dry in December; thence pass on to \**Sawurgauum*,  $\frac{6}{4}$ ; \**Porsuda*, 3; \**Dhondulgaum*,  $\frac{1}{4}$ ; \**Rangaum*,  $\frac{2}{4}$ ; situated on the Daikoo river, which here cross; then proceed across a barren, rocky country, along a good road to the Seo river,  $\frac{2}{4}$ ; which cross, also three nullahs, to \**Tauklee* (Tanklee); \**Futtiabad*,  $\frac{2}{4}$ ; cross the Magjoree river to *Maliwarra*,  $\frac{1}{4}$ ; and about  $\frac{1}{2}$  mile to the left stands the celebrated fortress of *Dowlatabad* (Route 52), and  $\frac{3}{4}$  miles brings us to the town of *Aurangabad* (Route 52).

DAWKS.—See Table of Distances in the Madras Presidency.

## ROUTE 179.

Proceed S. by E.

### BOMBAY TO DAPOLEE, VIA NAGOTNA (NAGATHANA) AND NIHUR.

DISTANCE 108 $\frac{1}{2}$  MILES.

ROUTES.	Distances of Stages.	
	Miles.	Fur.
Bombay to Nagotna (Nagathana),		
bunder boat .....	36	0
Poogaum (Pugaon) .....	9	1
Indapoor (Indrapur) .....	9	3
Lonara .....	11	7
Mhar (Mahur) .....	9	7
Lutwa .....	13	2
Pachwul (Pachole Warree) .....	11	$\frac{1}{2}$
Dapooles .....	7	$\frac{1}{2}$
	108	2

Leave Bombay (Route 1); proceed per bunder boat, which is generally rowed in two hours; the land route should be avoided, as it leads through dense jungle infested with tigers, in traversing which Dr. Wilson was nearly devoured by one of those animals.

### §NAGOTNA (Nagathana).

Encamping ground. Travellers' bungalow. Bazaar. Bunder boats to and from Bombay, all of which approach the landing place at high water. The old bridge is well worth inspection. Spring tides 10 $\frac{1}{2}$  hours, when the river rises 12 feet.

This place stands on the Amba river, which rises in the Western Ghats, in lat.  $18^{\circ} 40'$ , long.  $73^{\circ} 23'$ , flows S.W. 20 miles; thence for 50 more, and falls into the Indian Ocean in lat.  $18^{\circ} 50'$ , long.  $73^{\circ} 30'$ . Then along a good made road, across an undulating, steep, ridgy country, intersected by bridged nullahs, some of which are, however, impassable in the monsoon; pass \**Chicknee*,  $1\frac{1}{2}$ ; \**Yambadul*,  $1\frac{1}{2}$ ; cross the \**Rood-vur* Banganga river, fordable in the dry season, to \**Sookallee*,  $2\frac{1}{2}$ ; thence proceed up a long but easy ascent to the top of \**Sookallee Khind*,  $1\frac{1}{2}$ ; pass on to \**Khan*,  $2\frac{1}{2}$ ; \**Poorgaum* (Purgaum)  $\frac{3}{4}$ ; encamping ground near the river; cross, by ford, the \**Kolar* river,  $2\frac{1}{2}$ , but by boat in the monsoon; pass \**Koondalaka*; \**Kalole*,  $\frac{3}{4}$ ; \**Bhoon* (Blun)  $\frac{3}{4}$ ; \**Raitwan* (Ratwan),  $1\frac{1}{2}$ ; \**Vavoo* (Vavu),  $1\frac{1}{2}$ ; \**Putnal* (Patnal)  $\frac{3}{4}$ ; \**Bud-dowlee* (Budhauili),  $\frac{1}{2}$ ; cross the \**Goodnog* (Gudne) river,  $\frac{3}{4}$ , whose banks are easy, to \**Indapoor* (Indrapur),  $\frac{1}{2}$ ; encamping ground rather rocky; travellers' bungalow, very picturesquely situated on high ground, and here travellers and troops should halt, in preference to either *Mahar* or *Nagotna*; thence proceed to \**Kussana* (Kassana)  $\frac{3}{4}$ ; \**Koosumbia* (Kusumbia),  $1\frac{1}{2}$ ; \**Taloor* (Talura)  $\frac{3}{4}$ ; then cross the \**Goond* (Gund) river,  $1\frac{1}{2}$ , to \**Kandar*,  $1$ ; cross the \**Kal* river,  $\frac{1}{2}$ , here fordable in the dry season, to \**Guril*; pass on to \**Tullygaum* (Talligaon),  $\frac{3}{4}$ ; encamping ground; pass \**Oorsukier* (Usarker)  $2$ ; \**Louara*,  $1\frac{1}{2}$ , encamping ground E; thence pass a \**hamlet*,  $\frac{3}{4}$ ; \**Dasgaum*,  $4\frac{1}{2}$ , situated on the *Savetree* river (Savitree), which rises in the Collectorate of Rutnagherry, on the W. of the Mahabuleshwar hills, in lat.  $18^{\circ} 17'$ , long.  $73^{\circ} 27'$ , flows by the town of *Mhar* (Mahar), up to which it is navigable, and large ships could come up as far, until the sand-bank at its mouth became so enlarged by the S.W. monsoon as to impede the navigation, and falls into the Arabian Sea at *Bankote*, in lat.  $17^{\circ} 58'$ , long.  $73^{\circ} 5'$ , after a course of 70 miles. It has a bar with 10 feet of water on it at low tide, and 21 feet at high. Ships anchor inside in 5 fathoms, and both alligators and delicious fish swarm therein; travellers' bungalow close to the Bunder, up to which boats of 50 candies hurtheren can ascend at high water. Thence pass on to \**Ovoo* (Ovur),  $1\frac{1}{2}$ ; \**Kumboorlee* (Kamburli),  $1\frac{1}{2}$ ; thence cross the \**Gandaree* river (Gandaree),  $1\frac{1}{2}$ , impassable in the rains or at high water; and  $\frac{3}{4}$  mile brings us to the town of

### MHAR (Mahar.)

Territory, the Panah Military Division of Bombay. District, Northern Konkan (Tanna Collectorate). Encamping ground rocky, on the bank of the river Travellers' bungalow. Bazaar. Hotel near the Bandar on the N. Houses, 2,000. Hamalls, and Coolies (Kulis) can be hired.

The Mhar Caves, 1 mile distant, are described by Dr. Bird.

### HISTORICAL REMINISCENCES:—

1796. Here Nana Farnavis and Nizam Ali concluded a treaty, which placed Baji Rao on the throne of the Peishwa, on the demise of Mahadeo Rao.

*Sea Route to Bombay.*—The traveller can proceed by boat along the *Savitri* river for 30 miles, and then 70 miles by sea; but at the same time he is cautioned that this voyage is frequently visited with boisterous storms, and that the passage across the bar at the mouth is attended with much danger and personal risk.

### HISTORICAL REMINISCENCES:—

1755. Bankot, situated at the mouth of the river, was Angria's stronghold, but he surrendered it at this period to the British.

Fort Victoria stands on the S. side of the entrance to the river, on a lofty, barren, red coloured eminence.

1856. Mrs. Malet, the wife of the Honourable Arthur Malet, together with her child, were drowned here, and the Honourable Member of Council was saved by the exertions of his native valet.

This place stands at the W. base of the Ghats, on the small navigable river *Savetree* (Savitree, Sawitri), about 30 miles from the sea.

Thence cross the above stream,  $\frac{1}{2}$ , which is fordable at low water; then proceed along a good road to \**Seergum*,  $1\frac{1}{2}$ ; ascend the \**Korduree Hill*,  $\frac{3}{4}$ ; pass a well,  $2\frac{1}{2}$ ; encamping ground; cross a nullah; thence over a very rugged hill to \**Kurunjicarree*,  $1\frac{1}{2}$ ; then cross a nullah to \**Kawulgaum*,  $3\frac{1}{2}$ ; pass along a very bad road, ascend the \**Kawul-Khind* (Lutwan Ghat),  $2\frac{1}{2}$ , which is  $\frac{1}{2}$  mile long; thence the road becomes broken and rugged, interspersed with dense jungly ravines to \**Lutwan*,  $1\frac{1}{2}$ ; dhurmalla of Ann Chutter; encamping ground in the fields, in the dry season; cross a nullah, and we enter

### THE SOUTHERN KONKAN, AND THE COLLECTORATE OF RUTNAGHERRY.

Pass on to *Veenoe*,  $2\frac{1}{2}$ ; then ascend the *Makun Khind*, 2, nearly  $\frac{1}{2}$  mile long, to *Esapoor*,  $1\frac{1}{2}$ ; \**Seerkul*,  $2\frac{1}{2}$ ; \**Sondagar*,  $2\frac{1}{2}$ ; thence along a rocky pathway, winding among and over hills, to \**Pachaul* (Pacholee Warree),  $1\frac{1}{2}$ ; encamping ground; pass *Malounga*,  $1\frac{1}{2}$ , and  $6\frac{1}{2}$  miles further brings us to the large town of

### § DAPOOLEE.

District, the Southern Konkan. Civil Authority, Collector at Rutnagherry. Military Authority, Officer in command. Military Station. Cantonment. Bazaar. Post Office.

DAWKES.—See Table of Distances in the Bombay Presidency.

This large important military station is situated in lat.  $17^{\circ} 48'$ , long.  $73^{\circ} 16'$ . The traveller has the following much easier and more convenient route open to him for three-fourths of the year, viz.:—Proceed from *Bombay*, (Route 1), per bunder boat, to the large fishing village of *Hurnee*, 78, but having only an open roadstead, totally unprotected from the S.W. winds, which prevail there most violently, or he can proceed to *Severndroog*, 78, from *Chen-*

there is a good, made cart-road, 10 miles long, leading over a steep but not difficult ghat, to § *Dapoolce*, described above.

## ROUTE 180.

Proceed N.E. by N., during the month of March; but water is very scarce in the hot season, especially below the ghat.

### BOMBAY TO MALLIGAUM, VIA TENNA AND THE TULL GHAT.

DISTANCE 176½ MILES.

ROUTES.	Distances of Stages.	
	Miles.	Fur.
Bombay to Bhewndy, via Route 2.....	31	0
Nassik, via Route 178.....	80	3½
Wuzur (Wazar).....	12	0
Pempulgaum (Pimpalgaon).....	7	1
Wudallee (Wadali).....	10	5½
Chandore (Chandur, Chandwad).....	9	4½
Sowdana (Saudana).....	14	2
Malligaum (Malaganw).....	11	0
	176	1

Leave *Bombay* (Route 1), and proceed via Route 2 to *Bhewndy*. 31; thence to *Nassik*, 80½ (Route 178); then along an excellent road, but which becomes rather hilly to the close; pass through a cultivated country; cross the *Godavery*, (Godavari) river (Route 84), by a flying bridge, in the monsoon, but fordable in the dry season, and we soon reach § *Tilgaum* (Argaum, Argaon), 6½; branch road to Peempree, 4½; Civil Authority, Sub-Collector at *Nassik*; encamping ground; thence along an indifferent road, through a cultivated and open country, interspersed with some waste land, to § *Wuzur* (Wazar) 5½ (Route 5); encamping ground N.W. and S.W.; bazaar; pass on to § *Pempulgaum* (Pimpalgaon), 7½; encamping ground; travellers' bungalow; § *Wadali* (Wudallee), 10½; encamping ground S.W.; we enter

THE COLLECTORATE OF AHMEDNUGUR (Route 5), and after 9½ miles, arrive at the town of § *Chandore* (Chandur, Chandwad, Route 5); travellers' bungalow. *Excursion* to the Caves of Ankal Tankai (Route 5); after which we proceed through

THE COLLECTORATE OF CANDEISH (KHANDESH, Route 5), and pass over the § *Chandore Ghat* to the N. side, 5½, the slope of which is 1 in 18, except in one place, where it is 1 in 12½; thence through an open, thorny, jungly country, over a good road; cross the sandy bed of the § *Sowdana* (Saudana) river, 5½ (which however dries up a few hours after the rains), to the town of

### § SOWDA (Sowdana, Saudana.)

Territory, the Punah Division of the Bombay Army. District, Candesh. Civil Authority, Col-

lector at Dhoolia. Encamping ground S. Travellers' bungalow. Bazaar. Thence along an excellent road; cross two nullahs and the Girna river, which rises in lat. 20° 57', long. 73° 45', on the E. of the Syadree range; flows E through the Candesh Collectorate for 120 miles; hence N. for 50, and falls into the Taptee (Route 3) on the left, in lat. 21° 9', long. 75° 17', by a good ford in fine weather, and a flying bridge in the monsoon, and we soon reach the town of § *Malligaum*.

DAWKES.—See Table of Distances, Bombay.

## ROUTE 181.

Proceeding N.E. by E. during the months of November and December.

### BOMBAY TO PEINT, VIA JOWAR.

DISTANCE 140½ MILES.

ROUTES.	Distances of Stages.	
	Miles.	Fur.
Bombay to Bhewndy, via Route 2 ...	31	0
Dubbud .....	12	2
Kyra.....	7	7
Bara .....	8	7
Sakra .....	13	0
Jowar .....	10	6
Mokada .....	9	6
Udgaum .....	12	6
Hursool .....	9	0
Kogoor.....	13	0
Peint.....	12	0
	140	2

Leave *Bombay* (Route 1), and proceed, via Route 2, to *Bhewndy*, (Route 2); thence along a good road, through rice fields; across an open, thin, jungly country, pass the hamlets of § *Goorsye*; § *Kusuvilee*; § *Kanusa*; § *Kaluga*; § *Somboord*; § *Kurroulee*; § *Dabbad*, 12½; § *Ahsunolee*; cross the *Wytrodee* nullah to § *Garna*; thence cross the § *Tomree* river and the § *Dookurman nullah* to § *Eksal*; § *Sougaum*; thence cross the *Tanza* river, (Taunsa), here 10 yds. wide, 1½ foot deep, and impassable in the monsoon, and rises on the W. of the Western Ghats, in lat. 19° 41' long. 73° 29'; to § *Kyra*, 7½; then cross a small hilly ridge to *Tilgaum*; pass through 1½ mile of high jungly grass to *Kona*; cross the *Wyturra* river, (Route 1), here 30 yds. broad, 1 foot deep, rocky ford, passable for carts, but only by boat in the monsoon, to *Bara* (Wara), 8½; thence to *Doona*, *Kyra*; then cross the *Punjalee* river, which is 20 yds. wide, 1½ foot deep, with easy banks, and having a very rapid current in the monsoon, and then very difficult for carts; pass on to *Hurnolee*; then the road becomes extremely dangerous, on account of its being infested with ferocious tigers; thence along jungle and high grass to § *Wakepara*; thence along a bad road, ascend a Ghat for 660 yds., then down a descent of

440 yds., and we arrive at the foot, where there is a branch road to *Terrapoor*, situated on the coast; and proceed to \**Sakra*, 13; *Kasoullee*, close to which there is a gradual ascent of 450 yds., to a table land, and also another of 180 yds., impassable for carts, close to *Kasulheerres*; pass on to the town of

### §JOWAR (Jowaur).

Territory, Poonah, Military Division of Bombay District, Northern Konkan. Civil Authority, Collector at Tanna. Bazaar.

This place stands on the Gungalee river, a small stream, 2 feet deep, with a rapid current, and slippery ford. Thence cross that stream, quite impassable in the rains, and proceed along a rugged, difficult road, to a gradual ascent of 550 yds.,  $1\frac{1}{2}$ ; then descend a declivity  $3\frac{1}{2}$ ; proceed along a narrow, stony pass, and at the end of  $1\frac{1}{2}$  mile, hasten down another descent,  $1\frac{1}{2}$ , of about 450 yds. to the Wag river,  $1\frac{1}{2}$ , here a small stream,  $2\frac{1}{2}$  feet deep, with steep, difficult banks, and almost impassable in the rains, to \**Mokada*,  $1\frac{1}{2}$ ; thence the country is densely covered with jungle and high grass, and the road over it interspersed with ascents, descents, ravines, and ditches, pass \**Posara*, the vicinity of which is so infested with wild beasts prowling about in all directions, that the traveller must be on the *qui vive*, with his revolver well loaded by day and night. At the latter period his reading lamp should be well trimmed, and if he has a reflector, put it on it, so as to throw out as brilliant a light as possible, which scares them away; pass \**Moranda*; \**Koomburpara*; \**Hywa*; \**Goudool* (Gounwal); then cross the \**Wal* river, impassable in the rains, to \**Udgaum*,  $12\frac{1}{2}$ ; thence over a very bad rugged road to \**Deota*; \**Gudwena*; and \**Hursool*, 9; thence there is a direct road for Dawks or Pedestrians to *Peint*; the country now becomes more open and less ungly, but is interspersed with steep ascents and descents; cross several \**nullahs*, passable for carts, pass *Pattye*, *Amboleena*, *Patta*, \**Kogoor*, 13, pass *Adoo*,  $2\frac{1}{2}$ ; cross the Damun Gunga river,  $1\frac{1}{2}$ ; here 3 feet broad,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  foot deep, rocky bed, having good encamping ground on its banks, and which rises on the W. of the Syadree range, flows W through the *Peint State*, separates the Collectories of Tannah and Surat (Route 1); then crosses the

PORTUGUESE TERRITORY OF DEMAUN (Route 1), and falls into the Arabian Sea, in lat.  $20^{\circ} 23'$ , long.  $75^{\circ} 52'$ ; after which enter the

### BUGHANA DISTRICT OF

THE TERRITORY OF GUZERAT (Route 1); pass through

THE SURAT COLLECTORATE (Route 1); and  $8\frac{1}{2}$  miles leads us into

### THE PEINT AND HURSOLE STATES.

Which are bounded on the N. by the territories of the Rajahs of Dhurrumpore and Daung, E. by the Collectorate of Ahmednuggur, S. by the Tannah,

and W. by Surat. It is 46 miles long from E. to W., and 28 broad; has an area of 750 square miles, and a population of 55,000.

### HISTORICAL REMINISCENCES.—

1842. The Rajah died without male heirs, when the British Government took the administration into their own hands, and the Begum was informed that she might marry, but that the British Government would administer the government of the state in trust for herself and issue.

1858. Here the Bheels revolted, and the Rajah was hung for treason by the British.

And then we arrive at the town of

### §PEINT (Peynt).

Territory, Poona Military Division of the Bombay Army. District Northern Konkan. Civil Authority, Collector at Surat. Encamping ground on the banks of the Damun Gunga river. Bazaar.

Dawks to Sewal Ghat,  $8\frac{1}{2}$ , along a short easy road, much frequented. *Surat*, 73 miles S.E. by S.

This town, the capital of the district, stands on the Damun Gunga river.

## ROUTE 182.

Proceed S. by E.

BOMBAY TO RUTNAGHERRY, VIA NAGOTNA AND MHAR (MAHAR).

DISTANCE NEARLY 177 $\frac{1}{2}$  MILES.

ROUTES.	Distances of Stages.	
	Miles.	Fur.
Bombay to Sondagar (Sondagarh), Via Route 179.....	99	4
Kheir (Khair).....	9	0
Chiploon (Chipalun).....	16	5
Dhywal (Dalwal).....	9	5
Arrolee (Aroll).....	10	0
Fongos (Fungus).....	12	2
Dhurnisalla.....	10	6
Rutnagherry (The Town of Ratnagiri)	9	7 $\frac{1}{2}$
	177	5 $\frac{1}{2}$

Leave Bombay (Route 1), and proceed, *via* Route 179, to *Sondagar* (Sondagarh), 99 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; thence along a rocky, winding road, skirting the base of hills to the town of

### §KHEIR, 9 miles.

Territory, the Southern Division of the Bombay Army. District, Southern Konkan. Civil Authority, Collector at Rutnagherry. Encamping ground E. and N. among trees. Bazaar. Markets, twice weekly.

Boats can be hired.



This large town stands on the right bank of the *Jugboree* river, here 150 yds. wide, with gravelly, sandy bed, fordable in the dry season, but neither in the monsoon or at spring tides, when boats of 20 to 50 candies burthen can come up to the Bunder, and even those of 60 can ascend as far at spring tides.

From *Khair*, along a very bad, stony road, across the \**Jugboree* river, to \**Mhoorood* (Murad)  $1\frac{1}{2}$  mile. Then ascend the *Purusram*, or *Parshuram* Ghat, the ascent of which is steep, long, and dangerous for laden cattle, on account of being paved the whole way, up to the \**Purusram* Pagoda, 12 miles. From this point there is a descent of  $\frac{1}{2}$  mile to a nullah, passable for cattle, to *Purusram Warree* (Wadi)  $\frac{1}{2}$  mile. Then cross a branch of the river to \**Map*,  $\frac{1}{2}$  mile, a suburb of *Chiploon*. Cross the river,  $\frac{1}{2}$  mile, to the town of

### § CHIPLOON (Chipalun).

$1\frac{1}{2}$  mile further, and 108 miles from Bombay. Territory, the Northern Military Division of Bombay. District, *Rhuthnagerry*; the Collector being the Civil Authority. Encamping ground. Bazaar.

BOATS can be hired.

This town is situated on the *Wasushtee* river, and has some small *Buddhist* Cave Temples in its neighbourhood, described by Dr. Wilson in the "Bombay Asiatic Society's Journal." The river, a tidal one, here navigable for boats, rises in lat.  $17^{\circ} 50'$ , long.  $73^{\circ} 36'$ , and falls into the sea about 30 miles west, between *Dahool* and *Auginwell*, in lat.  $17^{\circ} 33'$ , long.  $73^{\circ} 18'$ .

Leaving this town you cross two long and steep ascents from the *Chiploon* Plain. Pass over the *Kapsalwarree*, or *Kapsalwadi* river,  $2\frac{1}{2}$  miles; to *Kulsuharra Khind* (Kalsurra),  $3\frac{1}{2}$  miles; thence proceed up an ascent to \**Kulowra* (Kalawra),  $1\frac{1}{2}$  mile; then cross a nullah to \**Dhywul* (Daiwal),  $2\frac{1}{2}$  miles. Pass \**Mandkee* (Mundki),  $2\frac{1}{2}$  miles; \**Pulwa* (Palwa),  $1\frac{1}{2}$  mile; then ascend an easy acclivity for  $\frac{3}{4}$  mile, and down a declivity for  $\frac{1}{2}$  mile. Cross a \*nullah to \**Kotra*,  $3\frac{1}{2}$  miles. Then cross the \**Gud* or *Gad* river, here 140 yards broad, with a stony bed, crossed by boats in the monsoon, but fordable in the dry season; and proceed to \**Arrolee* (Aroli),  $1\frac{1}{2}$  mile, up some steep and rugged ascents; pass \**Ambua* (Ambua),  $2\frac{1}{2}$  miles; then cross the river, which is unfordable in the monsoon to \**Makjoo* (Makjun),  $1\frac{1}{2}$  mile, standing on the south bank of a creek. Thence the road becomes very bad to *Mahalungkahind* (Mhalungakhind),  $2\frac{1}{2}$  miles; \**Dingni* (Dingnee),  $6\frac{1}{2}$  miles; then cross the *Shastree*, or *Shastri* river, unfordable in the monsoon and at spring tides; and proceed to § *Fungus* (Foongoos),  $\frac{1}{2}$  mile, standing on the left bank of that stream, along a good road, interspersed with several steep ascents and descents, to \**Tudond Chokee*,  $5\frac{1}{2}$  miles; then pass a \*well; also a *dhurmealla*, 5 miles. After which, we cross the *Seela*, or *Sela* river, to \**Fursola* (Fausola),  $4\frac{1}{2}$ ; \**Meerjola* (Mirjola),  $1\frac{1}{2}$  mile. Thence proceed up a rugged ascent,  $\frac{1}{2}$  mile long, and we soon reach the § *Cantonments*,  $4\frac{1}{2}$  miles; and continuing our route for  $1\frac{1}{2}$  mile, we arrive at § *Rhuthnagerry* (Route 172). European shop, J. Berriman.

## ROUTE 183.

BOMBAY TO TROMBAY.

DISTANCE  $15\frac{1}{2}$  MILES.

ROUTES.	Distances of Stages.	
	Miles.	Fur.
Bombay to Sion, via Gt. I. P. Railway..	8	7
Trombay .....	6	4
	15	3

Leave *Bombay* (Route 1), per the Great Indian Peninsular Railway. (For times of departure see Time Table). From *Boree Bunder*, Route 2) to

### §—SION (Seeam Shivagad), $8\frac{1}{2}$ miles.

(Route 2).

Then quitting the railway, we proceed, per *dawk* (dāk), across the *Sion Causeway*, enter the *Island of Salsette* (Route 2), and at the N.E. extremity of that noble structure, turn off to the right; pass along the *Chimboor Causeway*, to the village of § *Chimboor*, 2; then pass across an undulated, cultivated district, along an excellent carriage road, with hills on the right, for  $4\frac{1}{2}$  miles, and arrive at

### § TROMBAY.

Territory, the *Poonah* Military Division of the *Bombay* Army. District, the *Island of Salsette*. Civil Authority, Collector at *Tannah*. Military Authority, the Officer commanding the *Poonah* Division. Bazaar.

DAWKs to *Panwell*, 12 miles.

STEAMERS to *Bombay* during the Monsoon. Pier 523 yards long.

This small town is noted as being the place to which steamers proceeding from *Panwell* to *Bombay* proceed in the monsoon, when unable to cross the *Bombay* harbour.

## ROUTE 184.

Proceed S.E.

BOMBAY TO SATTARA, VIA NAGOTNA AND MAHABULESHWAR.

DISTANCE, 183 $\frac{1}{2}$  MILES.

ROUTES.	Distances of Stages.	
	Miles.	Fur.
Bombay to Mhar (Mahar), via Route 179	76	2
Poladpoor (Poladpur) .....	10	5
Par .....	11	$2\frac{1}{2}$
Malcolm Felt (Malcolm Fenth) .....	5	$6\frac{1}{2}$
Kailgurrh .....	10	0
Kunmair .....	12	$6\frac{1}{2}$
Sattara .....	6	$5\frac{1}{2}$

Leave *Bombay* (Route 1), and proceed, *via* Route 179, to *Mhar* (Mahar), 7½; thence along a good made road, intersected by bridged nullahs, cross the *Sawetree* river (Sawitri), 2½; where the channel is broad and stony, with little water in it, during the dry season, but quite impassable during the monsoon, to

### § POLADPOOR (Poladpur), 8½ miles.

Encamping ground in a grove near the river. Travellers' bungalow. Bazaar. Dhurmsalla, standing on the above stream.

The *DECCAN* (Dakkan, Dekkan), (Route 5); pass on to *Kapra*, 3¼; *Kineshwar*, 3¼; situated at the foot of the *Par* Ghat, three miles long, ascended by a steep and winding road. The traveller should make an excursion from this spot, to the *Hill Fort of Purtabgarh* (Pratappgarh): thence proceed along an undulating plain, to § *Par*, 4½, with its temples, situated in a dell at the top of the ghat; encamping ground to the left; travellers' bungalow; bazaar; then cross the \**Quina* (Koina) river, ¾, to \**Rurtoonda* (Ratondya) Ghat, ¼; about 1½ mile long, very steep and circuitous; ascend it, and then pass on to the cantonment of

### MALCOLM PENTH (Malcolm Peit),

3 miles further, and about 120 miles from Bombay; 30 miles from *Sattara*; 70 miles from *Poonah*. This is the head quarters of the convalescent station or sanitarium of

## MAHABULESHWAR,

in the Presidency of Bombay, in the Hills, near the source of the *Krishna*.

Territory, *Deccan*. Civil Authority, Resident Medical Superintendent. Military Station, with accommodation for a small detachment of native troops. Encamping ground. Government bungalows and sanitarium for sick officers. Church, a small verandah edifice, with a lovely panoramic view. Service, at 11 and 6, by the resident Chaplain.

Hotel, near the Church. Post Office. Bazaar. Subscription Library.

**DAWS.**—See Table of Distances in the Bombay Presidency.

The European Officers benefit considerably from a short sojourn here, but it is not congenial to the constitutions of the soldiery; nevertheless, it is well adapted for the restoration of health, to persons suffering from fevers, diarrhoea, cachexia, spleen, liver complaint, headaches, chronic rheumatism, ulcers, scrofula, &c. The annual mean temperature, 64½° Fahrenheit. The extreme limit in the open air averages from 45° to 47°. The most pleasant, genial, and temperate part of the year is in the early part of October, when the place should be visited, and at which period it resembles an European spring. During November, December, January, and February, it is most delightful, as the air is clear, cold, and bracing, and hoar frosts occasionally occur; a stove or fire-place will be found necessary.

## MAHABULESHWAR METEOROLOGICAL CALENDAR.

MONTHS.	SEASON.	TEMPERATURE.	ATMOSPHERE.	WIND.	REMARKS.
January ..	Cold .....	63° to 45°, the coldest .....	Drier and colder, hoar frost occasionally ..	E.....	A fire is desirable.
February ..	Ditto .....	Ditto .....	Ditto .....	E.....	Ditto.
March ..	Warm .....	71° to 76°, the hottest .....	Clear and serene, at the end of the month, thunderstorms and squalls..	N.W., strong sea breeze daily.....	Ditto.
April .....	Ditto .....	.....	.....	Ditto	.....
May .....	Ditto .....	.....	.....	.....	.....
June .....	Rainy, and the Monsoon extremely violent	63½° .....	Fog prevails .....	S.W.....	Visitors now leave this Station.
July .....	Ditto .....	.....	.....	.....	.....
August .....	Ditto .....	.....	.....	.....	.....
September ..	Rains cease ..	.....	.....	.....	.....
October .....	Visiting period ..	66° Mean variation, 7° .....	Clear in the day, showery in the evening .....	Light, E....	The average fall 22 inches, free from endemic diseases.
November ..	Cold .....	63½° the coldest ..	Drier and colder ..	Strong, E....	Cholera has never occurred here.
December ..	Ditto .....	45° .....	Ditto .....	Ditto .....	.....

This Sanitarium was established in 1828, by the then Governor of Bombay, Sir John Malcolm, from whom the village takes its name of *Malcolm Penth*, or *Malcolmtown*, bestowed upon it by the *Rajah* of *Sattara*, from whom the site was acquired by exchange. The common name of the station is *Mahabuleshwar*, or *Mahabaleshwar*, signifying the "lord

of great strength," a designation applied to *Siva*; and usually shortened to "*Mablesheer*." This is the native name of the hills in the Western Ghats, on which the Sanitarium is fixed, at a height of 4,500 feet above the sea. There are about 70 private houses, of hewn stone, with thatched roofs. Quarters are provided at the Sanitarium, and in the

government bungalows, for invalid officers, at a rate of 25 rupees a month for two rooms. They are all fixed upon eminences commanding the best points of view. That of the Jeejeebhoy family is near the cemetery. Tents are pitched here and there by temporary residents, who come to be invigorated by a change. Those recovering from acute inflammatory disorders, or liable to affections attended with increased arterial action, are advised not to visit this elevated spot.

It begins to be frequented by the Bombay people when the March heats commence. Then furniture is sent up the Ghât to the empty bungalows, to be brought back again in the course of two or three months, when the rains come in with the monsoon, which blows violently from June to the beginning of October. There is constant fog in July and August, with a continual drizzling rain. Indeed, the quantity of rain at this period is something enormous. As much as 300 to 350 inches have been known to fall in three-and-a-half months. The average, however, is stated to be 200 to 250 inches a-year, and the rainy days one in three. But the wet soon drains off, flowers spring up, no marsh or swamp remains, and the air is at all times free from malaria.

There are many good roads and wells, and mountain streams. Clay slate, or trap, is the prevalent rock, with a soil favourable to the growth of vegetation. The common fern grows to the height of 9 and 10 feet after the rains. "Only those who have laid in the plains of India (says Lady Falkland, in *Chow-Chow*) can understand the feeling of an attenuated and exhausted European the first day after his arrival at Mahabuleshwur. In the morning, when you wake, you think you have received a new set of bones; you get up refreshed, and your feet seem to run away with you. The windows can be closed without your feeling it too warm, and opened without feeling it too cold. There are fire-places in the bungalows, and how often have I known people have a fire for the pleasure of seeing one, and in order to make them think that they were at home. Then a fog! how it is welcomed by many, who say it reminds them of home. And I plead guilty to having gone out and stood in a shower, purposely to receive the refreshing drops. Early in the morning, as is the case in all hilly countries, the mountains are partly covered with floating mists, which run along, visiting every rocky peak, which looks instantly cooled and refreshed. The air is spring-like—light and crisp. When the slightest feeling of keenness arises, a soft breeze comes to your relief immediately. It is often possible to remain out till nine in the morning, and also to get out early in the afternoon."

Good supplies of the necessities of life are obtained from a bazaar stocked with European articles in the finest season, by the traders, who move away in the rains. Several Chinamen, who were first sent here as convicts, have gardens of English vegetables—the potatoes being nearly equal to those of the Neigherry hills. The beef and mutton are also of superior quality—the mutton fine-grained, and of excellent flavour.

Near the Sanitarium is an obelisk to the memory of Sir Sidney Beckwith, late Commander-in-Chief of the Bombay army: the Beckwith who figured as one of the largest men in the British army in the Peninsular wars down to the battle of Waterloo, and of whom so many exploits are related.

Excellent roads have been cut through the jungle to all the best points of view. The finest is that called Bombay Point, because commanding a prospect of that part of the ghât which travellers ascend in coming from Bombay. Here visitors meet in the evening after the usual drive. Sidney Point and Elphinstone Point, two immense bluffs of rock, are also favourable for the extensive and magnificent views they have of the rich Concan scenery below the heights, and of the fortresses crowning the summits of the surrounding ghâts. One of which is the stronghold of Purtabghur. A glimpse of the sea is visible at a distance of 30 miles.

*Walks and Drives.*—These are numerous and beautiful, and well arranged, reminding one of an English park. "Long avenues, shaded by magnificent forest trees, afford noontide shelter, and permit the visitor the unusual and safe indulgence of a mid-day stroll beneath their shade; while, here and there, an opening in the rich foliage affords a glimpse of the mountain scenery around, arresting the step in admiration of its sublime and varied wonders. Bold peaks, towering and cloud-capt ghauts, sparkling cascades, hill forts, deep straths and wooded glens, blend their magnificent effects in a succession of more rich and glowing pictures than even Italy can charm the traveller's eye withal. No snowy peaks, it is true, blushing in the sun-lit sky, form back grounds to the scene; but veils of fleecy vapour, with mazy indistinctness, shroud the towering scarps of the eternal hills, while the clear atmosphere around permits the eye to revel in the full majesty of these stupendous scenes, revealing the smiling valleys and the quiet occupation of their peasants as clearly as it does the dense jungle of the mountain sides, crowded with its wild and savage denizens."—*Mrs. Postans' Western India.*

One serious drawback to the hills in the spring months is the quantity of fine red dust, which is blown about and penetrates everywhere. There are few or no singing birds; but wild animals, as cheetahs, hyenas, and jackalls, are not rare, with a tiger now and then prowling about after sunset. Long bright green snakes cling to the trees, and sometimes spring into a verandah; and a dark one, called the carpet snake, often enters houses. A small harmless frog, is called the flying toad, from its power of jumping, and attaching itself to anything, even to the face. However, it is surprising (says Lady Falkland), how indifferent one becomes in time to frogs, snakes, cheetahs, hyenas, and tigers.

The Mahabuleshwur Hills form a rugged tableland, in the main line of the ghâts, varying from 8 miles to 15 miles in breadth, and about 15 miles in length; bounded by the gorge of the Krishna at

the northern extremity, and a deep depression at the southern. Its western edge, towards the Concan, is steep and abrupt; towards the Deccan, on the eastern slope, the fall is more gentle. The Sanitarium is at the north-west corner of this table-land, where the sea breezes can be most felt. The highest point in the neighbourhood is 4,700 feet above the sea. The level part of the hills is covered with a tangled verdure, consisting principally of fern and the arrowroot plant; the latter something like a tall white lily. The jungle abounds with tigers, bullocks, nilghaus, bears, wolves, elks, and other game; but hunting in these wild solitudes is attended with great danger.

These hills are properly called the Syhadree hills. Once, says the legend, they reached the skies, so that the Sun (or Siva) found it impossible to drive his chariot across them. He consulted the Gooroo, or spiritual guide, as to what should be done. The holy man came out to the hills, and as he approached they respectfully bowed their lofty heads before him. While in the very act, he cried out, "Stop there, my children, till I return;" but he never returned, and there they remain in that modest position to this day.

"I have always felt grateful to the Gooroo," says Lady Falkland, "for having lowered the hills, as it enabled us to see over their summits the beautiful sunsets, which are particularly fine. The sea was visible in certain lights from a window of our bungalow at the distance of thirty miles, as the crow flies; and when the sun declined we could sometimes see little white specks on the distant ocean—they were ships. At other times the blue line of the water became a sheet of gold. This was the usual effect of the afternoon sun on it. Then there were lights and shadows for ever changing, throwing the sketcher who attempted to colour from nature into the depths of despair."

Now points, commanding glorious prospects, are often discovered, to which paths are cut through the jungle. At one spot, under a grove of jambool trees, are some tombs of the Gowlees (i. e. Cowherds), a remnant of the Canarese Aborigines, who bury their dead, instead of burning them, like the Hindoos.

The native village of Mahabuleshwur is 3 miles from the station, near some ancient temples, under a hill, in a gorge, at the source of the very holy Krishna, or Kistna. One temple is a building of block stone, erected many centuries ago by a Gowlee rajah. Near the temples of Mahabuleshwur and Pannehunge, is the sacred well, from which the Krishna springs, with four other streams, as reported, for no European is allowed within the enclosure. Krishna's Bed is in one temple, in which, according to the Brahmins, he rests every night, though invisible.

Once upon a time, two infidel giants, who were brothers, and named Anteebulee and Mahabulee, fought with a large host against Mahadeo, assisted by Vishnu and Brahma. Anteebulee, who used immense bows and arrows, was killed; his army, consisting of a crore of lacs (or ten millions of men), was dispersed, and his brother was desperately wounded. At the last moment the survivor

embraced the true faith, and obtained leave to found three temples; two to be called Mahabulee-eschwur and Anteebulee-eschwur, after the brothers; and a third to be dedicated, in consideration of the repentance of Mahabulee, to the memory of their army, and to be called Kotee-eschwur. Leave was also granted that, from the body of Mahabulee five rivers should issue, viz., the Krishna, in honour of Vishnu; the Vennia, of Mahadeo; the Koina, of Brahma; and the Savetree and Garetree. The Vennia and Koina are two feeders of the Krishna, joining it at Mowlee and Karad.

Some of the five temples were rebuilt about a century back by a wealthy native bank of Sattara. A sixth, called Koodra-eschwur, was added about seventy years since. Those at the source of the Krishna are large and curious structures, with arches and columns in the old style of Hindoo architecture. From hence the river flows down a beautiful pastoral valley, at the bottom of the gorge, and is swelled as it goes by the streams falling from the neighbouring heights. The temple of Koteschwur commands a splendid view of the Wace or Wai valley.

Pertalghur Tower, one of the most conspicuous objects on the ghâts, from the Sanitarium, is ascended *via* the pretty village of *Parr*, which lies 6 miles below the table-land of the mountains. Palkee bearers, or horses, must be provided; there is no road for carriages.

This ruined hill fort, one of the most picturesque in the Deccan, was begun in 1656, by Sivage (or Sivaji), the founder of the Mahrattas, and was once a post of great strength, entered by large gates. The temple within is a place of much sanctity, and in good preservation. Annual pilgrimages are still made to it by the family of the deposed Rajah of Sattara, a descendant of Sivage. It was formerly the custom to offer a human sacrifice to Bowanee (or Bhawani), the Goddess of Destruction, in memory of the tragely recorded below. The tomb of Afzul Khan is a little distance down the hill.

#### HISTORICAL REMINISCENCES:—

1659. As related by Duff, in his *History of Mahratta*,

Afzul Khan, the distinguished Bijapur commander, sent as envoy to the Mahratta chief, the Brahman, Pantoji, Gopinath, who was received at this place, and located in an apartment at some distance from his suite. In the dead of the night he visited him secretly, and fully explained to him as—a Brahman—his superior, "that all he had done and intended to do, was wholly and solely for the sake of his religion (the Hindu faith); as Bhawani herself had called upon him to protect the Brahmans and kine, and clearly pointed out to him, that it behoved him (the Envoy) also to aid the cause of the Deity. He also promised, in case or

his cordial co-operation in the good cause, to give him, and his heirs in perpetuity, the village of Hewra in In'am." Thus bought over, he swore most solemnly to aid Sivaji Krishnaji Bhaskar, another Brahman, was then admitted into the conference, when both were despatched to the camp of the Bijapur general, Afzal Khan, and there and then represented to that commander, that Sivaji was alarmed, and might easily be induced to surrender himself. Placing implicit confidence in the statement of the Brahman, Pantoji Gopinath, he ordered the Bijapur army to Jaoli, which was accomplished with considerable difficulty. In the meantime the Maratha chief appointed the place of meeting at a spot just below the fort, and cleared a road for the Khan's approach, but closed up every other way of egress. He then ordered both Moro Pant and Netaji Palkar, whom he stationed in the thickets to the E. of the fort, close to the locality through which the Khan's retinue must pass, to hasten from the Konkan, with some thousands of Mawali Infantry, to both of whom and Tanaji Malusré he explained his intentions, and at the same time placed Moro Trimmial, with his faithful and tried soldiers, in the vicinity of the Bijapur army, then at Jaoli. The signals of attack were agreed upon, viz., a blast of a horn for Netaji and the firing of five guns from the fort for Moro. Afzal Khan advanced with 1,500 troops, close to the cleared road leading to the fort, and there halted. The commander himself, habited in a thin muslin costume, with his sword by his side, accompanied by one armed retainer, proceeded in his palki to the place of conference, an open bungalow. In the meantime, the Mahratta chief performed his ablutions, offered up his prayers to the Deity, sought and obtained his mother's blessing; after which he equipped himself in his steel chain armour and cap, over which he wore his turban and cotton gown, previously placing a *bichwa* (crooked dagger) in his right sleeve, and on the fingers of his left hand fixed that murderous and treacherous Mahratta instrument, the *waghnakh*. Then he descended from the fort

and slowly advanced, stopping at short intervals, so as to feign symptoms of fear, and which from his short stature appeared natural. He was accompanied by an armed follower, Tanaji Malusré, who, although girded with two swords, was not objected to, such being a Maratha custom. The Khan advanced to meet Sivaji, who in the customary embrace, plunged the *waghnakh* into his bowels, and then struck him with his dagger, but not until the Bijapur chief had aimed a blow at him with his sword, which was turned aside by the concealed armour. Saiyid Bandu, the Khan's attendant, maintained a desperate combat with Sivaji and Tanaji Malusré, two of the most expert swordsmen of that period, and then fell covered with wounds. The Khan was placed into his palki, but Khanda Mallé, another of the Maratha chief's adherents, coming up at the time, decapitated him, and sent his head up to the fort. The signal was made, and a dreadful onslaught of the Bijapur troops took place, Netaji Palkar refused quarter, but Moro Pant, acting under the humane instructions which he had received from Sivaji spared all those who submitted. By this daring exploit, Sivaji acquired great renown among his people, and also plunder, amounting to considerable treasure, besides 4,000 horses, camels, elephants, and all the war materials that had been despatched against him. One of these *waghnaks* may be seen in the Indian Museum, Scotland Yard.

**Wace Valley**—The descent from the hills, past Mahabuleshwar, to this charming spot, is steep and slippery. On the left of the Krishna is the travellers' bungalow, situated among pipul and mango trees, and enjoying a beautiful prospect of the hills around, which are of all shapes, looking like ruined forts and castles. The town is on the opposite bank, with flights of steps to the sacred stream running along its whole extent. It is 20 miles N.W. of Satara, in the British province of that name.

"I know nowhere," says Lady Falkland, "a more lovely spot than Wace; and, although I often visited it during my stay in India, I saw new beauties every time. Here there is grand scenery, as well as pleasing, quiet spots, and charming bits for the sketcher." Its greatest drawback is that is insupportably hot, even in the "cold season." It abounds with temples, perched on various points, in different

stages of ornament, but most of them built in a simple style, and, on the whole, with good taste. They were erected by the family of Rastea, a neighbouring Hindoo gentleman.

One large temple, dedicated to Gunputty, is a plain, dark, stone building, with a spire, and a "singular roof, made of large (cubical) stones, keyed together, so as to make a perfectly flat stone ceiling, exactly like a pavement reversed." It contains an image of the god hewed out of an enormous block of stone, and close to it is a temple of Mahadeo, with his sacred bull. The "mundup," or canopy, is a good specimen of stonework.

A hill fort, called Pandooghur, rises over the town, close to some cave temples, and takes its name from the five Pandoos who were exiled here, and are allied to the demi-gods or ancestors of the early Rajpoot conquerors of India, to whom all great works are ascribed by the natives. Behind this hill are two others named Kulinga and Kummulghur, which a Pandoo tried to place one on the top of the other, that he might lie at full length and look at the sea as he rested his head on his hand; but he could work only at night, and an envious demon, who wished to thwart him, rousing the sun before his time, made him appear just as the Pandoo had wedged his hand in, below the hill, where the huge cavity made by his fingers is still to be seen. In a pool of the river, below the town, is the mark of the spot where Bheem, another of the five Pandoos, rested after killing the giant Kinchick, and dragging his body from the hills through the nullah or ravine, which he made as he pulled him along.

There is no bridge across the river at this place. Two black stone piers of one are pointed out, which were erected by a former subadhar of one of the Delhi Emperors, with a view of supplying this convenience; but it seems that the goddess Krishna-bye (i.e. the Lady Krishna) disapproved of such profanity, and he was warned by her in a dream to desist from his impious attempt.

At Motee Bagh, or Garden of Pearls, near Wahee, is the country house of Bala Sahib Rastea, the native nobleman whose family built the temples above-mentioned. His seat here is about ninety years old, and is "curious as a specimen of the style of house built by the Mahomedans, of which but few remain:" not placed round a square, like the Mahratta houses, but left entirely open on one side from top to bottom, and shaded by huge curtains. The walls and ceilings are painted with gay arabesques, and pictures of Hindoo deities. Rastia was a Mahratta leader, who had served at the siege of Seringapatam, and afterwards under the Duke, when General Wellesley. "We went up," says Lady Falkland, "a very narrow staircase into the room, from whence we could see the fountains play, and Rastia sat by my side trying to speak a word or two of English. At last he accomplished a sentence, saying to me, while looking at my shawl, 'Your honour have on a very fine cloth.'"

Another place near Waee is *Manowely*, the residence of the widow of Nana Fumawee, the able

minister of the Peishwa. He died in 1800. When visited by Lady Falkland a few years ago she still, though a comparatively old woman, retained traces of her former beauty, for which she was remarkable. She had in her possession some political letters written to her by General Wellesley in 1804, of which she was very proud. In one of them he offers, on the part of Government, to guarantee her safety and an annual pension of 12,000 rupees, which she then enjoyed.

*Dom*, a small village, five miles from Waee, has a handsome temple, in the court-yard of which is a black marble pillar of Siva, five feet high, ornamented with his five heads and five twisted snakes. The idols here are of white marble. In the middle of the court is a large stone basin, carved round its edge with the mystic lotus leaf. A stone pedestal supports a black tortoise, on the back of which rests the sacred bull, under a canopy. On the roof of this canopy stands a small temple painted in colours.

A remarkable *Banjan tree*, at a distance of eight miles from Waee, in a valley under Wyratghur mountain, deserves a visit. It covers an area of 3½ acres. It is one of the largest and most perfect on this side of India. "The shade of this magnificent tree was so complete that I could sit in the middle of the day without any covering on my head. It was of such a size that separate pic-nic parties might take place under it, and not interfere with each other. There are countless avenues, or rather aisles, like those of a church, the pale grey stems being the columns, which, as the sun fell upon them, glittered in parts like silver. Here and there were little recesses, like chapels, where the roots from the boughs formed themselves into delicate clustering pillars, up and down which little squirrels were chasing each other, while large monkeys were jumping from bough to bough, the boughs cracking and creaking as if both monkeys and boughs would fall on my head. It is so regular, internally, as to look at a distance like a gigantic mushroom; but in every other respect it is beautiful—whether in the heat of the noonday or in the dark night, when the servants and camp-followers have lighted their watch-fires; or, perhaps most of all, when a bright moonlight struggles through some of the few openings in the leafy canopy. I really did not wonder at its being regarded by the simple villagers as a deity."

Many of the villages and temples on the road to Poona stand in the midst of pipul and banyan trees, which are held to be sacred, and are peopled by enormous monkeys, birds, &c.

Continuing our route from Mahabuleshwar, we proceed along a good wide cart-road, intersected by several broad streams, and we soon enter

THE SATTARA DISTRICT (Route 62); then descend the Kooroolshee Ghat, 6½, which is three miles long, and practicable for carts, or else along a new road, which is about 2½ miles longer, but having an easier slope; and we soon reach *Kaigurh*, 3½, standing on the Yena river; encamping ground, but

which becomes swampy in the monsoon; thence pass on to \$ *Maira*, 5½; bazaar; travellers' bungalow; encamping ground, N.E.; \$ *Chichnee*, 5½; *Kunnaira*, 1½; encamping ground, which becomes swampy in the monsoon; thence pass \$ *Koondra*, 3½; and 2½ miles brings us to the CANTONMENT OF *SATTARA* (Route 62).

## THE SEA ROUTE.

Proceed S. during the month of February to the middle of May.

Leave *Bombay* (Route 1) by a bunder boat, in the evening, so that the traveller may, after a passage of 12 to 24 hours, reach the sea-port town of

\$ **BANKOTE** (*Bancote*), 68 miles S.

Territory, *Rutnagherry*. Civil Authority, Collector at *Rutnagherry*; Bazaar; bunder boats; haven small. Fort *Victoria*, situated on a lofty, barren, red-coloured hill in the S. *Harris* hill stands on the left. Anchorage close to the fort, with five fathoms of water. Thence proceed, per boat, at 11 o'clock, when the sea breeze prevails, for 30 miles up the river *Savitree*, on which the above small haven stands, and in one or two tides we reach the town of \$ *Mahar* (*Mhar*), 5½, and thence continue our journey, via Route 184, to *Sattara* (Route 62).

## ROUTE 185.

Proceed E. by S.

DAPOOLEE TO SATTARA, VIA CHIPLOON  
AND THE KOOMBARLEE GHAT.

DISTANCE ABOUT 104½ MILES.

ROUTE.	Distances of Stages.	
	Miles.	Fur.
Dapoolee to Wakolee .....	7	4
Boorooj .....	12	4
Chiploon .....	11	7
Koombarlee ..	10	4
Helwauk ( <i>Mendaghur</i> ) .....	10	7
Patun .....	13	3
Mulhar Pait .....	8	1
Pal .....	14	6
Sattara .....	15	1
	104	6

Leave *Dapoolee*, and proceed along a good made road to the hamlet of \$ *Tulsore* (*Tulsoora*), 2; thence cross three rocky nullahs, ½; pass through a thin, jungly, hilly country, cross a rugged road, difficult for carts and laden cattle, to \$ *Wakolee*, 4½; encamp-

ing ground; thence descend a stony, rugged, declivity to \$ *Pooros*, 2½; then the road becomes rocky and difficult; pass \$ *Chakroolee* (*Sakrool*), 2½; and 3½ miles beyond brings us to the town of

\$ *KHEIR* (Route 182); then cross the \$ *Jughooree* river, 150 yards wide, fordable at low water, and proceed up a steep, rugged ascent, to \$ *Posta*, ½; pass \$ *Boorooj*, 3½; encamping ground; thence the road becomes bad; cross the *Purusram* (*Pusrum*) Ghat, 10½, here 800 yards long, paved and steep, the descent of which is not only slippery, but extremely dangerous for cattle; thence cross the *Wasushree* river, ¼ (Route 182), which here separates into two branches, and we soon reach the south end of the town of

\$ *CHIPLOON*, 1½ (Route 182); then proceed along a made road, which requires repairing, to \$ *Peepree*, 4½; \$ *Peeramba*, 3½; \$ *Aloora*, 1½; thence along low, swampy ground, intersected by streams, difficult to cross in the monsoon, and we soon reach \$ *Koombarlee* (*Koombaharia*), 1½; encamping ground, S. or S.E.; water from the *Wychurna* river; thence proceed to the foot of the Ghat, 2½, which is a mountain pass across the Western Ghats, traversed by a new line of road, 18 to 26 feet wide, but sadly out of repair, on the traffic across which a toll is levied; the ascent, 3½, is easy; then proceed down a deep but easy declivity of 1½ mile, on the side of

THE DECCAN (Route 5), to the village of \$ *Neechal*, 3; encamping ground; pass on to \$ *Helwauk*, standing on the *Quina* river; encamping ground; thence pass on to \$ *Rayalee*, 1; \$ *Marool*, 6½; \$ *Yerad*, 3½; \$ *Katool*, 1½; and 1½ mile brings us to the town of

\$ **PATUN.**

Territory, *Deccan*. Civil Authority, Commissioner at *Sattara*. Encamping ground, situated on the *Quina* river. Bazaar. Market.

Thence along a winding footpath, through thick jungle, along the banks of that stream, ½ mile, whose bed is stony, and only passable by boats in the monsoon; which cross to \$ *Teerpoolee*, 1½; then recross it to *Mulhar Pait*, 5½; encamping ground S.W., with the *Quina* river flowing one mile distant. Thence along a bad road, cross the \$ *Woorool Khind*, 2½, to a Ghat, having an ascent of half a mile, and a descent of nearly three quarters of a mile, to \$ *Churregaum*, 3½; at the end of 8½ miles, we reach the town of

\$ **PAL.**

Market. Bazaar. Encamping ground, S.E., on the left bank of the *Taria* river, on which this place stands, which is here 170 yards broad; cross it and proceed along a bad, stony road, intersected by nullahs; pass *Pallee*, *Warre*, *Lutna Warree*, \$ *Padilee* (*Parla*), 6½; then cross a broad muddy bed nullah, 2½, to \$ *Achla* (*Veechoola*), also the \$ *Oormooree* river, both of which are passed over by boats in the monsoon, to \$ *Chendra*, ½; thence the road leads close along the base of the hills; pass the rugged \$ *Koorool*

*Khind*, 2½; to \**Golowdee Kolowree*, 2½; and ¾ mile further brings us to the RESIDENCY OF SATTARA (Route 62).

## ROUTE 186.

Proceed S.E. by E.

DAPOOLEE TO KALUDGHEE,  
VIA KOOMBARLEE GHAT, KURRAR, AND  
MERUJ.

DISTANCE 218½ MILES.

ROUTES.	Distances of Stages.	
	Miles.	Fur.
Dapoolee to Kurrar, <i>via</i> Route 185 .....	89	3
Serowlee .....	9	3
Koondul .....	11	3
Wussagra .....	13	7
Meeraj .....	14	3
Mungsolee .....	15	2
Mahalingapoor, <i>via</i> Route 164 .....	33	2
Kaludghee, <i>via</i> Route 163 .....	31	3
	218	2

Leave *Dapoolee* (Route 179), and proceed, *via* Route 185, to *Kurrar* (Route 185), 89½; thence along a very good road, to \**Karow*, 3½; \**Wargaum*, 2½; \**Serowlee*, 3½; thence across a rocky, barren country, to \**Koondul*, 11½; and we soon enter

THE DECCAN (Route 5), and also

THE BELGAUM COLLECTORATE (Route 80); then traverse a good cart-road to \**Pullons*, 3½; \**Jul-lacee* (Yellowree), 4½; \**Wussagra*, 5½, situated on the right bank of the *Yerla* river, which cross, and pass on to \**Kurnal*, 3½; and 3½ miles farther brings us into

## THE SANGLE MAHRATTA JAGHIRE.

Which is situated in lat. 17° 28', long. 75° 20'; has a revenue of £46,800, and was governed by Chintanum Row, whose undeviating attachment and fidelity to the E.I.C. caused them to present that prince with a superb sword. He died in 1846, and his territory is governed by the British until his heir, who is a member of the Putwardun family, attains majority; and we soon reach the town of

### § SANGLEE.

Territory, Sanglee Jaghire. Civil Authority, Collector at Belgaum. Bazaar. Fort, small, but compact.

This place, the capital of the Jaghire, stands on the left bank of the *Kristna* range. There is also another route on the right bank, *via Borgaum* and *Wulna*, crossing the above stream opposite *Meeruj*; but that road is not so good as the one herewith described.

Thence proceed along our journey, and we soon enter

## THE MEERUJ JAGHIRE.

Then pass on to the town of *Meeruj*; \**Mysaul*, 6, standing ¼ mile from the river *Kristna*, on whose banks there is good encamping ground, W.; pass

*Murcarra* (Kiwari), 2½; \**Mungsolee*, 6½; *Mahalingapoor*, 33½, *via* Route 164; and thence proceed, *via* Route 163, to *Kaludjee*, 31½ miles (Route 163),

## ROUTE 187.

Proceed S.E.

DAPOOLEE TO KOLAPOOR, *VIA* CHIPLOON  
AND THE KOOMBARLEE GHAT.

DISTANCE 127½ MILES.

ROUTES.	Distances of Stages.	
	Miles.	Fur.
Dapoolee to Patun, <i>via</i> Route 185 .....	66	6
Tambow .....	14	6
Nandgaum .....	9	0
Buttee Sirala .....	14	3
Kolapoor .....	22	5
	127	4

Leaving *Dapoolee* (Route 179), proceed, *via* Route 185, to \**Patun* (Route 185); thence along a good road, skirting the bank of the *Quina* river, ¾ mile, whose bed here is stony, and crossed by ford in the dry, but by boat in the rainy season; pass on to \**Teerpole*, 1½; \**Chopordie*, 1½; cross the *Morna* river, 1, here 50 yds. broad, to \**Saungad*, 1; \**Papta*, 1½; \**Gorda*, or *Guroiera*, 2½; \**Saivore*, 2½; \**Tambow*, 2½; encamping ground N.W. and N. The road now becomes circuitous, uneven, and rocky, leading through an open country to \**Keerna* (Kerpa), 1½; cross the *Wang* river, ¾; to \**Eena*, 1½; thence pass over the \**Main* river, 3½; to \**Nandgaum*, ¼ mile; encamping ground N. of that stream; thence the road is rugged and hilly, leading across an open and hilly district; pass \**Sceerpa*, 3½; \**Bamboora*, 3½; \**Kurmulla*, 3½; \**Buttee Sirala*, 4½; and then proceed to the *Pudmulla* Gate of *Kolapoor*, 22½ miles.

## ROUTE 188.

Proceed N.E.

DAPOOLEE TO POONA, *VIA* WURDA (WUR-  
RUNDA) AND KATROOZ GHATS AND  
BHORE.

DISTANCE 94½ MILES.

ROUTES.	Distances of Stages.	
	Miles.	Fur.
Dapoolee to Mhar (Mahar), <i>via</i> Route 179 .....	32	0
Wurda (Wurrunda) .....	11	1
Heerdoos .....	10	2
Bhore .....	13	3
Yelloo .....	16	0½
Poona (Punah) .....	12	0
	94	6½

Leave *Dapoolee* (Route 179), and proceed, *via* Route 179, to \**Mhar* (Mahar), 32; thence along a good road; pass \**Beerwarree*, 6½; *Wurda* (Wurrunda), 4½, standing on the *Kal* river; encamping ground



in a mango grove; then the road becomes bad, and we soon commence the *Ascent of the Ghat*, 1½, which extends to *Oomurda-cha-Tulla*; pass a few huts, 2½, on the table land Bhore Paida, at the summit of the first ascent (*water scarce*); then proceed along for ½ mile up a very steep ascent, difficult for cattle; pass along a *bad* road leading over hills, through narrow, rocky *Passes*, full of turnings and ascents, much more difficult to traverse than those of the Ghats, which is *lower* here than at any other part of the range; pass the *Stone Fountain*, 3½, from which the *Neera* river takes its rise, and we soon reach \**Heerdoos*, 2½; encamping ground on the banks of that river; then cross that *stream* at several places, and at the close of 13½ miles we arrive at the town of

### § BHORE.

Territory, Deccan. District, Sattara. Civil Authority, Collector at Sattara. Encamping ground S. S. E. or N. N. W., on rising ground. Bazaar. Dhurmsalla on the S. bank of the *Neera* river. Well paved. Thence along a rugged road, intersected by streams; pass \**Bhadpurh*, 1½, standing on the *Kailooda* river; \**Nurra*, 1, at the foot of the *Mohoree Khind*, which is steep and difficult in its descent; \**Hulea*, 2½; \**Mohoree*; cross a *nul ah*, as also the \**Gonivarree* river; \**Nidiam*, 1; thence the hills approach close to the left; \**Malligaum*, ½; cross the \**Sevgunga* river to *Swree*, 4½; branch road from thence to the \**Kamatkee Ghat* and *Waze*; pass on to \**Yelloo*, 3½; encamping ground in a mango grove; Dhurmsalla; thence along a good road to the ascent of the \**Katrooz Ghat*, 1½, which is short and easy; after which we soon reach the table land, and then proceed down a declivity, the road along which, although made by the Indian Government, is rather *difficult* for carts; pass \**Katroozwarree*, 4½; \**Katrooz*, 1½; tank large, with a good supply of water, from which an aqueduct is constructed to Poona; pass *Beebeewarree*, 2; pass the European burial ground, and at the close of 3½ miles we enter the town of

† = § POONA (Route 177).

### ROUTE 189.

DAPOOLEE TO POONA, VIA THE BHOPA GHAT.

DISTANCE 84½ MILES.

ROUTES.	Distances of Stages.	
	Miles.	Fur.
Dapoollee to Lutwan, via Route 179 .....	18	6
Poladpoor .....	10	4½
Bawee .....	10	2
Seotur .....	8	5
Kooronjee .....	10	5
Sevapoor .....	10	6
Yelloo .....	12	0
Poona, via Route 188 .....	2	5½
	84	1½

Leaving Dapoollee (Route 179), we proceed, via Route 179, to *Lutwan*, 18½ (Route 179); thence along a very

*bad* road, leading to the foot of the ascent of the \**Kur a Khind*, ½, which ascend; then down a declivity of ¼ mile; pass \**Koomda* (Koomarda), 1½; \**Nagawarree*, 4½; thence proceed to the commencement of the \**Rajolee Ghat*, 1½; then up an ascent of 5½ miles, down a declivity of ½ mile, to \**Katet* (Katakullee), 1½; \**Poladpoor* (Poladpur), 1½, situated on the *Savetree* river (Route 179); travellers' bungalow; bazaar; thence along a good road, across a hilly, jungly district; cross the *Saruseetree* river, ½, which is here 100 yards broad, with stony bed, to *Tooroomba*, ½, situated on that stream; pass \**Uara*, 2½; *Soorad*, ½; \**Kumungoola*, ½; \**Matwan*, ½; thence cross the *Ba'oo* river to \**Baree*, 2½; encamping ground N.E.; thence pass along a rugged and stony road to \**Loorugauin*, 2½; \**Warrund*, 2; \**Koomburkund*, ½; thence across a hilly, thin jungly country, to an ascent, 1½, and we soon reach the *Table Land*; then down a declivity to \**Seotur*, 2½; encamping ground S.W.; thence proceed to the foot of the \**Bhopa Ghat*, 1½, which is not difficult for laden cattle, and we soon arrive at the *Summit*, 1½; then pass down an easy ascent of 300 yards, and we then enter

THE DECCAN (Route 5); thence cross two rivers, and pass through dense jungle, to \**Kooronjee* 8; now the road improves to \**Kanra*, 1½; \**Kurundee*, ½; then proceed up a very easy ascent of ½ mile, practicable for cattle; thence the road becomes rugged and difficult; cross a river, 1½; to *Kurunjanna* 1½; to *Borochee*; pass across a country cultivated, near the hills, to the commencement of the *Koos Khind*, 1½; which has an ascent of ½ mile, and an easy descent of ½ mile; pass *Sevapoor*, 3½; *Yelloo*, 2½; and thence proceed, via Route 188, to † = § POONA (Route 177).

### ROUTE 190.

The best Route for carts is No. 188.

Proceed S. by W.

POONA TO MAHABULESHWUR, VIA THE KATROOZ, KAMATKEE, AND TAEI GHATS.

DISTANCE 70½ MILES.

ROUTES.	Distances of Stages.	
	Miles.	Fur.
Poona to Yelloo, via Route 188 .....	12	0
Kikwee .....	13	3½
Kundala .....	11	3
Waze (Travellers' bungalow) .....	13	6
Chicklee .....	8	5
Malcolm Pait Mahabuleshwur .....	11	4½
	70	6

Leaving Poona (Route 177), we proceed, via Route 188, to § Yelloo (Route 188); thence along a good cattle road, practicable for carts, but rather muddy in the rains, to \**Seewree*, 3½, situated on the \**Sevgunga* river; 7; thence to \**Kaprool* (Kapurhole), situated on a broad nullah, which is always full; pass on to § Kikwee, situated on the *Neera* river, on the left bank of which there is encamping ground; Dhurmsalla; thence; pass \**Panda*, 8; cross the

*Neera* river, which here is broad, rocky, and shallow, to *Serikul*, 1½; encamping ground; travellers' bungalow; and 6½ miles brings us to — *Kundala* (Khandalla), 6½ (Route 176); thence along a good road to the ascent of the *Kamatkee Ghat*, 3; which is here bad, steep, paved, and only passable for cattle, and 1 mile brings us to the bottom; thence pass on to \**Fella*, 1½; \**Kinjil*, 2½; \**Sindoorjun*, 3½; and we soon reach the town of

\**WAE* (Route 5); thence along a good road, pass \**Yekurwanee*, 3½; \**Chiklee*, 4½; thence proceed to the steep and difficult ascent of the \**Tae Ghat*, ½; and 1½ mile brings us to the \**Summit*, 1½, where there is encamping ground; and 9½ miles beyond brings us to *Malcolm Pail*, or *Mahabuleshwar Village* (Route 184).

## ROUTE 192.

This direct Route should only be followed by Travellers who have but very little baggage.

DAPOOLEE TO SATTARA, VIA THE AMBOLEE AND KOAL GHAT.

DISTANCE 65½ MILES.

ROUTES.	Distances of Stages.	
	Miles.	Fur.
Dapoollee to Kheir, via Route 185.....	15	7
Ambolee .....	10	2
Wulwan .....	5	4
Bannolee .....	13	0
Tamba .....	6	6
Sattara .....	14	0
	65	3

Leave Dapoollee (Route 179); proceed, via Route 185, to *Kheir* (Route 182); thence along a very bad road, across a rocky country, intersected by difficult nullahs; we then cross the \**Choorur* river, here 70 yds. broad, with rocky bed, and fordable in the dry season; pass the hamlets of \**Sakewullee*, \**Kooroshee*; then cross the *Jugbooree* river, here 150 yds. broad, and difficult to ford in the monsoon; thence pass \**Jukwul*, \**Monee*, \**Deugurh*, \**Maloonga*, \**Oormoorree*, and \**Ambolee*, 10½; proceed to the foot of *Ambolee Ghat*, the road across which is half paved, rocky, with rough steps, steep, difficult, rugged, and circuitous, and as we approach the summit, only bare rock; cattle, but especially horses, must be led most carefully, owing to the steps and sheet of rock; we then reach the top, ½, which is 1,917 feet high; there is no descent as we enter

THE DECCAN (Route 5), and

THE SATTARA COLLECTORATE (Route 62); thence proceed to \**Wulwan*, 3½; pass along a good road to \**Aram*, \**Maloonga*, \**Mohurree*, 4; then cross the \**Kandotee* river, ½, which is narrow and rocky, and about 1½ mile, re-cross it by a good gravelly ford, at which place it is 30 yds. broad; then pass *Koosapoor*, 2½, standing on the right, the river flowing near the road; hills are seen close to the left; then cross 2 dry nullahs, as also the *Quina* river, here 62 yds. broad, with gravelly bed, and about 18 inches of water in it during February. The road now

becomes very rugged and stony to § *Bannolee*, 1½, standing on the above river; market weekly; thence along a rugged, jungly valley, and we soon begin the steep, rocky, and winding ascent of the *Koal Ghat*, 1½, which is impassable for carts; thence along good level ground for ¾ mile to the *Descent*, which is about 2½ miles; pass \**Tamba*, 5½, standing on the *Quina* river; encamping ground, W.; thence along a rocky, stony, difficult road, intersected by many rocky bed nullahs, all of which are dry in November, but difficult to pass in the monsoon; pass \**Kullees*, 1½; \**Kaijla*, 2½, standing on a broad rocky nullah; thence cross a wet nullah to *Kumaira*, 3½, situated on the *Yaina* river, and 6½ miles brings us to the

CANTONMENT OF SATTARA (Route 62).

## ROUTE 193.

DAPOOLEE TO SATTARA, VIA CHIPLOON, THE TEWRA, AND OOSARLEE GHATS.

DISTANCE 76½ MILES.

ROUTES.	Distances of Stages.	
	Miles.	Fur.
Dapoollee to Chiploon, via Route 185 ..	32	0
Walootee .....	6	0
Tewra Temple .....	7	7
Maldeo .....	5	6
Neetral .....	12	6
Sattara .....	12	1
	76	4

Leave Dapoollee (Route 179), and proceed, via Route 185, to § *Chiploon*, 32 (Route 185); thence pass along a good road to \**Kairda*, 1½; then cross the river, 1½, here 20 yds. broad; also the *Wychurna* river, at no less than five different places, which stream is here 150 yds. wide, with a pebbly bottom, containing water until February, and we soon reach \**Walootee*, 2½; encamping ground, ½ mile E. of the village; thence along a level road between jungly hills, near the road at various parts; pass a \**nullah*, 2½; \**Dadur*, ½; \**Kasoor*, 1; \**Abulla*; thence proceed up a rocky jungly ascent, about 1½ mile, and we soon reach \**Tewra Temple*, 3½; cross a nullah; thence the road leads along the banks of the \**Wychurna* river, which cross, and we enter

THE DECCAN (Route 5), also

THE SATTARA COLLECTORATE (Route 62); the road now becomes bad until we cross the *Wychurna* river, 1½, situated at the foot of the *Tewra Ghat*, 1½; the road up which is extremely bad, owing to the quantity of sheet-rock, sharp turns, and the intersection of a nullah, which is crossed at no less than 4 different places, and is totally impassable for carts, but much traversed by cattle, and we soon reach the *Summit*, 2½; from whence pass through much jungle, to \**Maldeo*, ½; proceed along a bad road to \**Takoollee*, 2½, with lofty hills on both sides of the road, densely covered with jungle; cross the \**Quina* river, ½, by a gravelly knee-deep ford, and we soon arrive at the base of the *Oosarlee Ghat*, ½, many parts of which are steep, narrow, and stony, with

occasional level spots, which lead to the *Summit*, 3½; thence down a steep, rocky, but easy *Descent*, 1, passable for laden cattle; proceed to the *Bottom*, 4, and ½ mile beyond brings us to *\*Neetru*; pass on to *\*Parlee*, 3½; then cross a hilly ridge, and at the end of 8½ miles, we reach the

CANTONMENT OF SATTARA (Route 62).

## ROUTE 194.

Proceed E. ½ S.

DAPOOLEE TO SHOLAPOOR, VIA KOOM-BARLEE GHAT, POOSASOWLEE, AND PUNDERPOOR.

DISTANCE 218½ MILES.

ROUTES.	Distances of Stages.	
	Miles.	Fur.
Dapoollee to Mulhar Pait, via Route 185	74	7
Wurdowlee .....	10	5
Poosasowlee .....	14	0
Morala .....	13	0
Pawur Peepree .....	15	2
Owlye .....	12	6
Katful .....	12	6
Soka .....	15	0
Punderpoor .....	10	1
Taklee .....	14	2½
Peepree .....	11	2
Sholapoor (Sholapur) .....	14	3
	218	2½

Leave Dapoollee (Route 179); we proceed, via Route 185, to *\*Mulhar Pait*, 74½ (Route 185); thence along a very bad road, through a jungly country, to *\*Oomraz*, 8½, standing on the right bank of the *Kristna* river, which is broad in October and 2 feet deep; cross it, and thence a circuitous route leads to Poosasawlee, via *Kootee*, crossing the *Kristna* river to *Kouta*; then passing *Kairawarree*, *Kelgaum Padlee*, and the *Nagjeeree Khind*. Continuing our route, we pass *\*Wurdowlee*; proceed through a rugged, hilly district, to the town of

### § POOSASAWLEE (Poosawulgee).

Territory, Deccan. District, Sattara. Civil Authority, Collector at Sattara. Bazaar. Market on Thursdays. Houses 350. Position: It stands on the *Nandee* river.

Then proceed through an open country; pass *\*Peerachawarree*, 2½; situated on the above stream; which cross to *\*Booshungurh*, 4½, with its small hill fort; pass *\*Holagaum*, 1½; *\*Nimsir*, 2½; *\*Morala*, 1½, standing on the *Fairla* river, which cross, as also 4 nullahs to *\*Mayunee* (Mhinee), 3½, situated on the above stream; thence proceed to *\*Kuledhon*, 6½; descend that *dad*, and, for carts, difficult *Ghat*, 2½, to *\*Pawur Peepree*, 2½; then proceed along a rugged road, through a hilly country; ascend a short but difficult *Ghat*, 7½; pass *\*Neembora*, 2; *\*Kalawarree*, 1½; *\*Owlye* (Owlae), ½; thence the road becomes good, leading through a hilly district to *Weetulwarree*, 3½; cross the *Mam* river, a flowing stream

with 3 feet of water, to *\*Kowaspoor*, 2½; *Katfeel*, 6½, standing on the *\*Kazul* river; *Chota Mohode*, 4; *\*Burra Mohode*, 2½; cross the *\*Maun* river by a good ford to *\*Soka* (Souka), 8½; encamping ground; pass on to *\*Kortee*, 4; *\*Taklee*, 2½; and at the end of 3½ miles we reach the town of

§ PUNDERPOOR (Route 194), standing on the *Bheema* river, here 300 yds. wide, fordable from December to June, but at other periods crossed by a good ferry boat; cross that stream, and we enter

THE SHOLAPOOR COLLECTORATE (Route 50); then pass on to *\*Daigam*, 4; cross a *quicksand* nullah, 2, the above river flowing to the right, to *\*Soosta*, 2½, standing on the left bank of that stream; thence cross 5 deep, muddy nullahs (in the monsoon a detour of 2 miles must be made so as to avoid them, in which place we pass *Chihole*), to *\*Taklee*, 5½, a cultivated district; pass *\*Wurkota*, 2½; after which it becomes very heavy to *\*Baboolgaum* (Saij), 2½; *\*Koorool*, 3½; thence across a stony, barren, and undulating country; cross 5 muddy and difficult nullahs, to *\*Peepree*, 3½; thence the road is good, but intersected by muddy nullahs; pass over *rising ground*, 1½; then descend to a plain; pass on to *Singoor*; cross the *Seena* river, which is 100 yds. wide, and, in the monsoon, by a flying bridge, to *Teera*, ½; pass on to *Basvudna Temple*, 4½; *Daigam*, 1½; then cross 4 muddy nullahs, and at the close of 3½ miles we enter the town of

§ SHOLAPOOR (Route 63).

## ROUTE 195.

Proceed S.E. by S.

During December this Route, together with No. 179, forms the principal line of communication from N. to S., through the Southern Konkan, but is quite impassable for carts.

DAPOOLEE TO VINGORLA, VIA CHIPLOON, SUNGUMESHWUR, AND LANJA.

DISTANCE 170 MILES.

ROUTES.	Distances of Stages.	
	Miles.	Fur.
Dapoollee to Chiploon, via Route 185....	32	0
Dhywul .....	8	6
Arolee .....	10	2
Sungumeshwur (N end) .....	10	1
Dewrook .....	12	2
Dabool .....	10	4
Lanja .....	9	1
Soondul .....	14	1
Teetowlee .....	10	5
Kasurda .....	6	0
Assiamut (Kulmut) .....	12	2
Tulgaum (Teelgaum) .....	11	6
Nerool .....	9	2
Vingorla .....	13	2
	170	0

Leave Dapoollee (Route 177), and proceed, via Route 185, to *\*Chiploon* (Route 185); thence along a good road, with two steep and long ascents from the Chiploon plain, pass *\*Kupsawarree*, 2½; thence cross

the *Seenye* river; \**Kaloura*, 2½; \**Kalourawarree*, 1½; to \**Dhyul*, 1½; encamping ground; thence along a good road, cross the \**Kapsee* river, ¾, to \**Mandivee*, 1½; \**Palwun*, 1½; then cross a small but not difficult Ghat to \**Kokra*; thence cross the *Gud* river, 1½, here 140 yds. wide, with stony bed, crossed by boat in the monsoon, to \**Arolee*, 1½; thence along a bad road, through a jungly country, pass a *Khind*, 1½; thence cross two steep ascents to \**Kududaree*, 2½, where a few provisions are obtainable; \**Rajawarree*, 2; \**Dhamnee*, 1½; and we soon reach the W. end of the town of

### §SUNGUMESHWUR, 2½ miles.

Territory, the Southern Military Division of Bombay. District, Southern Konkan. Civil Authority, Collector at Rutnagherry. Encamping ground N. and E. Bazaar. Market weekly.

Boats of 50 candles come up to the place at spring tides.

POSITION.—It stands on the *Shastree* river, a little below its junction with *Jyugurh* river, is a place of great trade, and communicates with the Dekkan by the Amba and Koombarlee Ghat.

Thence proceed to the *Bunder*, 1½, at the S. end of the town; then cross the *Shastree* river, which is fordable except during the monsoon, when a boat plies. We now proceed along a rugged, rocky road to \**Kowlai*, ¾; cross the \**Sonnee* river, ¾, to \**Kurmulla*, ¾, situated to the right of the road; pass over a level plain, through an avenue of Mango trees, to \**Koosoomba*, 2½; \**Sudawlee* (Tudowlee), 2½, both standing to the right; pass \**Dewrook*, 3½; encamping ground N. on high land; thence the road becomes rocky and jungly; after ½ mile pass \**Moorapoor*, 2½; \**Wanjia*, 1½; \**Mordu*, 2½; \**Saknopa*, ¾; thence along a hilly jungly district, cross the \**Kaillee* river, ¾, to \**Daboola*, ¾; encamping ground; it stands on the road between Rutnagherry (39 miles W.) and the Amba Ghat; thence pass along a hill; cross the \**Koorchoom* river, 2, which is 70 yds. broad, with stony bed, to *Koorchoom*, ¾, and we soon reach \**Asya*, 2½; thence cross \**Doodee* river, 2½, here 50 yds. broad, with stony bed, and good ford, and 2½ miles brings us to the town of

### §LANJA (Lanje).

District, Rutnagherry. Civil Authority, Collector at Rutnagherry. Encamping Ground. Bazaar.

Dawks to Rutnagherry, 23 miles.

Thence proceed to a short steep *Ghat*, after which the road becomes bad and confined; pass \**Wakaid*, 5½, standing on the *Moochkoon* river, which cross to \**Fellowda*, 1½, standing on the left bank; encamping ground S.; thence along a stony, jungly road; pass \**Waitool*, ¾; \**Tewarra*, 1½; cross the *Jara* (Sookan) river, here 30 yds. broad, and debouches 30 miles W. by S. at *Eswungurh*, and we soon reach \**Soomdal*, 1½; encamping ground E. or W. in the fields; thence along a rocky and rugged yet tolerable road, to \**Rutowlee*, 1½; pass \**Toosowla*, 1½; \**Kailuud*, 6; \**Teeluwlee*, 1½; cross the *Kanwee* river, 1½, which is

here 60 yds. wide, with stony bed, and fordable, and crossed by boats in the rains. This stream passes *Kareputlum*, and debouches at *Vizadroog*. Thence along an uneven road, pass across two small Ghats to \**Nandwarra*, 4½; thence proceed to \**Kiasurda*, ¾; encamping ground W.; then cross the \**See* river, 2½, here 90 yds. broad, with steep banks and stony bed, fordable in the dry season, but passable by boats in the monsoon. Thence proceed along a winding path, through confined, and then open country to \**Nandjaum*, 2½; cross the *Nad* river, 6½, here 80 yds. broad, with steep banks and stony bed, impassable in the rains, when it is crossed by a boat, and we soon reach \**Jisseanut* (Kulmut); encamping ground; then cross the *Gud* (Mussoora) river, here 110 yds. broad, with stony bed, fordable in the dry season, but passable by boat in the monsoon, and which stream debouches at *Bhururgurh*, to the N. of Malwan. Thence along a narrow, winding, jungly road, leading between lofty hills; pass \**Wassurgum*; cross the *Kussal* river, and proceed along a level district to \**Teelgaum* (Tulgaum); bazaar; encamping ground W.; thence along a narrow, jungly road to *Gorai*, ¾, and we soon reach \**Kutta*, 2½, standing amidst much cultivation; encamping ground; bazaar; travellers' bungalow; thence we pass over some swampy ground to \**Pandoor*, 2½; \**Kasat*, 2½; \**Neerool*, 1½; all prettily situated amidst cocoa-nut and other trees; thence along a good road, but rather rocky in some parts, descend a small paved nullah; pass \**Jugulwarree*, 3½; \**Wurora* (Warawara), 2½; *Nutt*, 4½; and 3 miles beyond stand the

CANTONMENTS OF VINGORLA (Vengurla, Route 81).

## ROUTE 196.

Proceed N.N.E.

DEESA TO ABOO.

DISTANCE 49½ MILES.

ROUTES.	Distances of Stages.	
	Miles.	Fur.
Deesa to Donpoora .....	9	1
Pantawarra .....	10	0
Muddar .....	6	7
Reodur .....	10	1
Andra .....	8	6
Nukkee Talao, on Mount Aboo.....	4	7½
	49	6½

Leave †§ *Deesa* (Route 38), and proceed along a level road to \**Rampoor*, 3½; then cross the \**Bunness* river, here 1 mile broad, but having a small stream; pass \**Burt*, a Coolie village, standing on the *Seep* river, which falls into the *Bunass*, and an excellent well; pass \**Donpoora*, 2½; encamping ground S. of E. under some low hills; Territory, Goojerat, Civil Authority, Political Agent at Palhanpoor. \**Gura*, 1½; \**Koochawara*, 5½; travellers' bungalow; \**Pantawarra*; encamping ground N.W. on a plain; soon after which we enter

THE SEEROHEE (SEEROOEE) DISTRICT.—(Route 32). Thence pass on across a cultivated country, in-

terspersed with jungle, to *Ourkee*, 2; Civil Authority, Political Agent at *Serohee*; \**Goondree*, 3½; § *Mud-dar*, 1½; bazaar; houses, 400; travellers' bungalow beneath a curious cluster of *granite boulders*; encamping ground, 1½ mile distant, on the banks of a flowing *Stream*, 1½, which cross, and proceed to *Wangda* (Muggreeewara), 2½; *Vurman*, 2; then cross 5 narrow, shallow streams, flowing through low grounds; pass § *Reodur*; travellers' bungalow; encamping ground S.E. and N.E.; thence cross a \**nullah*, 1½, with date trees close to it. Proceed through dense jungle, cross the *Seep* river, here 487 yds. wide, with low banks, dry in March, with gravelly bed, and flowing through a district partially covered with eypress; pass \**Loonol*, 1½; \**Dum-man*, 2½; § *Anadra*, 2½; travellers' bungalow, erected by *private subscription*; encamping ground E., standing in a well cultivated spot; thence along a road lined with beautiful large forest trees, leading through bamboo jungle and underwood; then commence the steep ascent of the mountain, passable for laden cattle only, during which journey water is obtainable at 4 different places; pass *Nukkee Talao*, a most lovely lake of clear fresh water, full all the year round, situated to the right, and at the close of 4½ miles we reach

§ MOUNT ABOO (ABU), Route 32.

## ROUTE 197.

Proceed S. by E.

DEESA TO KAMBAY (KHAMBAYAT), VIA AHMEDABAD AND KAIRA.

DISTANCE 154½ MILES.

ROUTES.	Distances of Stages.	
	Miles.	Fur.
Deesa to Ahmedabad via Route 38.....	94	1
Dewa (Deywa), via Route 50.....	35	4½
Nar.....	10	2
Kambay (Khambayat, Kumbayut).....	14	6½
	154	6

Leave § *Deesa* (Route 38), and proceed, via Route 38, to § *Ahmedabad* (Route 4).

**Public Establishments.**—Cotton experiments, superintendent, Mr. Charles Daley. Nek Mamdar Sukhavuttee Bahadoor Shetani Hurcooverbae, girls' school. Rao Bahadoor Muggunbhai Kurrumchund, girls' school. Gujarat Vernacular Society. Ahmedabad's Student Society. Heemabhai Institute (Ahmedabad Native Library).

And thence proceed via Route 50, to *Dewa* (Dehwa), 83½; then pass along a heavy, level, confined road, to \**Dubboi*, 2½; § *Sojentra*, 2½; Civil Authority, Collector at Kaira; travellers' bungalow; bazaar; wells; tanks; houses, 800; shops, 50; here the country is flat, and frequently flooded in the monsoon; pass \**Rojan*, 3½; § *Nar*, 1½; encamp in fields to the N.W.; thence pass on to *Ramole* (Ramoulees), 2; \**Hurriana*, 4½; \**Syma* (Saima), with its wells and tank; \**Kalee Tullowree*, 2½, with

wells and tank; \**Kasaree*, 1½; \**Akbarpoor*, 1½; encamping ground; and 1½ mile brings us to the N. gate of Kambay; thence along a circuitous road for ½ mile to the *Old British Factory*, on the S. face, now converted into a travellers' bungalow, (Route 6).

## ROUTE 198.

Proceed S.W. by S.

DEESA TO RAJKOTE, VIA PUTTUN, VEER-UMGAUM, AND WUDWAN.

DISTANCE 184½ MILES.

ROUTES.	Distances of Stages.	
	Miles.	Fur.
Deesa to Asra.....	7	0
Wagrole.....	12	1
Puttun, N. Gate.....	9	6½
Chandsumma.....	10	0
Kalree.....	15	1
Chunyar.....	14	5½
Veerumgaum.....	14	7
Vitalgurb.....	10	6
Lugtur.....	14	0
Wudwan.....	11	0
Rajkote, via Route 17.....	65	3
	184	6

Leave the *Camp near Deesa* (Route 38), and proceed along a heavy cart-road, through dense jungle; pass the Gosain village of \**Rajpoor*, 1½; standing on the right bank of the *Bunnass* river, here 700 yds. wide, with sandy bed, high banks, and small stream; pass through its bed to the N. gate of the town of § *Deesa* (Route 38); thence proceed through the city, then along a grassy brushwood district to \**Asra*; Civil Authority, Political Agent at Palhanpoor; encamping ground, standing amidst dense jungle, with slight cultivation near it. If the traveller proceed, via the Route along the bed of the *Bunnass* river from Deesa, ½ mile may be saved; continuing our journey we proceed along a good road, through much grass and open jungle, pass *Novagaum*, 1½; here water is very scarce; \**Koeta*, 4½; \**Jugral*, 2½; § *Wagrole*, 3½, situated in a jungle district; encamping ground bad; then pass *Uggur*, 5½; encamping ground in fields; and 4½ miles beyond brings us to the N. or Deesa gate of the town of

## § PUTTUN (Anhulwar Puttun).

**Territory, Guzerat.** Civil Authority, Resident at Baroda; Political Superintendent at Palhanpoor. Telegraph Station at Baroda. Bazaar. Population, 30,000.

**ATTRACTIONS.**—The ruins of the ancient capital of Guzerat, the walls of which form an irregular trapezium of 5 miles.

**Fortifications.**—The stone wall, which encloses the present town, is constructed from the ruins of the temples, palaces, and fountains of the old town.

**MANUFACTURES.**—Beautiful silk and cotton weav-

ing, swords, spears, and light pottery, the demand for all being considerable.

This town stands on the *Saraswati* river, a tributary of the *Bunass* river; thence proceed along a good but rather sandy road, across a low jungly country, to \**Subboosun*, 4½; \**Woorree*, 1½; \**Koopor*, 1½; \**Chandsumma*, 1½; bazaar; \**Mullope*, 2½; \**Bamuneara*, 2½; \**Muniaree*, 3½; \**Gurial*, 2; \**Katree*, 4; encamping ground; thence we enter

THE COLLECTORATE OF AHMEDABAD (Route 4); thence proceed along a good road, to \**Dedana*, 3½; \**Sanuj*, 1½; \**Oogud*, 5½; \**Bejapoor*, 2½; \**Chunnir* (Chunyar), 1½; encamping ground N., near a small tank; forage plentiful; pass on to \**Wasna*, 2½; \**Blundon*, 4½; \**Nailchee*, 4; and 3½ miles beyond brings us to the town of

### § VEERUNGAUM.

Territory, Guzerat. Civil Authority, Collector at Ahmedabad. Encamping ground, S.E. and W., near part of the large tank. Bazaar. Forage, plentiful. Population, 17,000. Houses, 6,000.

DAWKS to Ahmedabad, 35 miles W.

**Fortifications.**—It is surrounded by a brick wall, about 16 feet high, in excellent repair. **Position.**—It is situated near the S.E. angle of the Runn. We then enter the

PROVINCE OF KATTYWAR (Route 15); thence pass on to \**Huhulpoor*, 6½; \**Vitalgurh* (Wantal), 4½; encamping ground, in a large plain, S.W.; \**Churoopee*, 4½; \**Oolka*, 1½; \**Kuddoo*, 3½; \**Lugar*, 3½; encamping ground, in a large plain, near the tank; and 11 miles beyond brings us to the town of \**Wudwan* (Route 15); and thence proceed, *via* Route 18, and 69½ miles brings us to the town of \**Rajkote* (Route 17).

## ROUTE 199.

Proceeding S.

DEESA TO GOGO, *VIA* VEERUNGAUM AND LIMREE.

DISTANCE 211½ MILES.

ROUTES.	Distances of Stages.	
	Miles.	Fur.
Deesa to Veerungaum, <i>via</i> Route 198 ..	83	5
Wuntal (Wuntul) .....	9	6½
Bowlee (Null Bowlee) .....	15	5½
Jamboo .....	8	7½
Limree (Wudwangate) .....	9	6½
Wagur .....	15	3½
Burwala .....	15	6
Gogo, <i>via</i> Route 41 .....	52	4½
	211	5

Leave + § *Deesa* (Route 38), and proceed, *via* Route 198, to § *Veerungaum*, 83½ (Route 198); and thence pass along a good road, across a country strongly impregnated with salt, to \**Kamulpoor*, 3½; \**Kunkaria*, 3½; \**Wusweelee*, 1½; § *Wuntal*, 1½; encamping ground; Civil Authority, Political Agent at Rajkote; § *Humelia*, 3½; \**Koomurkar*, 2½; we then enter

THE COLLECTORATE OF AHMEDABAD (Route 4) Then proceed to § *Shapoor*, 1½; encamping ground, near the tank, W.; cross a river, 2½, and pass on to *Kuteesee* (Chota), ½; then cross the \**Hurolo* river, 3½, which is shallow and dry in the fair season, but not full in the monsoon, to § *Bowlee* (Null Bowlee), 1½; encamping ground, N., in a plain; thence proceed along a good, level road, through an open, cultivated country; pass *Bultan*, 6½; then pass on to § *Jamboo*, 2; encamping ground, near the wells; \**Nana-Teemla*, 3½; \**Burra-Teemla*, 1½; and 4½ miles beyond, stands the Wudwan Gate of the large town of § *Limree* (Route 15); then cross the *Bhogawa* river, to \**Palna*, 4½; also a *nullah*, having but little water, and likewise the \**Wasuree* river, which is here 150 yds. wide, and 2 feet deep in October, to \**Kandia*, 1; pass *Kutarea*, 2½; *Gulsana*, 3; *Wagur* (Wurgaum), 1½, standing on the Bhadur river; encamping ground, under trees, on the bank of that stream, here 200 yds. wide, 3 feet deep after September, with a sandy bed; Civil Authority, Collector at Ahmedabad. Then cross a large *nullah*, 5½; and five smaller ones, to \**Oochree* (Oonsurra), ½; here the water is *unwholesome*; then cross the \**Nuklea* (Neelka) river, 1½, whose banks are 10 feet deep, ford easy, but water brackish, and we soon reach \**Rojced*, with its wells, in a tamarind grove. Then pass through a level country, cross two small *nullahs*, and 7½ miles brings us to the walled town of

### § BURWALA.

Territory, Kattywar. Civil Authority, Collector of Ahmedabad. Encamping ground, on the bank of the river. Bazaar. Houses, 1,000.

DAWKS to Ahmedabad, 79 miles S.W.

**Position.**—It stands on the left bank of the *Ootoree* river, and thence proceed, *via* Route 41, to § *Gogo*, 52½ miles (Route 41).

## ROUTE 200.

Proceed N.N.W.

In January this Route is practicable, but in December, there is a want of water, when Route 200A should be taken.

DEESA TO JEYSULMEER, *VIA* BALMEER.  
DISTANCE ABOUT 215½ MILES.

ROUTES.	Distances of Stages.	
	Miles.	Fur.
Deesa to Jaira .....	9	1
Dhuneeyra .....	11	4
Ninawa .....	13	6
Purra .....	11	4
Jaub .....	16	0
Gurra (Garra) .....	13	4
Balmeer, Route 97 .....	45	7
Barka .....	20	3
Goonja .....	18	6
Kujorje .....	18	5
Sirwa .....	14	7
Dhunwa .....	12	2
Jaysulmeer .....	9	6
	215	7

Leaving the camp at *Deesa* (Route 38), we proceed along a heavy, undulating, confined, jungly road, considerably interspersed with stumps of trees; cross the *Bumass* river to \**Akole*, 1½, standing on the steep left bank of that stream, whose bed is sandy and pebbly, 1 foot deep, and fordable at all times, except during heavy rain, and we soon reach \**Jatda*, 7½; encamping ground; thence through a woody district to \**Taitura*, 2½; \**Samilteara*, 6½, standing in a jungly district, with a well 300 feet deep, and brackish water, and 2½ miles beyond brings us to the town of

### § DHUNEYRA.

Territory, Guzerat. Civil Authority, Political Agent at Palhanpoor; encamping ground, good, but low. Bazaar, and forage plentiful. Thence we enter

THE MARWAR TERRITORY (Route 8). Civil Authority, Political Agent at Joudpoor. Superintendent at Balmeer. Then pass \**Diaka*, 3½; proceed through a country overspread with dense jungle and long grass; pass \**Wechowarree*, 4½, a small Bheel village; \**Loara*, 1½; § *Ninara*, 4; encamping ground S. and S. W.; thence along a good jungly, confined, undulating road; pass \**Panchla*, 4½; \**Purra*, 6½; § *Amica*, 4½; § *Chochra*, 3; \**Moolee*, 6½, a Bheel village; also § *Jaub*, 2½; forage plentiful, standing close to the *Sookree* river, here about 70 feet wide, and which rises in lat. 25°, long. 73° 24', flows W. for 130 miles through the States of Godwar and Joudpoor, and falls into the *Loonee* (Looni) river, in lat. 25° 2', long. 71° 41'; encamping ground; then cross the *Sookree* river to \**Eetada*, 1½; \**Tontra*, 1½; pass through an open, cultivated country to \**Jora* (Joorce), 2½; here the water is brackish, and only procurable from the *Loonee* river; pass \**Leemlow*, 1; and 3 miles beyond brings us to the town of

### § GURRA (Garra).

Wells, but water brackish. Forage plentiful. Houses 500.

DAWES to Joudpoor, 120 miles S.W.

**Position.**—It stands on the right bank of the *Looni* river, here 250 feet wide, with hard sandy bed and low banks. Thence proceed, *via* Route 97, to the large town of

§ **BALMEER** (Route 96); thence along an unproductive, barren country, along a tolerable cart road; pass \**Julleefa*, 5½; \**Kuppooree*, 7; water both scarce and distant; the Jogee village of \**Barka*, 7½; thence along a good cart-road, through a level, open country; pass § *Neemla*, 4½; § *Neembastir*, 4½, situated ½ mile to the left; \**Sew*, 5½, with its fort of loose stones, large tank, and Military Station, having a detachment of troops from Joudpoor quartered here; pass the *Charun* village of \**Goonga*, 4½, situated near a low range of rocky hills W. of the road, amidst some cultivation; then pass *Rajral* (Rajral), 8½; \**Koral*, 2½; and thence through a valley, formed, by the N. by low hills; and 8 miles beyond brings us to the town of

### § VINJORYE (Vinjorase, Baljoral).

Territory, Jessulmeer. Civil Authority, Political Agent at Ajmeer. Bazaar. Fort small. Population chiefly consists of Brahmans. Thence proceed along low, sandy, bushy hills; pass through a hard gravelly valley, where water is abundant; we pass *Sangur*, 3½, with its small mud fort and flat-roofed houses; *Oonda*; *Jessoo*; *Serwa*; *Keela*, with its small fort, erected on a hillock; thence through a stony, sandy, and uncultivated tract, interspersed with tanks; then pass on to \**Dhunwa*, 7½; then along a good cart-road; cross a low, rocky, hilly range, 1½; pass a tank, 6½, and another mile brings us to the large town of

§ **JESSULMEER** (Jessulmeer), Route 137. The traveller can also proceed, *via*

## ROUTE 200A.

DEESA TO JESSULMEER, *via* DEVEEKOTE.

DISTANCE 224½ MILES.

ROUTES.	Distances of Stages.	
	Miles.	Fur.
Deesa, <i>via</i> Route 200, to Balmeer .....	121	2
Doodye .....	13	0
Jhak .....	19	0
Beemar .....	12	0
Darvee .....	10	0
Vinjorye .....	10	0
Deveekote .....	14	0
Jurayut .....	14	0
Jessulmeer, (Kishen Ghat) .....	11	0
	224	2

Leaving *Deesa* (Route 38), we proceed, *via* Route 200, to § *Balmeer*, 121½ (Route 200); thence proceed along a good but heavy cart-road, through a country almost entirely surrounded with sand-hills; pass \**Bandra*, 7½; \**Doodye*, 5½, standing on a sand-hillock, to the S. of sand-hills, densely covered with *huts* of persons who repair thither for water; pass on to \**Chikurka Puhar*, 7; \**Beerma*, 6; \**Jhak*, 6, all stand on sand-hills; encamping ground S. of the latter, near two tanks, the water from which is bad, but that in the well is good; forage plentiful; thence over some heavy road to \**Mookof*, 6; and \**Beemar*, 6 (Beechar); encamping ground, bad; and soon after we enter

THE STATE OF JESSULMEER (Route 137); thence along an excellent road to \**Darvee*, 10; pass 3 hamlets, with tanks, to the town of

§ **VINJORYE**, 10 (Route 200), cross two sand-hills, and then proceed over a good hard road to \**Jurayut*, 14, a small deserted hamlet, with tanks close at hand; encamping ground open ¼ to the E., but provisions and forage must be procured from *Wachumpeer*, 1½ mile distant, and we soon reach *Kishen Ghat*, 11; encamping ground; and 1½ mile N.E. brings us to the large walled town of

§ **JESSULMEER** (Route 137).

## ROUTE 201.

Proceed W.N.W.

DEESA TO HYDERABAD.

DISTANCE 297 MILES.

ROUTES.	Distances of Stages.	
	Miles.	Fur.
Deesa Camp to Ninawa, via Route 200.....	34	3
Sachore .....	10	4
Eesole Gombee .....	14	0
Tampee .....	11	0
Panoria .....	12	2
Bowar .....	13	5
Jampalia .....	11	1
Urbelar .....	12	0
Charnoor .....	12	0
Kooara .....	18	0
Cachra .....	10	0
Banda Talao .....	13	4
Mundora .....	10	1
Niniar .....	5	7
Omerkote .....	12	6
Hyderabad (Scinde), via Route 155 ....	95	7
	297	0

Leave the *Camp at Deesa* (Route 38), and proceed, via Route 200, to § *Ninawa*, 34½; then along a sandy, but good level road, and we enter

### THE SACHORE DISTRICT.

And at the end of 10½ miles, arrive at the town of

#### § SACHORE.

Territory, Sachore. Civil Authority, Political Agent at Joudpoor. Bazaar. Houses, 200.

This place, the capital of the district, stands in a jungly, sandy, undulating country.

Then pass on for 7 miles, when the road leads across an open cultivated district, to \**Eesole-Gombee*, 14, close to the *Loonee* river, which cross to \**Hoteegaum*, 4, and continues to flow along the route, through

THE MARWAR TERRITORY (Route 8), to the town of

#### § TAMPEE, 7 miles.

Territory, Marwar (Jodhpoor). Civil Authority, Political Agent at Jodhpoor. Military Authority, Officer in command. Military Station, the quarters of a detachment from Jodhpoor. Bazaar. Water brackish in the hot season.

Thence along a heavy sandy road, leading across sand-hills, which are densely covered with low jungle and short coarse grass, we then enter

SINDE, or NEW EGYPT (Route 46), also

THE THULL, or GREAT DESERT (Route 137), which is practicable for carts from February to March; pass on to \**Bheemghur*, 4½, a deserted hamlet with kucha wells; then cross an inlet of the *Runn*, 2½, to \**Wydee*, 1½; \**Panoria*, 3½; encamping ground,

on the left, near the wells of brackish water; \**Paglia*, 5; \**Bowar*, 8½; encamping ground W. of the well; \**Jampalia*, 11½, standing in an open part of the country; \**Urbelar*, 12, with its excellent *inexhaustible well*; \**Kysir*, 2, standing 2 miles to the right; \**Charnoor*, 10, situated in an open, jungly country, with a deep well of excellent water; then across a grassy district to \**Kooara*, 18; thence the road becomes sandy, jungly, and undulating, to the town of

#### § CHUCHRA, 10 miles.

Territory, Sind. District, the Thull, or Great Desert. Civil Authority, Deputy Collector at Meerpoor. Encamping ground, N., on high land. Bazaar. Forage plentiful. Huts, 150.

This large, desert town, stands on 3 sand hills. Thence along a heavy road, leading across six lofty sand-hills, and several smaller ones, impassable for carriages; pass \**Nowapoor*, 7, with its well of good water; \**Banda Talao*, 6½; tank, full of water until November. Thence across a very heavy, difficult road, traversing 19 sand-hills, some of which are very lofty, and only just practicable for carriages; pass \**Miltree*; \**Katia*; thence through much milk-bush jungle, to \**Mundora*, 10½; encamping ground; forage; thence along a *bad* road, cross 14 difficult sand-hills, to \**Niniar*, 5½; encamping ground; tank, full until December; wells of brackish water; and 12½ miles brings us to the large town of

§ OMERKOTE (Route 155), and thence proceed to the town of

† § HYDERABAD (Route 155).

## ROUTE 202.

Proceed W.N.W.

This route must not be traversed if the Nueyur country is flooded.

DEESA TO VEERAWOW.

DISTANCE ABOUT 114 MILES.

ROUTES.	Distances of Stages.	
	Miles.	Fur.
Deesa Camp to Jakole .....	13	7
Laknee .....	10	3
Thurraud .....	13	6½
Bhurrolo .....	11	4½
Bhatkee .....	14	0
Kijreeara .....	9	6½
Wumlee .....	19	0
Veerawow .....	10	0
Guddra .....	11	6
	114	1½

Leave the *camp at Deesa* (Route 38), and proceed along a cart-road, which is heavy and sandy, leading in some parts across confined jungle; cross the *Bunass* river, ½, here ½ mile wide and 4 feet deep, to \**Dama* 5½, standing on the left; pass *Wurnora*, 4; \**Jakole*, 3, situated on the right; encamping ground near a well of brackish water; we then enter



## THE THURRANDREE DISTRICT.

Territory, Guzerat. Pass on to *Agtulla*, 6½; now the country becomes undulating, sandy, and overgrown with jungle; proceed to \**Laknee*, 3½; encamping ground near a well of good water; \**Jeenra*, 4½; \**Korda*, 3; \**Mulleepoor*, 4 miles, all standing on the left, and encamping ground near a large well, S.E. of the town of

### STHURRAUD, 1½ mile.

Territory Guzerat. District, Thurrand. Civil Authority, Political Superintendent at Palhanpoor. Wells inside the town, full of good water, all the rest brackish. Houses, 800. Bazaar. Houses, 800.

#### HISTORICAL REMINISCENCES:—

A.D.

1813. The whole of this district and town were visited by a dreadful famine, but from which it is now gradually recovering.

Thence pass from the *South*, ½, to the *North Gate*, ½ mile, and then along a good cart-road, in some parts heavy, leading through a level and partially cultivated district; proceed to \**Choormeer*, 1½; \**Bachur*, 3½; \**Edata*, 1½, standing on the left; \**Bhurrole*, 4½; encamping ground, N.E., near some wells, the water in which is brackish; thence along a hard cart-road, through dense jungle, and we enter

THE MARWAR DISTRICT (Route 8); pass \**Sunwar*, 6½, standing on the left; \**Dhyup*, 3½, on the right; then enter

THE BRITISH POSSESSIONS, and proceed to \**Bhatkee*, 3½; then cross a grassy plain, which is occasionally inundated by the *Loonee* river; and we then enter

## THE NUYER COUNTRY,

situated near the mouth of the *Loonee* river, about Kijrecara, and proceed along an excellent road leading across a hard, level plain in the dry season, but heavy and very difficult to traverse in the monsoon; and we soon reach \**Dingpoora*, 3½, standing on the right; cross the *Loonee* river, here 20 yds. wide, with low sandy bed and banks; pass \**Boyatra*, ½; then cross a small branch of the above stream, 3½, here 20 yds. wide, and only having salt water in its pools: also another branch, 1½; and we soon reach \**Kijrecara*, ½, with its water pits and pool, 1½ S.W.; the encamping ground, 3 miles W., should be used in the monsoon, as the hamlet is then swampy, although dry in the hot season; we then enter

THE THULL.—Cross a narrow branch of the *Loonee* (Looni) river, ½; here the bed is sandy and almost dry. The desert hills still stand on the right, and the above stream flows on the left; thence proceed along a hard, level plain, intersected by the *Runn*, and which, in the monsoon, is so marshy as to render it impassable; soon after which we reach \**Wumlee*, 18½, with its pits near the surface. Here a few agriculturists reside in the monsoon season; Civil Authority, the Political Agent at Bhooj. Thence proceed for 4½ miles across the *Runn*, 4½, which is

here quite dry early in November; but, by making a detour to the right, that salt marsh may be avoided; then pass \**Dingasir*, 2½, standing on the right, and we reach \**Guddra*, 3½, also on the right; encamping ground, S.S.W., ½ mile distant; the road now becomes good, passable for carts, and is intersected by the *inlets of the Runn*, which generally dry up early, but they can be avoided by making a detour to the right; and, at the end of 11½ miles, we reach the town of

### § VEERAWOW.

Territory, Sinda. District, Parkur. Civil Authority, Political Agent at Bhooj. Bazaar. Wells brackish. Tank of excellent water. Houses, 300. Fort, in ruins.

Direct road to Hyderabad, *via* Islamkote, 181 miles.

Position:—It stands on the verge of the *Sandhy Desert*, and a hedge of dry thorns surrounds it.

## ROUTE 203.

Proceed W. by N.

DEESA TO VEERAWOW, VIA THE RUNN.

DISTANCE 108½ MILES.

ROUTES.	Distances of Stages.	
	Miles.	Fur.
Deesa to Bheelree .....	13	0
Deodur .....	17	4
Babeir .....	12	3
Sooeegaum .....	16	4
Ramsira Tank .....	31	0
Ramsir .....	12	0½
Veerawow .....	6	3½
	108	7

Leave the *Camp at Deesa* (Route 38), and proceed along a good road, across a sandy country, cross a *nullah* to \**Rajapoor*, 1½; then cross the *Bunass* river, ½, here ½ mile broad, with high banks and sandy bed, practicable for carts, except after very heavy rains; pass \**Koopat*, 1, standing on the W. bank of the above stream; encamping ground, covered with jungle; \**Wudurwa*, 2; \**Lorwarra*, 2; \**Sandia*, 1½; \**Kalewa*, 1½; \**Bheelree*, 2½; encamping ground, E.S.E.; Civil Authority, Political Agent at Palhanpoor; forage scarce; \**Moondetta*, 3; \**Sumana*, 4; \**Kora*, 2½; \**Nanota*, 1½; *Kea*, 2½; at all of which the water is brackish; and thence to \**Deodur*, 3½; encamping ground, E.S.E. and W.N.W., on hard ground, covered with jungle; water brackish; scarcity of forage; thence pass on to \**Dodra*, 3; \**Meeta*, 4½; the two hamlets of \**Babeir*, 4½, standing close to each other; \**Abala*, 3; \**Sator*, 4; \**Sedwa*, 3; \**Beyrup*, 2½, here water is obtainable, when the supply at *Sooeegaum* fails; proceed to that place, 4; and thence, to the \**Ramsira Tank*, 31, close to *Burrana*; thence along a good cart-road, across an undulating district, interspersed with broken ground, to \**Dingana*, 7½, situated ½ mile S.W. of the road, in a level, grassy spot, close to a low rocky

range, and we soon reach *Ramsir* (Rameshwar Tank), near Choreenda; encamping ground close to a fine tank, 2 miles E. of the pretty village of Chareenda (Chureenda); it stands close to some rocky hills—and 6½ miles beyond brings us to the w. of § *Veerawow* (Route 202).

## ROUTE 204.

DEE TO HYDERABAD, VIA VEERAWOW AND ISLAMKOTE.

DISTANCE 294½ MILES.

ROUTES.	Distances of Stages.	
	Miles.	Fur.
Deesa to Veerawow, via Route 203	108	7
Summa Mahomed Khan	11	5
Borlee	12	4
Islamk te	17	6
Ukair jee-ka-Gote	9	0½
Che ar	18	2
Jun eer	8	3
Suk erdeen	11	6
M unja-kurka-Thull	13	4
Jain Mahomed-ka-Shuhr	18	4
Diggree	9	1½
Ghoolam Ali-ka-Tanda	14	5½
Aga Manoo	11	7
Gotana	16	1
Hyderabad Fort	12	6
	294	6½

Leave the Camp at Deesa (Route 38), and proceed, via Route 203, to § *Veerawow* (Route 203); thence along a good road, but rather heavy in some parts, leading across low sand-hills, covered with low jungle; pass *Dabra*, 3; cross two *Inlets of the Runn*, each situated respectively at 3, and 3½ miles, and about 1½ broad, hard and dry in September; pass \**Summa Mahomed Khan*, 2½; \**Kurmoree*, 1½; \**Lakketoba*, 3½; \**Saya*, 2½; all situated in a lofty, hilly, sandy district, covered with jungle, which gradually increases in height, until we reach \**Borlee*, 4½; encamping ground by the well; proceed for 1 mile along a good, but heavy road, leading among sand-hills; pass \**Karia*, 6; encamping ground; water brackish, and 11½ miles brings us to the large village of

### § ISLAMKOTE.

Territory, Sinda. District, Thull or Eastern Desert. Civil Authority, Political Agent at Bhoj. Encamping ground on a good plain. Bazaar. Forage abundant. Fort, situated 350 yds. from the village, is about 70 yds. square, built of burnt bricks, with walls 33 feet high, a gateway at the E. side, and a tower at each angle.

Thence pass on to \**Kumraka Thul*, 9, also close to \**Ukairjee-ka-Gote*; encamping ground under some trees near the well; thence the road becomes very bad and fatiguing, as it leads across difficult, sandy, low, babool jungle hills; pass \**Veeraser*, 5½; \**Meyat*, 3½, (Mehur); § *Cheyiar*, 8½, containing the

ruins of a small fort, destroyed by the Indian government, close to which is the encamping ground. Civil Authority, Deputy Collector at Meerpoor: thence pass on to \**Junier*; encamping ground, under babool trees, near the wells, all containing brackish water; thence along a very heavy, bad road; pass *Sukkerdeen* (Nubbeesir); encamping ground near a vegetable garden; well, full of excellent water on the right; here terminate the sand hills of the desert, and the road becomes good, leading across a level but jungly country; pass \**Koon-doe*, 7½; \**Munjakur-ka-Thull*, 6; thence across a desert plain to § *Jam-Mahomed-ka-Shuhr*, 18½, standing on the W. of the *Pooran* river; encamping ground on its banks, soon after which we enter

THE HYDERABAD DISTRICT OF SINDE (Route 46). Then pass along a good road, through low jungle, intersected by canals, to § *Russeed-ka-Gote*, 6; \**Diggree*, 3½; travellers' bungalow; \**Kazeka Gote*, 4; situated on the *Nussurwah*; § *Ghoolam-Ali-ka-Tanda*, 10½, standing on the *Ran* canal; travellers' bungalow; small fort; thence proceed across a hard, level plain; pass several hamlets; § *Aga Manoo*, 11½; encamping ground on the bank of the *Ran* canal; pass along a tolerable road, leading through low jungle, and intersected by canals; pass \**Sekundur*, \**Luggaree-ka-Gote*, 3½; \**Sheik Beerke*, 4½; \**Moola*, 4½; \**Kheir-Mahomed-Fora*, 1½; \**Jind Khan-Jurwur-ka-Gote*, 2½; § *Gotana*, 1½; thence pass on to \**Pubbun-ka-Gote*, 2½; \**Janoor-ka-Gote*, 1½; \**Moree*, 1½; \**Muggrai-ka-Shuhr* 4; \**Hyder-ka-Tanda*, 3; then cross by a flying bridge, from April to September, the *Fullaile* river, and 12½ miles brings us to the Fort of Hyderabad (Route 46).

## ROUTE 205.

This route should be traversed during October and November.

DEESA TO HYDERABAD (SINDE), VIA PARKUR, THE S. BORDER OF THE THULL, AND WUNGA BAZAAR.

DISTANCE 301½ MILES.

ROUTES.	Distances of Stages.	
	Miles.	Fur.
Deesa to Ramsirra Tank, via Route 203	90	3
Nugur Parkur	16	6½
Girannee	13	0
Juhangroo	10	0
Soneata	8	0
Mohumba	12	2
Wundur	11	6
Koral	13	4
Vellar	9	4
Deepia	8	6
Mahomed Khan-ka-Tanda, Route 101	86	2
Hyderabad (Sinde), Route 101	23	0½
	301	2

Leave the Camp at Deesa (Route 203), and proceed, via that Route to § *Ramsirra Tank*, near *Burrana*, 90½; thence along a good, hard, level road, to the latter \**village*, with its tank occasionally full of good

water; wells, and forage; pass \**Rampoor*, 8½; § *Nuggur Parkur*, 7½ (Route 46); thence along a heavy, sandy road, winding across difficult sand-hills, practicable for wheeled carriages; pass the deserted hamlets of \**Girannee*, 13; \**Juhangro*, 10, the wells at which are destitute of water; \**Soneata*, 8; forage, plentiful; road, a direct one, leads from this to Girannee, avoiding Juhangro, by which 14½ miles are saved; thence proceed to \**Mohunda*, 12½; \**Guralush*, 4½; \**Wundur*, 7½; forage, plentiful; \**Mohosa*, 3, with its wells of brackish water; \**Chanoo*, 4½; \**Borlee*, ½; encamping ground, S.; forage plentiful, but water brackish; \**Butoas*, 3½; \**Koral*, ½; \**Vellar*, 9½; forage abundant; then cross a sandy, hilly, thick, low, jungly, dry, grassy district; pass on to \**Deepla*, 8½; forage plentiful, and soon after we enter

THE HYDERABAD DISTRICT OF SINDE (Route 46), and thence proceed, via Route 101, to *Mahomed-Khan-ka-Tanda*, 86½ (Route 101); and then, via Route 101, to †§ *Hyderabad* (Sinde), 22, (Route 101).

## ROUTE 206.

Proceed S.E. by S.

DEESA TO MHOW, VIA HURSOLE, LOONAWARREE, AND DOHUD.

DISTANCE ABOUT 274 MILES.

ROUTES.	Distances of Stages.	
	Miles.	Fur.
Deesa to Beesulnugger .....	13	3
Beelapoor .....	16	6
Soonasun .....	12	7
Hursole .....	11	0
Akrone .....	9	1½
Byar .....	8	0
Satumba .....	7	5½
Veerpoor .....	10	5½
Loonawarra .....	7	6
Anjunwa .....	12	4
Haffoa .....	14	7½
Leemree .....	14	7½
Dohud .....	14	4
Mhow, via Route 45 .....	119	7
	274	0½

Leave the Camp at Deesa (Route 38), and proceed to § *Onyia*, 36; thence proceed along a good, level cart-road, past \**Wurangia*, 3½; \**Turruab*, 2½; \**Kurdosan*, 1½; \**Eyasun*, 2½; \**Kansa*, 1½; then cross the *Roopain* (Roopyn) river, which rises in lat. 23° 31', long. 72° 2', flows W. for 42 miles, and falls into the *Runn of Cutch*, in lat. 23° 28', long. 71° 28'; thence we proceed to the town of

BEESULNUGGER (Bisanagar), 2½ miles. Route 32.

DAKWS to Ahmadabad, 45 miles N.

COMMERCE.—An extensive transit trade in iron, salt, and heavy goods, is carried on here.

MANUFACTURES of cotton cloth.

Then proceed to § *Gujeria*, 3½; § *Goatwa*, 2½; § *Putasun*, 3½, a Bhil hamlet; § *Pamole*, 1½; § *Gowarra*, 1½; and 4½ miles brings us to the town of

## § BEEJAPOOR;

we then enter

THE AHMADABAD COLLECTORATE, (Route 4); pass on to § *Sungpor*, 5; encamping ground on the bank of the *Saburmuttee* river, which cross by a ford, where its banks are low, and bed sandy, to \**Shapoor*, 2½, situated on the left bank of the *Hutmullee* river; pass \**Hullal*, 3; \**Soonsun*, 2½; encamping ground, S.W., near a well and tank of good water; \**Jengua*, 1½, standing in an open, cultivated district; cross the \**Daroov* river, to \**Gurree*, 2½; pass on to \**Dadurra*, 3½; cross the \**Meysoo* river, with its lofty banks, and enter

THE KAIRA (KHEDA) DISTRICT, (Route 4); thence proceed to the town of

† § *HURSOLE*, 4½ miles. (Route 22b). — Thence pass through a thick, jungly country; pass \**Kairoo-na-Moovra*, 2½; a small Bheel (Bhil) hamlet; \**Kamania-Moovra*, 1; \**Sukapoor*, ½; \**Kelora*, 2½; \**Akrone*, 2½; encamping ground, S.W., Civil Authority, Resident at Baroda; then pass \**Bushole*, 4½, a Bheel village, standing on the \**Watrut* river, which here cross by a deep, stony ford, to § *Byar*; encamping ground, S.W.; pass \**Duknasir*, 1½; \**Kooman*, 1½; \**Satumba*, 4½; encamping ground, S.W.; provisions must be procured from § *Wasra* (Wasia), 5½; pass on to \**Undea*, 2½; § *Veerpoor*, 3; encamping ground; \**Surdea*, 2½; encamping ground, S.E.; cross the *Biree* river and 2 nullahs, to \**Powapoor*, 2½; then cross the bad ford of the *Myhee* river, and 2½ miles brings us to the town of

## § LOONAWARA.

Encamping Ground. Bazaar. Houses, 5,000. Fortifications, it is surrounded by a stone wall. Palace, the residence of the Raja (Route 44).

Thence along a good cart road, leading across a hilly, jungly district; pass \**Ukhuldee*; \**Ran Patel*; \**Saont*; cross the \**Goodekul* river, also 3 nullahs, to \**Anjunwa*, 12½ miles; and we enter

THE GWALIOR (SCINDIA) TERRITORY, (Route, 8). Civil Authority, the Political Agent at Myhee Kanta. Thence pass on to \**Kurdaree*; \**Padree*; \**Sonwah*; \**Limda*; \**Bajella*; then cross by ford, the *Padree* and *Runniar* rivers, and 4 nullahs, to § *Haffoa*, 14½; \**Kuttigowara*; \**Kanpoora*; \**Kudwal*; \**Sampsee*; then ford the \**Beelara*, \**Teetaree*, and \**Masun* rivers; also 2 nullahs, to \**Leemree*, 14½, standing on the *Masun* river; thence pass on to \**Keeree*; \**Hurree*; \**Doongra*; \**Keetee*; \**Kurar*, all scattered Bheel hamlets; ford the *Kallee* and *Kan-keree* rivers, also cross 4 nullahs, and we soon enter the town of

§ *DOHUD*, 14½ miles (Route 10), and thence proceed, via Route 45, to the town of

† § *MHOW*, 119½ miles (Route 8).

## ROUTE 207.

Proceed S.E. by E.

DEESA TO MHOW, VIA EEDUR, DOONGUR-  
POOR AND BANSWARRA.

DISTANCE 311½ MILES.

ROUTES.	Distances of Stages.	
	Miles.	Fur.
Deesa to Chandasir .....	9	3
Palhanpoor .....	9	3
Roopal .....	10	3
Madoo-poor .....	10	1
Walasun (Balasan) .....	15	6
Eedur .....	17	0
Mo-lattee (Moretta) .....	11	7
Jetroola .....	12	1
Kuramshee .....	14	1
Gookur (Googra) .....	10	7
Doongurpoor .....	6	1
Poonallee Ghat .....	14	2
Katesir .....	9	5
Myhee River .....	9	1
Roeda .....	13	1
Nowagama .....	14	3
Kuttoombe .....	11	4
Eenal Gurra .....	13	1
Shelana .....	9	0
Rutlam .....	13	1
Peelbang .....	10	1
Reneja .....	9	1
Burngur (Nolye) .....	12	3
Mhow, via Route 78 .....	45	5
	311	5

Leave the *Cantonment at Deesa*, and proceed along a good road, leading over a jungly country; pass \**Bhoiti*, 2½; \**Russana Chola*, 2½, with its wells; \**Russana* (Burra), ¼; § *Chandasir*, 4; encamping ground; thence pass on to \**Buhadoopoor*, 2½; \**Suroka*, 1½; and 4½ miles brings to the *Buhadoorgung* gate of the town of

## § PALHANPOOR.

Territory, Guzerat. District, Palhanpoor. Civil Authority, Resident Political Agent. Encamping Ground. Bazaar.

DAWKs to Ahmadahad, N. by W., 83 miles.

Thence pass \**Lalawara*, 2½; cross the \**Omarauttee* river, 1; pass on to \**Wagoda*, ½; \**Futheepoor*, 1½; \**Kurroria*, 1½; \**Wurgau*, 1½; \**Lamboee*, 2½; § *Roopal*, 1½; encamping ground; \**Mangla*, 3½; cross the \**Koornaria* river, ½; to \**Nuggaree*, ½; thence proceed along a very bad road, leading through low jungle and ravines, to § *Koodramun*, 2½; \**Madoo-poor*, 3½; encamping ground E.; § *Kairoloo*, 3 miles; cross the *Roopain* river (Roopyn), ½; (Route 206), and we enter

## THE DHANDAR DISTRICT,

and thence into

## THE EEDURWARA PROVINCE,

Cross a \**nullah*, 1½, to § *Samajee*, ½; pass § *Seepoor*, 2½; § *Onat*, 3½; § *Wulasan* (Balasan), 4½; Civil Authority, Political Agent at Myhee Kanta. Position: it stands on the right of the *Sabarmuttee* river, here 30 yds. wide, and 18 inches deep, with

encamping ground; cross it, and pass on to § *Tapez*, 4½; cross a \**nullah*, ½, to § *Desoteer*, 5½; § *Sooeer*, 2½; cross a \**nullah* to \**Munioor*, 2½; and 2½ miles brings us to the town of § *Eedur* (Route 40); thence pass on to *Lalapoora*, 4½, situated on the river *Gooa*; then cross the \**Mykar* river, ½, to \**Barolee* (Vevavoo), 1; \**Kanpoor*, 2½, standing on the *Beshkooa* river; \**Jenjoora Modatee* (Moretta), 2½, also situated on the *Beshkooa* river, 1½; then cross that stream to \**Kotra-ka-koond*, 5½, a deserted village; pass \**Koond*, 3½; \**Kumadar*, 3½, on the \**Huthmuttee* river, to \**Jetroda*, 3½; \**Chittora*, 1½, standing on the *Panwarree* river; \**Dundora*, 1, on the *Huthmuttee* river; \**Peelaria*, ½; then cross the stony bed and low banks of last mentioned stream, and we enter

THE DOONGURPOOR (Doongurpoor, Dunga-  
garpur) STATE,

which is bounded on the N. and E. by Mewar (Oodeypore), S.E. by Banswarra, S. and S.W. by the Myhee Cautta District. It is 40 miles long from E. to W., and 35 broad from N. to S.; has an area of 1,000 square miles; population of 100,000; revenue of £10,900 annually; military force of 425 men, and 8 tributary chiefs.

## HISTORICAL REMINISCENCES:—

1818. The British Government entered into a treaty with the then ruling Rajah.

1827. The Rawul surrendered his sovereignty to his adopted son, Dulpot Singh, who has been such a frequent attendant of the Court of St. James.

That Prince succeeded to the Raj of Pertaubghur, and retained the regency of this state. At the demise of that Prince the claim to the sovereignty was disputed, but an heir was appointed from the kindred of the late Raja, who continues to administer the government.

Thence pass on to \**Samis*, 1½; \**Pall*, 1½; thence proceed up an easy \**ascend*, 7½, along the course of the above stream (the *Huthmuttee* river), sometimes flowing to the right, and at others to the left, between a hilly range; pass § *Kuramshee*, 1; encamping ground; thence along a bad road, pass \**Bandur*, 1; \**Amleo*, 1½; \**Bokala* (Pokla), 1½; \**Sablee*, (Hablee), 2½; encamping ground bad; descend the *Kulmees Pass*, here having a gradual declivity of 300 yds., formed by a small \**nullah*, so narrow, on account of the steep, rocky hills between which it flows, that it is quite impossible for wheeled carriages to pass along it; thence proceed to \**Mandvee*, 1½, on the *Surpin* river, which cross, to \**Padrodee*, 1½; then proceed along a road intersected by the above stream, which is traversed by fords at no less than 4 different spots in this stage, to \**Gookur* (Googra), 1½; encamping ground; then re-cross the \**Surpin* river to \**Mokurwara*, 1½; pass on to \**Soondurpoor*, ½; \**Deolia*, ½; \**Serpoor*, 2, standing on the \**Kongra* river; \**Nooca Daira*, ½; and ½ mile brings us to the large walled town of

## § DOONGURPOOR (Dongurpoor).

Encamping ground. Bazaar. Defences, well fortified. Palace of the Rawul, who resides here.

Thence along a stony road, pass *\*Beelree*, 1½; *\*Veerpoor*, ¾; *\*Asseguda*, ¾; *\*Nowagaum*, 1½; *\*Woolle*, 1; *\*Toohara*, 1½; *\*Narina*, 1½: all situated in an open but slightly cultivated district, destitute of a large supply of water; pass on to *\*Poonallee*, 2½; encamping ground; then proceed down the gradual stony descent, of 140 yds., of the *Poonallee Ghat*, 1½; cross it, and pass on to *\*Kultora*, ¾; *\*Kullele*, 1½; cross a *\*nullah* to *\*Moore*, 2; *\*Chota Gurra*, ¾; *\*Iwudea*, ¾; *\*Burra Gurra*, 3½; *\*Rahanoo*, ¾; *\*Kutesir*, 1, at all of which there is encamping ground; *\*Nepania*, 2½; *\*Aduipoor*, 1, a deserted village; *\*Chota Boreegaum*, 1; *\*Burra Boreegaum*, ½; *\*Jogeevarra*, 2½, at all of which there is encamping ground; soon after which we arrive at the *\*Myhee* river, 2½, which cross by a bad ford, impracticable for carts; then proceed up a cart-road; 1½ mile higher up there is encamping ground; then pass a good road to *\*Lahada*, ¾; *\*Tikrea*, ¾; *\*Palota*, 1½; *\*Assola*, 3½; *\*Parilla*, 1½; *\*Raturia*, ½; *\*Pallegee-i-ka-Gurra*, 1½; *\*Kumpoor*, 1½; *\*Rajpoor*, ¾; at all of which there is encamping ground. Civil Authority, Political Agent at Mahidpoor; we then enter

THE MALWA TERRITORY (Route 8); then cross by foot the *Sap* river, ¾, to *\*Sukaria*, ¾; *\*Gowala*, 2½; *\*Mootea*, 1½; *\*Butwara*, ¾; *\*Urneyo*, 1, on the *\*Hulole* river; *\*Gulkeo*, 1½; *\*Kupra*, 2½; *\*Loda*, 1½; and 1½ mile brings us to the town of

§BANSWARRA (Banswala, Branswarah), (Route 23); pass *\*Nowagaum*, 2½; cross the *\*Kakardane* river, to *\*Khotia*, 1½; *\*Bheemghur nullah*, ¾, full all the year round; *\*Sanek Kotta*, ¾; *\*Parodia*, ½, standing on the *Myhee* river; *\*Panjhras*, 1½; encamping ground; then cross the stony, difficult ford across the *\*Myhee* river; pass *\*Wank*, ¾; *\*Sapris*, ¾; cross a *\*nullah* to *\*Lalapoore*, 1½; *\*Kultoomie*, 2½; *\*Sirwan Chota*, 3, standing on the *\*Bindana* river; encamping ground on its banks; *\*Peper*, 1½; cross the small *\*Nedana* river, 1½, to *\*Danprepta*, 2½, situated on the *\*Manee* river; *\*Wacary Kaira*, 2½; *\*Koanda*, ½; cross a *\*nullah* to *\*Bouree Kaira*, 1; *\*Purano*, 1; at all of which there is encamping ground. In this stage two small but bad stony ghats are ascended; pass on to *\*Ernal Gurra*, ¾; *\*Aladra*, ¾; *\*Goratte*; *\*Salowmia*, ¾; *\*Sampoor*, ¾; then cross the *Bindana* river to *\*Indra Wulle*, ½; *\*Burra Sirwan*, ¾; *\*Dooorio Kartee*, 1; *\*Wardee*, ¾; *\*Peepurporo*, ¾; thence cross a small, steep ghat, ¾ mile long, passable for carts, to *\*Assora*, 1½, situated on open ground, and 2½ miles brings us to the town of

### §SHELLANA.

Territory, Malwa. Civil Authority, Political Agent at Mahidpoor. Encamping ground E. and W. Bazaar.

Thence pass *\*Mookae Kaira*, 1; *\*Damnode*, 2½; *\*Gungatee* river, encamping ground on its banks; cross it to *\*Pillingpoor*, 3½; then proceed across an open, cultivated district; pass *\*Vanatlee*, 2½; cross a *\*nullah* to *\*Burrer*, 1½; also the *Sukkoodee* river; and 3 miles beyond stands the town of

§RUTLAM (Route 10); then pass *\*Hirkin*, 2½; cross 3 *\*nullahs*, 1½, to *\*Durrar*, 2½; encamping ground; *\*Peelbing*, 3½, standing in open ground; then cross a *\*nullah* to *\*Surjupoor*, 1½; pass on to

*\*Dundooria*, ¾; encamping ground; *\*Poolan*, 2½; *\*Gijnee Karia*, 3½; *\*Reneja*, 1; Civil Authority, Resident at Mhow; encamping ground; *\*Pillandia*; *\*Sittlandia*, 4½, both standing on the banks of the *\*Ontolee* river, ¾; which cross to *\*Dookra*, 1½; pass on to *\*Pilloda*, ¾; cross a *\*nullah*, also the *Beeda Kairee nullah*, 1½; and 2½ miles brings us to the town of

§NOYLE (Burnaggur), (Route 78); and thence proceeded, *via* Routes 73 and 78, to the

CANTONMENT AT MHOW, 45½ miles (Route 8).

## ROUTE 208.

Proceed N.N.W.

DEESA TO MITTUNKOTE ON THE INDUS.  
VIA JEYSULMEER.

DISTANCE 373½ MILES.

ROUTES.	Distances of Stages.	
	Miles.	Fur.
Deesa Camp to Jeyzulmeer, <i>via</i> Route 200	215	7
Kathoree .....	16	0
Munda (Koharee Sir) .....	15	0
Small Tank .....	12	0
Nohur (Islamghurh) .....	28	0
Mored-ka-kote .....	36	0
Khanpoor .....	24	0
Jijwa .....	9	0
Mittunkote .....	17	2
	373	1

Leave the *Camp at Deesa* (Route 38), and proceed, *via* Route 200, to *Jeyzulmeer*, 215½; then along a good hard road, pass *\*Kathoree*, 16, chiefly inhabited by *Palceval* (mercantile) Brahmans; Civil Authority, the Governor General's Agent at Ajmeer; pass on to *\*Munda* (Koharee Sir), 15; with its fine tank and plenty of fullers' earth (*mooltanee muttee*); and we then enter

THE BAHAWULPOOR TERRITORY (Route 272); then proceed along a hard, level, gravelly plain to *\*Dartur*, 5, with water pits; pass on to a *\*tank*, 7; then the road becomes sandy, leads across a grassy, undulating plain, then over sand hills to

### NOHUR (Islamghur), 28 miles.

Civil Authority, the Commissioner at Lahore; also Assistant at Mooltan. Wells. The *Fort*, a very ancient brick structure, 80 yds. square, with lofty (50 feet) ramparts, a high gate, covered by an outwork in the N.E. angle, with several bastions on the N. and E. faces, ditchless, and having in the interior a few buildings, and about its exterior some houses, stands in a hollow about 1,000 yds. in diameter, is surrounded and commanded by sand hills, from 50 to 80 feet high.

Thence proceed along a very heavy, sandy road, leading over and amidst long and high sandy ridges, interspersed about from ¼ to ½ mile distant from each other, through an uninhabited sandy portion of the desert, totally devoid of water. The camel track lies due N.; soon afterwards we reach *\*Mored-ka-kote*, 36; we then continue amidst sand-hills for 2 miles, then through a sandy district for 10 more,

after which our route leads over a good hard road, pass several hamlets, whence the way becomes much intersected by water courses, and we soon enter the town of

### § KHANPOOR, 24 miles.

Territory, Bahawalpoor. Civil Authority, Commissioner at Lahore; Assistant Commissioner at Mooltan. Bazaar, a well roofed building, amply supplied. Houses, 4,000. Population, 10,000. Fort, built of mud, in a most ruinous condition, about 200 yds. long and 120 broad, stands on the N.W.

This large flourishing place, which was formerly of considerable importance, stands on the Ikhtiarwah, a navigable canal from the Punjnad. Thence along a bad road, much intersected by canals; cross a dry one, 5; and also by bridge the *Ikhtiarwah*, 3; pass on to *§ Jivva*, 1; and we enter

THE PUNJAB (Route 125); pass a hamlet, 2, close to very swampy ground; proceed to *Ghonspoor*; cross the dry bed of a large canal, 2; pass *\* Cachur*, 2; and we soon reach the *\*left bank of the Indus*, 1, here 2,047 yds. wide; cross it by boat, just below its confluence with the *Punjnad*, and we soon reach the town of

### § MITTUNKOTE (Mithunkote), 4½ miles.

Territory, the Punjab. Civil Authority, at Lahore. Bazaar. Elevation, 210 feet. Houses, 1,200. Population, 4,000.

This place stands about two miles from the left bank of the Indus, which, at the latter end of May, is here 2,000 yds. wide, is environed with beautiful date groves, but during the annual inundation of the above river, completely surrounded by water, which renders it extremely unhealthy, and but for that drawback, it would be a most eligible site for an annual trading fair, as it commands the whole trade of the Indus.

## ROUTE 209.

Proceed E. ½ N.

The best *cart* route to Neemuch from this place.

DEESA TO NEEMUCH, VIA DOONGURPOOR AND SALOOMBUR.

DISTANCE 266½ MILES.

ROUTES.	Distances of Stages.	
	Miles.	Fur.
Deesa to Doongurpoor, <i>via</i> Route 207 ..	127	1
Poonalee .....	13	6
Bankora .....	5	6
Aspoor .....	12	0
Kyroda .....	53	7
Heeta .....	8	5
Moarwun .....	8	4
Nikooahun (Nikoom) .....	11	0
Baree .....	12	2
Neemuch Cantonment .....	14	0
	266	7

Leave the camp at Deesa (Route 38), and proceed, *via* Route 207, to § Doongurpoor, 127½; and soon enter

## THE BAGUR DISTRICT.

a very hilly, rough, jungly country, lying in the E. of Guzerat, and W. of Malwa, between lat. 23° 10' and 24° 10' long. 73° 45' and 74° 58', contains the Banswara, Doongurpoor, and other petty states. Thence proceed along a very bad road for carts, leading across an undulating country, densely covered with low, stunted jungle, interspersed with abrupt knolls and distant hills; pass *\*Koolshabmurgur*, 1½; *\*Karia*, 4½; *\*Solat*, 2; *\*Dobura*, 1½; *\*Naranea*, 1½; cross two nullahs to *\*Poonalee*, 2½; thence proceed down a difficult, rugged descent, 1½, for about 400 yds.; cross four nullahs, and we soon reach the town of

### § BANKORA, 4 miles.

Territory, Rajpootana. District, Bagur. Civil Authority, Political Agent at Neemuch. Governor-General's Agent in Rajpootana, at Ajmeer. Encamping ground Bazaar. Market on Saturday. Thence pass on to *\*Pashpoor*, 5½; *\*Barsunda*, 2½; *\*Gooru*, 2½; cross a nullah to *§ Aspoor*, 1½, standing on the *Soame* river, soon after which we enter

THE MEYWAR (OODETPOOR) DISTRICT (Route 23), and proceed to *\*Kyroda*, 53½; thence the country is undulating, partially cultivated, and interspersed with jungle; thence along a good road, across an undulating district; pass *\*Onmurgura*, 2½; *\*Bansira*, 3½; *\*Heeta*, 3; *\*Burnee*, 1½; *\*Mugurwara*, 4; *\*Moarwun*, 2½; *\*Sojakee*, 3; *\*Chekurra*, 2½; thence along an undulating, jungly, and partially cultivated country; cross the *Bagur* river, with its deep bed, quite unfordable during the monsoon, to *§ Nikooahim* (Nikoom), 5½; bazaar small; *\*Ontailakaira*, 1½; *\*Balote*, 2½; *\*Beenota*, 1½; *\*Boorwara*, 3½; *\*Kishenpoor*, 1½; *\*Baree*, 1½; *\*Daroo*, 6½; *\*Dumera*, 5½; and we soon reach the

CANTONMENTS AT NEEMUCH, 2½ miles (Route 10)

## ROUTE 210.

DEESA TO NEEMUCH, VIA DOONGURPOOR AND PURTABGURH.

DISTANCE 252½ MILES.

ROUTES.	Distances of Stages.	
	Miles.	Fur.
Deesa to Doongurpoor, <i>via</i> Route 207 ..	127	1
Barda .....	15	7
Sagwarra .....	10	7
Surroda .....	8	1
Sabra .....	9	5
Nitwa .....	11	6
Pulsora .....	5	3
Sukkurkund .....	8	5
Deola .....	12	4
Purtabgurh .....	7	4
Neemuch, <i>via</i> Route 23 .....	33	2
	252	5

Leave the camp at Deesa (Route 38), and proceed, *via* Route 207, to § Doongurpoor (Route 207); thence proceed through a hilly, jungly country, across a small, rugged ghat, impracticable for carts; pass *\*Lullukpoor*; *\*Antovee*, situated amidst much cultiva-

tion; then along a good road, but which becomes bad at the 12th mile; pass \*Barda, 15½; thence the country becomes open; proceed to *Bussarea*; *Taramtea*; *Gamree*; and we soon reach the town of

### § SAGWARRA.

Territory, Rajpootana. District Bagur. Civil Authority, Political Agent at Neemuch. Bazaar. Houses, 2,000; thence pass on to \*Barsingpoor; \*Reogaum; \*Seedpoor; § Surrod, 8½, all situated amidst open jungle; thence the road becomes stony; pass \*Kurriana; \*Jogeeccarra; \*Pindaul; to \*Sabra, 9½; proceed to \*Sagoolie, situated on the *Swam* river, here a small stream in the dry season, but which becomes very rapid and deep in the monsoon, flows E., and falls into the *Myhee* river, not far from the road on the right; pass \*Peesa and \*Nitwa, 11½, both situated in an open country; thence proceed through dense jungle, and we soon arrive at \*Pulsora, 7½, formerly a place of considerable importance; thence the road becomes very good; pass § *Mongana*, a small Bheel village, containing a small stone fort, situated in an open, jungly country, interspersed with cultivation, and soon after which we reach \*Sukkurkund, 8½, and soon enter

THE MEYWAR DISTRICT (Route 23); thence proceed along a bad road, totally unfit for carts; descend a small ghat, practicable for carts; pass \*Dabra; then ascend the stony Purtab-Sing-Ka Ghat, standing in a thick jungly district, and we soon enter the town of

### § DEOLA, 12½ miles.

Territory, Meywar (Raja of Purtabgurh). Civil Authority, Political Agent at Neemuch; Governor-General's Agent in Rajpootana, at Ajmeer. Bazaar.

This place stands on an eminence, and contains a large palace, which the Rajah occasionally occupies. Thence proceed up a steep ascent to the summit of the *Deola Ghat*; then along a good road, impracticable for carts, leading across a highly-cultivated country; pass *Salangurh*, and we soon reach the town of § *Purtabgurh*, 7½ (Route 23); and thence proceed, via Route 23, to the

CANTONMENT at § NEEMUCH, 33½ (Route 10).

## ROUTE 211.

DEESA TO NEEMUCH, VIA SEROHEE (SEROHI).

DISTANCE 247½ MILES.

ROUTES.	Distances of Stages.	
	Mi. E.	Fur.
Deesa to Sanderao, via Route 212 .....	102	1
Burkana .....	12	3
Nadlee .....	13	4
Jeehwara .....	14	7
Railmugra .....	14	6
Jasma .....	9	5
Chota Rowulea .....	15	5
Sowa .....	11	4
Mimbaira .....	12	0
Nyagaum .....	7	1
Neemuch .....	9	1
	247	5

Leave the *Deesa Cantonment* (Route 3°), and proceed, via Route 212, to § *Sanderao*, 102½; thence along a good road, rather rough, and hilly in some parts; cross four rivers and three nullahs, to \*Burkana, 12½; pass \*Baingra, 4; soon after which we enter the town of

### § NADOLE, 3½ miles.

Territory, Marwar. Civil Authority, Political Agent at Joodpoor. Bazaar.

Thence cross a river and three nullahs, to § *Nadlee*, 6 miles; soon after which we enter

THE MARWAR DISTRICT (Route 8); thence proceed over a rocky, difficult road; pass \*Lampee, 4½; \*Somair, 2; then along a gradual slope, for about ½ mile, across a very rugged road, consisting of large stones and rock, in the bed of a *nullah*; after which, proceed up a steep, zigzag road, leading through a very deep, narrow, rocky jungle, to the top of the *Chuturboji* (Somarea Pass); then down a gradual descent, along a good road, leading across some small, rocky hills, practicable for laden cattle, but rather difficult for them at the steepest part, and also passable for carts to the W. of the hilly range, 2½, just passed (which is called the Arawullee, Aravulli, and extends from Champanera, N.E., where they are low, and not clearly marked, to the W. extremity of the Vindhyas. They also stretch towards the S.W. frontier of *Banswarra* (Doongurpoor), and the S.W. and N.W. of Mewar (Joudynoor); thence to the districts of Mainwarra and Ajmera. There is no passage across it practicable for carts. It is from 6 to 15 miles broad, has deep and almost impenetrable valleys and gorges, the haunts of various marauding tribes, especially those of the predatory Bheels, Minas, and Mairs. The formation is primitive; slate, tin, silver, copper, antimony, and iron abound. Its most elevated spot (Mount Abo), is 5,000 feet, lies high; dense jungle, which extends to *Somarea* cross five nullahs, and we reach \*Jeehwara, 6; \*Mowarea, 1½; \*Italee, 5½; \*Purawee, 3; thence the road becomes rough; cross six nullahs to \*Tonkura, 3½; \*Boondul, 3; \*Chopurkairree, 3½; \*Bana, 2; cross the *Goomee* river to \*Banso, 2½; then pass along the E. shore of the *Raj Samundur Lake*; skirt the base of its embankment to the S. extremity, and we soon enter the town of

### § KUNKROWLEE, 1 mile.

Territory, Meywar. Civil Authority, Political Agent at Neemuch. The Gov. General's Agent in Rajpootana, at Ajmeer. Bazaar, well supplied. Position: It stands at the S. end of the Raj Samundur Lake.

Thence proceed along a good, level road, with hills visible in the distance; pass \*Asolea, ½; \*Peeplee, 5½; \*Boorwara, 3; \*Chonkree (Choukree), 1½; \*Mundara, 2½; cross the *Bunass* river, also five nullahs, to § *Railmugra*, 2½; thence proceed along a low, jungly plain, to \*Mukundpoor, 3½; cross a ridge, by an easy pass, to \*Sonaravaira, 1; and proceed through an undulating, high, knoily district; pass \*Kabira, 2½; § *Jasma*, 2½; pass on to § *Kuppasum*, 7½; bazaar, well supplied; thence

the road becomes rough, and is intersected by ten nullahs; pass \**Balahera*, 2½; \**Chota Revulea*, 6; \**Sonea*, 1½; \**Kuntarea*, 2; \**Sagwarea*, ½; \**Sirtalee*, 1; \**Sakwara*, 2; \**Chergsee*, 2½; \**Joginee*, ½; then cross the *Bairut* river, and five nullahs; pass across low hills, to the W.; then by \**Sora*, 1½; afterwards proceed across a level country, interspersed with low jungle; pass \**Murana*, 2; \**Chirlea*, 3; \**Pasur*, 2½; and we then enter

**THE NIMBERA (Nimbaria) PERGUNNAH**, which contains 275 villages, an area of 172 square miles, population, 148,000, and yields an annual revenue of £14,000. It belongs to the descendants of the celebrated Patan Marauder, Muhammed Ameer Khan, from whom the British farm it at a *fair rental*, and soon after arrive at the large town of

### §NIMBAIRA (Nimbera), 4½ miles.

Territory, Rajpootana: District, Nimbaria. Political Agent at Neemuch. Gov. General's Agent in Rajpootana, at Ajmeer. Encamping Ground. Bazaar. The capital of the Pergunnah. Wells.

Here is a very handsome *Baoli*, having a superb staircase, and a magnificent Saracenic arched verandah round the wall, about halfway down. **COMMERCE**.—It carries on a very extensive trade, owing to its advantageous position, as it stands on the high road, between Malwa and Hindostan. Thence proceed along a good road, which becomes very muddy in the monsoon; pass on to \**Kullianpoor*, 1½; then cross the \**Teelun* river, here 50 yds. wide; dry in December, and having steep banks, extremely difficult for carts; pass \**Jerapeepia*, 1; \**Nygaum*, 4½; and 9½ miles brings us to the

CANTONMENT OF NEEMUCH (Route 10).

## ROUTE 212.

Proceed N.E.

DEESA TO NUSSEERABAD, VIA SEEROHEE (SEROHI) AND PALLEE.

DISTANCE 133½ MILES.

ROUTES.	Distances of Stages.	
	Miles.	Fur.
Deesa to Reodur via Route 196 .....	35	5
Sunwarra .....	14	2½
Seerohee (Serohi) .....	15	3½
Palree .....	10	1
Erinpoora .....	13	1
Sanderao .....	13	4
Dhola .....	10	1
Bitoor .....	14	4
Nusseerabad Cantonment .....	6	7
	133	5

Leave Deesa Cantonment (Route 38), and proceed, via Route 196, to Reodur (Route 196); thence proceed along a good, sandy, but jungly road, heavy in some parts, with hills on the left; pass \**Silwarra*, 5½; \**Atul*, 2½; \**Dalgaum*, 1½; \**Sirodee*, 3½; then cross 8 shallow, sandy and stony bed streams; \**Sunwarra*, 1½, encamping ground N.E. in an open plain; we then enter

THE SEEROHEE (SEROHI) DISTRICT.—(Route 37) —Then proceed along a good hard road, pass \**Maira*, 4½, standing close to hills on the right, which extend on both sides, with jungle in the distance, also \**Sindrode*, 8½; and 5½ miles beyond brings us to the town of

### §SEEROHEE (Sheepoorree, Seerohee, Seeroodee, Sirohi).

Territory, Seerohee (Serohi). Civil Authority, Resident Political Agent, Civil Station. Bazaar, well supplied. Post Office. Houses, those of the wealthy inhabitants are chiefly made of bricks. Palace, that of the Raja is a plain structure standing on an eminence.

**MANUFACTURES**.—Sword blades of such exquisite temper, that they are exported to all parts of Hindostan and Persia.

Thence proceed along a good hard road, which occasionally becomes rocky, leads amidst much jungle, having hills on the right close to it; pass a *Temple*, 2½; \**Uell*; \**Chokee*, 3; \**Palree*, 4½; \**Aticara*, 5½; \**Pulia*, 1½; then cross the \**Sookree* river, 2½, here 200 yds. broad, shallow and sandy; pass \**Dhumpoor*; \**Palree*, 1; then proceed across an open plain, and 3½ miles brings us to the town of

### §ERINPOORA.

Military Station of the Joodpur Legion. Cantonment on the S. bank of the *Jowaree* river, on which this place stands. Encamping ground N.W. on the banks of that river. Bazaar, well supplied.

DAKES to Jodhpur, 78 miles S.

Thence pass \**Oondree*, 1½; \**Naitra*, 4½; \**Sindroo*, 4½; and 2½ miles brings us to the small walled town of

### §SANDERAO (Sandaira).

Encamping Ground S. Bazaar, well supplied. Soon after which we enter

THE MARWAR DISTRICT, (Route 8).—Thence proceed along a good hard road, pass \**Angdra*, 2½, standing on the *Karee* river, with heavy sandy bed and low banks; cross it and pass across an open, grassy plain to \**Wuramee*, 2; \**Kainpoora*, 3½; \**Dhola*, 1½; all situated amidst much cultivation; encamping ground on a plain S., near the *tank* at the latter place; pass on to *Waturlye*, then cross a shallow, sandy bed river, about 160 yds. broad, to \**Goondoo*; encamping ground N. on a plain near the *tank*; pass *Mundlee*; cross a broad, shallow river to the S., and we soon reach the town of

### §PALLEE (Palli, Khalsa).

Territory, Marwar. Civil Authority, Resident at Joodpoor. Encamping Ground N.E., near a large Tank. Bazaar, well supplied. Population, 50,000. Currency debased.

DAKES to Delhi, 351 S.W., Joodpoor, 40 S.E.

**COMMERCE**.—It is the emporium of Western Rajwara, and connects the traffic of the sea coast and Northern India. Agents of the merchants of this place are established at Muscat, Mundavi, Surat, and Nowanuggur, who forward Persian, Arabian, African, and European productions, and receive in exchange, the Indian and Thibet commodities.

THE EXPORTS are salt, (the staple commodity,



which yields an annual revenue of £75,000), woollens, coarse cloths, paper, blankets, &c.

**Manufacturers** of blankets (*Loos*), which fetch from 4 to 6 Rs., (8s. to £6). Scarfs, and turbans made only for home consumption.

**Fortifications.**—It was formerly surrounded by a wall, the ruins of which are still visible.

**Position.**—It stands at the intersection of the great Transit route from Mandavee (Cutch) to the Northern provinces, and also from Malwa to Bahawalpore and Sinde.

This ancient place belongs to the Maharaja of Joudpore; hence its designation of *Khalsa*.

**HISTORICAL REMINISCENCE:**—

A.D.

1156. Acquired by the Rajputs under Seoff.

Thence pass on to a *\*dhurmsalla*,  $1\frac{1}{2}$ , situated close to a *Tank*; then cross a *Stream*,  $1\frac{1}{2}$ , which produces a considerable quantity of salt; proceed on to *\*Sadun*,  $1\frac{1}{2}$ ; encamping ground S.E., but confined in fields; *Bugawee*; and  $12\frac{1}{2}$  miles brings us to the large walled town of

### §800JIT.

Encamping Ground S. in a fine plain. Bazaar, well supplied.

Thence along a heavy, stony road; pass *\*Kokra*,  $6\frac{1}{2}$ , situated on the *\*Siree* river, here 8 yds. broad, with heavy, sandy bed, and low banks; thence the road becomes hard and good, to *\*Sandia*,  $3\frac{1}{2}$ ; cross the *\*Kotaree* river,  $\frac{1}{2}$ , here 110 yds. broad, with low banks and sandy bed, the road across which is heavy, and at the end of  $2\frac{1}{2}$  miles we enter the town of

### §CHUNDRAWUL.

Encamping Ground N.E., on a fine plain near a large tank. Bazaar well supplied. Houses, 1,000.

Thence proceed along a good hard road; pass *\*Peepia*,  $5\frac{1}{2}$ ; cross 4 shallow *nullahs*, also some hills,  $2\frac{1}{2}$ , close to the road on the right; proceed to *\*Joola*,  $1\frac{1}{2}$ ; encamping ground in a plain to the N.E., near the wells. There is a new road, about 4 miles N. of *Joola*, to *\*Khurra*, by which the rocky and heavy ground between those places is avoided, via *Nyaneegur* (Nya Nuggur), which is surrounded by a wall, and lies in

### THE MAIRWARRA DISTRICT, or REALM OF THE MAIRS,

A hilly tract in Rajpootana, extending from N.E. to S.W., and forming that part of the Aravalli range (about 90 miles long and 6 to 20 broad), between Komulher (2,600 feet), and Ajmere (1,600 feet), and consist of several parallel ridges of primary formation, and contains lead, copper, iron, and antimony ores. The population may be stated at 140,000, and consists of Mairs (from *Mera* "a mountain," *Mera*, "a sacred mountain," *Mairawat* and *Mairote*, "belonging to a mountain"), who are supposed to be the descendants of the Menas, the *aborigines* of this part of India. Previous to the British Government obtaining possession of it, their wealth consisted of a few herds of goats, which were guarded by boys and old men, whilst the *able-bodied* populace, mounted on their hardy small ponies, led a marauding and predatory life, some professing to be Brahmans

and others Mussulmans, but neither adhering strictly to their respective tenets. They eat voraciously of diseased animal carcasses, drink intoxicating liquors, maintain a Fakir, considered their women, whom they formerly sold, as *slaves*, but as the fathers often demanded *too high* a price, female infanticide prevailed to an alarming height; but when, in 1813, a portion came under the British jurisdiction, a Local Corps was formed, into which most of the Freebooters entered, and soon became good soldiers, which afterwards rendered this hitherto wild race, orderly and quiet, and entirely intent on cultivating and following peaceful avocations. The entire district is under British administration. Then pass on to the town of

### §BEAWE (Beour, Belawur),

Situated in an extensive valley, and containing a prison, which is *self-supported* by the labour of the prisoners, and also a Cantonment, at which are quartered 1,000 Mairs. Thence over a very heavy road, cross the *Siree* river, 2, with its dry but difficult bed, full of heavy sand; pass *\*Mota Baratia*,  $5\frac{1}{2}$ , with its large *tank*; thence cross the bed of the river,  $3\frac{1}{2}$ ; pass through an open, partially-cultivated district, with hills to the right; pass *\*Baratia* (Byrantia) *Chota*,  $\frac{1}{2}$ ; encamping ground S.E. near wells. Here is a stream, full all the yearround; then proceed along a very heavy, sandy road, which becomes stony and rocky as we ascend a short but steep *Ghat*,  $4\frac{1}{2}$ , very difficult for carts, but with an easy descent; then pass *\*Raturdia* (Raturia),  $3\frac{1}{2}$ ; thence along a good road, leading over an easy, rocky *Pass* to *\*Limree*,  $2\frac{1}{2}$ ; then proceed along an open, cultivated country; pass *\*Rajpooora*,  $1\frac{1}{2}$ ; *\*Beawur*,  $1\frac{1}{2}$ ; *\*Kooparell*, 4, and soon after we enter

THE AJMEER DISTRICT (Route 27); proceed to *\*Khurra*,  $4\frac{1}{2}$ , situated  $\frac{1}{2}$  mile to the right; encamping ground N., in a plain; and *\*Leyree*,  $6\frac{1}{2}$ , standing under a hill; now the road becomes rocky to *Aneeree*,  $2\frac{1}{2}$ ; cross 2 *nullahs*, pass *\*Bheempooora*,  $2\frac{1}{2}$ ; then proceed through a cultivated valley, with hills gradually appearing nearer as we approach *\*Biltoor*, 3; then along a good road to *\*Nala* (Nandla),  $4\frac{1}{2}$ ; and  $2\frac{1}{2}$  miles brings us to the large

CANTONMENT OF NUSSEERABAD (Route 27).

## ROUTE 213.

Proceed E.N.E.

DEESA TO OODEEPOOR, VIA SEROHEE.

DISTANCE 149 MILES.

ROUTES.	Distances of Stages.	
	Miles.	Fur.
Deesa to Serohee, via Route 212 .....	65	3
Beerwarree .....	8	6
Secula .....	16	0
Gowree Chowkee .....	13	6
Seemul or Seemhill .....	6	2
Obra (Obrau) .....	14	4
Eeswul .....	11	4
Oodeepoor .....	12	7
	149	0

Leaving *Deesa* (Route 39), proceed, *via* Route 212, to *Seroohie*, 6½ (Route 212); thence along a good road, practicable for carts, leading across an undulating, hilly country, intersected with hilly ridges, jungle, and cultivation; then ascend the bad, rocky pass of the *Baree Ghat*, here very difficult for laden cattle; pass *Sunwarra*, 6½; cross 6 *nullahs*, to *Beerwarra*, 2½; *Oondicara*, 2; *Sirera*, 3; *Nana*, 7½; bazaar, well supplied; cross 2 rivers and 10 *nullahs* to *Seetala* 3½; then proceed along a very bad road, leading through dense jungle, to *Dan Burdlee-ka-Chowkee*, 9; pass over the very steep ascent of the *Nahn Ghat*, ½, which for ½ mile is barely practicable for laden cattle; then the road passes through the beds of *nullahs*, over large pieces of rock, stones, and abrupt rocky ridges, to *Henjee-ka-Goorha*, 3½ the descent from which is very steep; proceeding down which, we enter

THE MEYWAR DISTRICT (Route 23); pass on to the *Dauk Hut*, ½, (called *Gowree Chowkee*); then proceed over a hilly country, cross 9 *nullahs*, and we arrive at *Seimul* (Sehinbill), 6½; then pass along a good road, through three short, steep, and rocky passages, which, although situated in a mountainous district, are practicable for camels, and proceed to *Beema*, 2; *Samul* 2; *Panowlee*, 2; *Gurreo-ka-Goorba*, 2½; *Nandeemo*, 1½; *Brahmun-ka-Bagul*, ½; *Chelwa*, 1½, during which stage 17 *nullahs* are crossed; then pass on to *Obera* (Obrai), 2½; thence along a road rather difficult in many parts, especially to *Seintal*, 1½; *Moree*, 2½; *Jogee-ka-Thanna*, 1; the way now becomes difficult, leads through the rocky bed of a *nullah*, interspersed with several ascents and descents; pass *Dowlata-ka-Goorba*, 2½; *Dowlata-ka-Khera*, 1; *Brahmun Deee Nat*, ½; cross 17 *nullahs* in this stage, and 2½ miles brings us to *Eesvul*; thence along a bad road to *Ghussar*, 2½, the pass of which contains 3 ghats, each respectively situated at ½, ¾, and 1 mile beyond *Ghussar*; proceed to *Toohir*, 3½; now the road is good to *Lohera*, 1½; *Chikuhca*, ½; *Burgawa*; and we soon arrive at the large town of

### ! OODEEPOOR, 31 miles.

Territory, Meywar (Oodeypoor). Civil Authority, Political Agent at Neemuch, and Governor-General's Agent in Rajpootana, at Ajmeer. Encamping ground. Bazaar, well supplied. Post Office. Elevation, 2,064 feet.

ATTRactions.—The *large lake*, situated W. of the town, is 3 miles in circuit, 334 yds. long, 110 yds. wide at the top, with a dam 37 feet above the water. It is constructed of marble, beautifully sculptured with figures, and having its banks lined with temples and other edifices.

The *small lake*, 6 miles distant, is worth a visit, as also are the several *Jhils* (small meres and marshes) in the vicinity.

The *Palace*, a noble granite structure, about 100 feet high, standing on the summit of a rocky ridge, and commanding a beautiful *coup d'œil* of the city, lake, and valley beneath, which is 30 miles long and 10 broad.

### HISTORICAL REMINISCENCES:—

A.D.

1508. It was founded by Oody Singh Rana, of Mewar, after the sacking of Chilor by Akbar.

1857-58-59. The Rajah's troops revolted.

This large place, the capital of the Meywar Territory, enclosed in high mud walls, stands on a low ridge in a valley, surrounded by hills, except on the W., where there is a large lake. It is badly laid out, but, from the E., it presents a most striking and picturesque appearance, as the minareted small Mosques which it contains are scattered about amidst thick mango groves.

## ROUTE 214.

Proceed N.W.

This route should be traversed during the months of October and December, but on no account later than March 1st.

### DEESA TO SUKKUR, VIA JEYSULMEER.

DISTANCE 345 MILES.

ROUTES.	Distances of Stages.	
	Miles.	Fur.
Deesa to Jeyzulmeer, <i>via</i> Route 200.....	215	7
Chuttrail .....	14	1½
Koochree .....	13	4
Koodehara (Koara) .....	9	0
Banda Wells .....	4	7
Boundary between Jeyzulmeer and Khyrpoor territories.....	5	1
Gotaroi (Sirdar Gurh) .....	16	4
Meetrai .....	9	2
Wass (Wassa) .....	19	2
Roree .....	15	5
Sukkur .....	1	6
	344	7½

Leave the *Camp at Deesa* (Route 38), and proceed, *via* Route 200, to *Jeyzulmeer*, 215½ (Route 200); thence along a sandy, stony road, cross two sandstone ridges; pass through the *N.E.*, 2, of the town to *Omur Sagur*, 2½; the *country seat of the Rawul*, with its 20 shops, fine tank and wells; pass within ½ mile of *Jondra* (Londra), 3½; encamping ground among low sand hills; wells; proceed on to the spot called *Chuttrail Wells*, 5½; thence along a good road, across an open country, pass a *tank*, 3½, and several *Shamlets*, situated 2 or 3 miles from each other; then proceed to *Koochree*, 10; an encamping ground near some wells, but no hamlet; thence the road becomes sandy; pass the fort and village of *Koodehara* (Koara), 9, with *brackish* water; we then enter

UPPER SINDE; proceed along a good road, across a plain; pass the *Banda Wells*, 4½, situated about ½ mile to the right, off the road, two of which contain salt water. Thence proceed for 1 mile, pass several *small wells* of excellent water,

and another mile brings us to *Moordalee*, the name given to some muddy pools, and soon enter

### THE KHYRPOOR TERRITORY, 5½ miles.

Then proceed across sand-hills, 15 to 20 feet high, easy for cattle, camels, and horses, but difficult for travellers, and we soon reach

### \*GOTAROO (Sirdar Gurh), 16½ miles.

Wells, both within and without the fort, the water from which is drawn up by camels; encamping ground in heavy sands; forage plenty, but coarse.

**ATTRACTIONS.**—The Fort, a round-towered, brick structure, 200 yds. square, having a S. gate mounting two guns, and defended by 100 men from Khyrpoor. Then pass the three small *Ponds of Sobara*, also two other ones, which are dried up before the hot season: and we soon reach *Meetirao*, with its small fort standing on a steep sand-hill; grass abundant, but rather coarse, procured from the sand-hills; pass along a very heavy, low, jungly, and occasionally sandy road, to *\*Kurao* (Karora), with its three wells of bad water; *\*Oodur*, with the ruins of a fort, which was swept away by the inundation of the *Nara* river; encamping ground between the wells (which require to be drawn and cleared beforehand, to ensure a supply of water, if troops are traversing this route), and Fort under some trees to the left. If the country is flooded between *Wass* (Wassa) and *Roree*, the traveller must then proceed from thence, *via Khyrpoor*, to *Roree*, which line of road is described Route 109. Continuing our journey we pass *\*Mutter*; *\*Kakooee*, with its well of excellent water; *Mota*; *Baglia*, which stands on the left, to *\*Wass* (Wassa), situated on a sand-hill, with its wells; *nullah*, situated among trees W.N.W., and below it some pools, 1½ m. E.N.E., which are full of excellent water after the period of the inundation. Should the country be flooded, the traveller will have to retrace his steps to *Oodur*, and proceed thence, *via Khyrpoor*, to *Roree*. Thence proceed along a good road, across cultivated land and low jungle (*impassable* during the inundation, when it is completely under water), interspersed with sand-hills, to the large village of *\*Sungar* (Nowa or Sangrur), 6½, situated between two sand-hilly ranges; encamping ground, E., on pasture land, surrounded by tamarisk jungle, close to the *Large Lake*. Branch road to *Roree*, *via* *Thurree* and *Arore*; forage abundant; thence along a confined jungly road, intersected by water-courses; pass the deserted village of *\*Old Sungar*, 1; then cross the *\*Nara* river, here 2 miles wide, with 1½ feet of water, hard bottom, but with good, easy, only rather steep approaches; proceed to *\*Footpora*, 1; forage plentiful; then cross another branch of the *\*Nara* river, ½, having 3 feet of water; thence the road proceeds along the edges of *Jowaree* (fields), crosses three canals and several water-courses, but is quite impassable during the inundation; pass *\*Beerree*, ½; *\*Kotree*, 3½; *\*Parree*, 2½; *\*Uktra Maree*, 1½; and 3½ miles beyond stands the town of *\*Roree* (Route 109); then cross by boat the river *Indus*, and at the end of 1½ mile we enter the town of *\*Sukkur* (Route 109.)

## ROUTE 215.

This Route should be taken during the end of February and the beginning of October.  
Proceed N.W.

### DEESA TO SUKKUR, VIA VEERAWOW AND OMERKOTE.

DISTANCE 402½ MILES.

ROUTES.	Distances of Stages.	
	Miles.	Fr.
Deesa to Veerawow, <i>via</i> Route 203	108	7
Duddora	8	6
Goriar	12	0
Tariana	8	1
Rajpora	10	6
Cheyha	13	1
Chachra	7	3
Banda Talao	13	4
Mundora	10	1
Nimiar	5	7
Omerkote	12	6
Ghoolam Nubbee	19	5
Kaipra	24	0
Sumawarree	12	2
Snyud Bukr (Bakaree)	12	7
Ubrow	7	0
Dadra (Dandi Kalifa)	10	0
Foggan Gara Koond or Pool	13	3
Mireeja Dund	18	2
Katur (Kanoond)	14	0
Fariara	16	7
Guggra	14	0
Tremow	14	5
Roree	13	0
Sukkur	1	6
	402	7

Leave the *Camp at Deesa* (Route 38), and proceed, *via* Route 203, to *\*Veerawow*, 108½ (Route 203); then pass along a heavy road, winding across sand-hills, which commence immediately on leaving the above town; but if the traveller desires it, he can avoid them, by passing through valleys, which are generally hard, and covered with coarse grass and prickly shrubs, interspersed with cultivation; pass *\*Duddora*, 8½; here all the water is brackish; Civil Authority, the Political Agent at Bhooh; thence along a heavy, sandy, footpath road, practicable for light wheel carriages, but leading across rotten ground, completely undermined by rats; here a guide is indispensably necessary; pass *\*Pudalia*, 5½; with its wells of brackish water, 108 feet deep; if officers are travelling this route with troops, the detachment must be provided with ropes, wheels, leather bags, and bullocks to draw water, and a party should always be sent in advance to draw the wells and erect cisterns of mud and brushwood; thence through a sandy, hilly country, covered with low brushwood, to *\*Goriar*, 6½, with its well 108 feet deep; forage plentiful; thence pass on for 5 miles to a *\*tank*, situated to the E. of *\*Tariana*, 5½; with its well (212 feet deep) of excellent water; forage abundant. Thence pass through dense jungle, full of coarse grass, and we soon enter

SCINDE (Route 46); thence through *kolles*, in which *bairee* is much cultivated; pass \**Kajoora*, 10½; (Civil Authority, Collector at Hyderabad) with its well, 240 feet deep, and small tank; \**Cheyha*, 13½, inhabited by shepherds, who quit it when the tank dries up, and then proceed to *Koodee*, for water; thence the road leads across sand-hills, to \**Chachra*, 7½; encamping ground, N.; ghee, *bajree*, and grass abundant; tank full until December; wells close to the *Neem* trees; then cross six lofty, and several smaller sand-hills; pass along an improving country, to \**Yoyapoor*, 7; \**Banda Talao*, 6½, full of water until November; pass *Mitree*; *Katia*; thence through milk bushes, cross 19 sand-hills, some of which are very lofty; pass \**Mitree*, \**Katia*, \**Mundora*, 10½; encamping ground; 2 wells of brackish water; pass also 14 lofty sand-hills; then proceed across a country interspersed with several fine crops of *bajree*, and we soon reach \**Niniar*, 5½; encamping ground on low land, near a well of brackish water, 120 feet deep; tank of good water, which is full until December; then pass along a very heavy road, leading across sand-hills, which cease here; thence it becomes hard, and at the end of 12½ miles we enter the large town of

§ **OMERKOTE** (Omerkote), (Route 108), to the W. of which lies an extensive plain; thence proceed along a long, level, sandy, jungly road, skirting

THE THULL OR GREAT DESERT; pass on to \**Sahib-ka-Thull*, 13½, situated on the *Nara* river, with wells in the bed, and sand-hills, situated about 2 miles to the right; thence the road becomes much heavier, and passes through dense *tamarisk* and *kureel* jungle, to \**Ghoolam Nubbee*, 6½, with wells of good water, in the bed of the *Nara* river, a *dund*, or *pool*; then proceed along a good road, through dense jungle, pass \**Bu-ka-Bit*; \**Diliar*, with its excellent water; \**Kaipra*, 24; encamping ground on the bed of the \**Nara* river, which here separates into several branches, each from 400 to 500 yds. broad, full of water; proceed through the bed of the \**Nara* river; then along a good footpath to the small village of \**Surnavarree*, 12½; and pass along a good road, except when crossing a *nullah*, near \**Meeta-Khan-ka-Deera*, and we soon reach \**Suyud Bukr* (Bakaree), 12½, with wells of good water, in the bed of the *Nara* river, 5½; grass and *kirbee*. The best route from thence to *Kaivaree*, via *Meelrao*, *Sumahoe*, *Jukkow*, and *Ibbo*. Thence proceed along a good road, through dense jungle; then cross some heavy sand-hills, also the bed of the *Nara* river, 5½, which is here 150 yards broad, and full of deep sand, and we soon reach \**Uvrou*, 1½, which is a *dund* or lake formed between sand-hills in the *Thull*, by the overflowing of the *Indus* through the *Nara* river, which only occurs at intervals of some 4 or 5 years, the stagnant water becomes salt after some time, but by digging a few inches at the edges, fresh water is obtainable; thence along a good road, *great care* should, however, be taken by the traveller to keep the right road, as all portions off it, are very heavy and difficult; soon after we reach \**Dadra* (Dundi Kalifa), 10, here a *fine noble* sheet of water, situated on the left bank of the *Nara* river, grass abundant; then pass along a desert, sand-hill, jungly road, to

\**Togacha*, 2, with its *fine sheet of water*, and *dund* to the right; soon after we reach \**Foggan*; *Gara* (Khoond), 11½; cross the \**Nara*, here 1 mile broad, and filled with low sand-hills, and then proceed along a footpath to \**Kaivaree*, 10½; forage abundant; the road still continues heavy, crosses the dry branches of the *Nara*, to \**Mareja Dund*, 18½; Civil Authority, Political Agent at Khyrpore; thence pass through dense jungle to \**Kotur* (Ka Koond), 14; \**Sora*; \**Choonkee*; pass across an open country to \**Fariara*, 16½; encamping ground 2 miles E., on the bank of the \**Nara* river, in the pool of which there is fresh water, from the inundation of the *Indus*; thence through dense jungle to \**Guggra*, 14, standing in the *Nara* river, here a *fine stream*; thence proceed for 7 miles, then cross low hills, to a cultivated plain; \**Tremow*, 14½; and then along a good road, across a cultivated plain, to the large town of § *Roree*, 13 miles (Route 109); cross by boat the *Indus* river, and we soon reach the town of § *Sukkur*, 1½ (Route 109).

## ROUTE. 216.

Proceed S.E.

This Route should be traversed by all wheel carriages.

DHARWAR TO BELLARY (BALLARD), VIA GUDDUK AND HUMPSAGUR.

DISTANCE 149 MILES.

ROUTES.	Distances of Stages.	
	Miles.	Fur.
Dharwar to Behuttee .....	14	4
Annekaira (Anigereee) .....	15	6
Gudduk .....	13	6
Dummul .....	13	5
Moondurgee .....	10	3
Humpsagur .....	14	2
Bellahounsee .....	15	0
Hospetta .....	12	1
Papanaikenhallee .....	7	0
Gandeganoor .....	9	2
Koortenee .....	11	5
Bellary (Ballari) .....	11	6
	149	0

Leave Dharwar (Route 80), and proceed along a good cart-road, across a fine, level, cultivated country; pass \**Govinkopa*; then cross two *nullahs*; pass \**Yebullee* (Hebullee) 4½, with its small fort; § *Behuttee*, 6½; \**Keerasoor*, 6½; thence cross the deep, muddy stream of the *Beenee nullah* to the town of

§ **ANNEKAIRA** (Anigereee), 9½ miles.

Territory, Southern Maratha country. District, Dharwar. Civil Authority, Collector at Dharwar; Resident Assistant Collector. Bazaar. Encamping ground; thence cross a *nullah*; and pass \**Hooladpoor* (Doondoor) 5½; \**Hookote*, 2½; then cross a *nullah* to \**Bingudkuttee*, 2½; and we soon enter the town of

† § **GUDDUK**, 3½ miles.

Civil Authority, Resident Assistant Collector. Encamping ground. Bazaar, well supplied. Houses,

800. Small fort. to the S. of which stand hills. (See Route 79.)

Thence proceed along an excellent road, having a hilly country to the right; pass \**Uddee Sonapoor* (Adashapoor)  $3\frac{1}{2}$ ; \**Papunasee* (Papunhuttee)  $2\frac{1}{2}$ ; and  $8\frac{1}{2}$  miles, bring us to the town of

### § DUMUL (Dummul).

Civil Authority, Assistant Collector, at Gadduk, 13 $\frac{1}{2}$ . Bazaar. Tank full of excellent water. Thence pass on to \**Mavundee* (Mehoondee),  $4\frac{1}{2}$ ; \**Burdoo*,  $2\frac{1}{2}$ ; \**Moondurjee*, 3; then cross by boat the \**Toombuddra* river (Tumbudra), which is the junction of the Toonga and Budrah rivers, in lat.  $14^{\circ}$ , long.  $75^{\circ} 43'$ , at an altitude of 952 feet, flows N. for 45 miles, to Headagatry; thence N.E. for 15 miles to Hurryhur, and then after several windings proceeds N. for 45 miles, where it is joined by the Wurda on the left, in lat.  $14^{\circ} 55'$ , long.  $75^{\circ} 45'$ ; thence flows N.E., and then E. for 220 miles, and joins the Kistnah on the right. Its entire course is 325 miles. Its largest tributary, the Burda, has a course of 75 miles. Its banks are covered with forests of large teak, which, if floated on corkwood or bamboo, might easily be sent down the Kistnah in the monsoon. Its bed is full during the hot season, and its channel is full of rocks; but in the monsoon, it rises 8 or 10 feet above the summit of the rocks; the stream is very muddy, rapid, and choked up with trees, which have been swept away by inundations, and in some parts rocks appear near the surface. We then enter

### THE MYSORE (Maisur, Mat-eswar, Mahasura) TERRITORY,

which lies between lat.  $11^{\circ}$  and  $15^{\circ}$  N., long.  $74^{\circ}$  and  $78^{\circ} 40'$  E., is bounded N.W. by the Dharwar Collectorate and the Madras Presidency; N. by Bellary and the N. Canara; E. by Cuddapah, N. Arcot, and Salem; S. by Coimbatore and Malabar; W. by Coorg and S. Canara. It is 250 miles long from N. to S., 238 broad; has an area of 30,886 square miles; population of 3,500,000, who are chiefly Mysoreans, a robust, tall, healthy, regular featured, fair complexioned, deceitful, profligate, inconstant, courteous, enduring, and patient race, the greater portion of whom are Brahmimists and Mahomedans, the latter of whom are idle, and partial to a military life. The lower orders subsist on that prolific seed called *Eleusine Corocana* "*Raghi*." They wear a woollen blanket wrapped ("*combati*"), and the women a jacket ("*chola*"), which covers both their body and arms. They live in low, mud-thatched, or tile-roofed houses, with no other opening but an exceedingly low door. Military force of 2,700 men, and a clear annual revenue of £820,000. The Collectorates are four, viz., Astagram, Bengalur, Chitragur, and Nagar, and its divisions are—in

*Astagram*.—Arkalgod, Attikuppa, Banawar, Bailur, Chenraipatnam, Chamrajnagar, Gundalpet, Hassan, Harhalli, Kikairi, Maisur, Maisur Astagram, Maharajdrug, Manzurabad, Malwalli, Mandiam, Maddur, Nayamaagulam, Nursipur, Nunjengod, Pattan Astagram, Peripatnam, Thalkad, Yaduthore, Yagadavenkotta.

*Bengalore*.—Bengalur, Ambajidrug, Annakkal, Baitmanglam, Chikkabalapur, Chennapatnam, Closepet, Davanahalli, Doddabalapur, Goribednur, Gudibandi, Gunnaikenpalliam, Hoskote, Hulurding, Kankanahalli, Kolar, Maulur, Mulwagul, Maugri, Nellavanglam, Strinivasapur, Sillagutta.

*Chitradurg*.—Budihal, Chitradurg, Chikkakenhalli, Davengadi, Dodderi, Hiriur, Hornvalli, Hosdrug, Kungul, Kankuppa, Kortagudi, Kadub, Mulkahurna, Madgadi, Paugad, Sirah, Tumkur, Turuvukerré.

*Nagar*.—Chikkmagalur, Chennagadi, Honhalli, Harihar, Kuddur Koppa, Kaulidrug, Lukwalli, Nagar, Surab, Shikarpur, Sagar, Shimogha, Terrikere, Wastara.

This principality is in shape a triangular table land, having its greatest width at the N. boundary, is skirted on the E., W., and S. by the Eastern and Western Ghats, which, rising from the N., unite at the S. of Mysore, close to the Neilgherry Hills. To the W. of Bangalore lies the Swagundga Mountains, at an altitude of from 4,600 to 6,000 feet. In the N. the Ghats fall back from each other, and leave the country plain and open. The Ghats on the N.W. are lower than in any other part. It is well watered by the Sherawuty, which rises in the table land, flows W., and falls into the Arabian Sea at Honahar. The Cauvery, which rises in Coorg, in lat.  $12^{\circ} 25'$ , long.  $75^{\circ} 34'$ , flows E. for 33 miles; thence N.E. for 20, and also 20 more, which forms the boundary between Mysore and the adjoining state; thence S.E., again through Mysore, for 95 miles, to Tullicand, when it flows N.E., and becomes for 40 miles the boundary between the Mysore and Coimbatore Districts, and quits the former territory in lat.  $12^{\circ} 11'$ , long.  $77^{\circ} 32'$ . Its tributaries are the Leechman, Teert, and Kubbani, which flow from the S.W., the Hemavati, flowing from the N.W.; the Shunsha and Arkavati from the N.; the streams formed by the monsoons, which stretch S.E. to the sea, by the Falls of Gangana, Chuki (370 feet high), and Birra Chuki (460 feet); the Tonga and Budra, which rise in the N.W., unite at Halla, Honur, and form the Toongabudra (Tumbudra), which flows N.E., passes out of the Mysore Territory at Budri, and falls into the Kistnah; the Hugry, or Vedavati, which rises in the S.W., crosses this territory N.E. for 125 miles, and falls into the Tumbudra; the N. Penna, which rises close to the E. of the Calnar Durg, flows serpentine for 55 miles across the S. frontier, thence S.E., and falls into the Bay of Bengal S. of Pondicherry. There are no natural but several stone embanked, sluiced, artificial lakes, the water of which is excellent. The most peculiar rocks are those huge, abrupt, isolated surfaces called *Droogs*, which have an altitude from 1,000 to 1,500 feet, with granite and gneiss bases, about 2 miles in circumference, having almost inaccessible summits, crowned with ruined forts. The most remarkable are Nundydroog (4,856 feet high), and Suwarndroog (4,004 feet high). The rocks are generally overlaid by *laterite*. The productions are cinnamon, coffee, pepper, cardamons, gold dust, iron, garnets, common salt, carbonate of soda kunkur (calcareous tufa), teak, sandal wood, rice.

raghi, millet, maize, wheat, grain, sesame, oil seeds, castor oil plant, cocoa-nut, palm, sugar cane, sugar candy, hemp, mustard, amarathus, pumpkins, cucumbers, plantains, jaks, custard apples, citrons, oranges, figs, mangoes, guavas, pomegranates, peaches, apples, vines, pepper vines, safflower, sage, palm, coffee (Bourbon), opium, cotton, tobacco, silk, small horses, kine, buffaloes, sheep (the wool of which is made into blankets and serges), goats, the short and long ( $3\frac{1}{2}$  feet high) legged, pigs, leopards, tigers (who depopulate entire villages, as it is on official record that in 1836 and 1837, no less than 8,000 cattle and 400 human beings were devoured by them; the natives, however, stimulated by the *douceur* offered by the Indian Government, destroyed in those years 30 elephants and 1,300 tigers, besides bears, leopards, and other wild beasts), elephants, bears, and ursine sloths (and no less than 200 human beings are annually destroyed by these wild beasts), antelopes, deer, monkeys, wild dogs (who when hunting in packs destroy all animals except elephants), buceros (rhinoceros birds), florikins, bustards (the flesh of which is remarkably delicate), snakes (all very venomous). Locusts swarm in myriads, and are very destructive. Alligators infest the Toongabudra river. The tanks and rivers abound with fish of most delicate flavour. Its manufactures are cotton fabrics (*Bangalore*), coarse carpets, blankets, silk cloth, woollens, glass, and silks. Many minerals are found in this district, and specimens of the following were exhibited at the Great Exhibition in 1861, viz.:—Earth of porcelain (*kaolin*) puce and greenish yellow, coloured *kaolin*, fibrous gypsum, greenish yellow lithomarge, pink and bright red granite, syenite, porphyry (both serpentine and basaltic quartz), eurate, greenstone, hornblende, schist, iron ore, pure white stone, coloured and lavender ochre. The most beautiful of the jungle trees, is the *Sago palm*. It is common near Majerabad, Kurg, Nagar, and Bednore, grows to a great height, and when two feet in diameter the natives avail themselves of its properties, which consist in its producing 90lbs. weight of sago, which they procure by removing the wood parts with a small hatchet two inches broad, chopping the spiny inner substance, pounding it in a mortar, and making it into balls, which are placed in an earthen vessel; then covered with a thin cloth, and water is gently poured over them; after remaining some time, the water is drained off, the paste dried, and then they are crumbled into small seeds, in which state they are imported into Europe. The finest sugar cane and tobacco grow at *Deonhalli*, 30 miles N. of Bangalore, and the birthplace of Tippoo Sultan. The Chinese originally superintended the growth of the cane. The betel nut (*areca catechu*) of Nagar fetches a high price in the Carnatic; and the sandal wood of this district, burnt in the Parsis' temples, is eagerly purchased by that people. The carpets are well made, and closely approximate to those of England and Persia. The Cumblies (Kambals) blankets are first-rate, and often fetch £2 each.

COMMERCE.—The transit trade, which is not extensive, owing to the difficult nature of the internal communication, is entirely in the hands of the *Brinjarrees* (a most peculiar, trustworthy, well made, and

handsome race, especially the females, all of whom speak the Hindustani, Mahratta, and Telugoo languages fluently), who transport their commodities on the backs of bullocks, live in tents, travel with their families, are accompanied by a peculiar breed of dogs, extremely watchful, vigilant, faithful, and well known throughout the Indian empire as the *Bunjarree* dogs. They travel in great force, commanded by their own chiefs, and are unmolested in war time by all parties, who remunerate these "*Indian Carriers*" fairly for whatever they take from them. The principal Routes are:—

1. That through the Naikenacli Ghat, through which the chief route from E. to W. passes, viz., Madras to Bangalore; thence to Husan, the Bisle Ghat, Coorg, and Mangalore.
2. That of the Kaveripuram Ghat, celebrated for the memorable invasions, and predatory warfare, of and against Tanjore and Baramahal, by Hyder Ali and his son, Tippoo Sahib.
3. From Seringapatam, proceeding S.W., to Coorg, via Sidapoor.
4. From Coimbatore, S. to N., via the Gujjal-hate Pass, to Seringapatam; thence N.W., to Bombay, via Dharwar.
5. From the Neilgherry hills, via Gundlapetta, to Seringapatam, but which is circuitous and difficult.
6. From Seringapatam, via Nundydroog, to Hyderabad.
7. From Nundydroog to Cuddapah.
8. Between Madras and the N.E. portion of Mysore, via the Ambur Valley.

The Chief Passes are:—

1. The Hyder Ghur (Angady), close to Bednore, from Canara, over the Western Ghats.
2. The Bisle Ghat, E. of Mangalore.
3. The Manjerabad, S. of the Bisle Ghat.
4. The Kaveripuram.
5. The Naikenacli Ghat, described above. No less than 1,800 miles of cart-road, with bridged nullahs, have been constructed, at an outlay of £190,000, since the British held it.

The general temperature of this district is considerably lower than that towards the coast, and the thermometer, at noon, averages 76° in the shade. The nights are never very hot; the mornings and evenings cool, and the air is delightfully elastic, the thermometer ranging to 40° from sunrise to noon. The hot season begins in February, and so continues until June. April and May are the hottest months, during which, much hail falls, the stones being of an almost fabulous size; some even larger than 8 inches. In September the S.W., or Malabar monsoon sets in, which is extremely violent, and continues incessantly, for several days; fills the tanks in the course of a few hours, and is attended by terrific thunder and lightning. The climate is very agreeable to most Europeans, but it cannot be considered as healthy, since fevers, agues, catarrhs dysenteries, bilious affections, liver complaints pre-

dominate. The vicinity of the Western Ghats is very damp and humid, and in one particular elevated spot, there are no less than *nine rainy months* annually. There the sun is *scarcely visible during the whole year*, and families lay up stores of provisions for six months, as if they were going on a sea voyage; for, during that period, it is quite impossible to procure provisions of any description.

# HISTORICAL REMINISCENCES:—

A.D.

Chalukian Rajas (Solankis, or Rajput Princes), who held their government at Kalyan, appear to have first ruled over this place, or else, as some authors suppose,

Hanuman aids Rama against Ravana, the Lanka tyrant, at which period, this district was styled the Kingdom of Sugriva, and formed a portion of the territory governed by the Chalukia dynasty, which passed under the dominion of the Cadumba (Kadumba), whose capital was Banawasi, the ruins of which are visible in the Sunda District (the Balaghat of N. Canara), close to the W. of the Western Ghats. It was conquered in the 2nd century of the Christian Era.

1310. Kafir, the Padshah of Delhi (Alauddin), invaded it.

1326. Muhammad Toghluk III. sent an expedition against it, and destroyed Dhursum (Dwara Samudrum), the capital, built in 1183, situated 100 miles N.W. of Seringapatam.

Then Timur (Tonur, or *Moti Talab*, "Lake of Pearl"), 12 miles to the N., became the seat of Government, and it was shortly afterwards annexed to Delhi.

1336 The Mussulmans took Warangal, and the fugitive generals of the deposed king of Araukai Buka, and Aka Harihar, both proceeded to the banks of the *Toongabudra* river, and founded the city of Vidanagur "*city of science*," so named after that scientific minister and tutor, but afterwards changed to that of Vijayanagar (Bijayanagar, "city of victory)." The power of this new state rapidly increased, and, in a short time, it comprised the whole of the Mysore territory, properly named from Manesh Asur, "*the buffalo-headed Titan*," a monster killed on the Maisur hill, by the Goddess Kali.

1524. Ram Raj ruled it.

1565. The then ruling prince, Ram Rajah, engaged in battle at Talikot (Dharwar Collectorate), the allied forces of the Mussulman Confederacy; he fell in action; his capital was plundered and depopulated, with excessive barbarity.

1571. Hera Ram Raja governed it, and erected the fortifications.

His successor left the city, fled to the E. portion of the territory, and soon ceased to reign.

The Polygar of Mysore and his feudatory princes encroached on the territory of the titular Rajah of Vijayanagar, and in

1610, the feudatory Prince, Rajah Wadeyar, took possession of the island and fort of Seringapatam, extended his dominions in all quarters, and purchased from Aurangzebe's general, Kasim Khan, the district of Bangalore, and, on the demise of that officer, Chikki Deo Raj of Mysore, sent a magnificent embassy to the Emperor Aurangzebe, then at Ahmednuggur, which met with a gracious reception, and the Ambassador received a splendid signet ring, which was laid at the feet of the idol Snee Runga, in the Great Temple, and then borne, in regal state, to the palace of that Prince, who, after a very prosperous reign, died in

1638, when Kanti Rai succeeded. He was a celebrated boxer at the Court of Trichinapalli, erected a mint, and coined money, called *Kanti Rai-huss*, but named by the British, *Pagodas*.

1659. He was succeeded by Dud Deo Raj, who erected the colossal figure of Shiva's Bull (the *finest and largest* in Southern India) on Maisur hill.

1687. Chick Deo Raj succeeded him, to whom the Emperor of Delhi conceded the privilege of sitting on an ivory throne, and that used by him was found in Tippoo Sahib's palace, and, in all probability, one of those possessed by H.M. Gracious Majesty, at Windsor.

1704. He was succeeded by his grandson, Musk Arsu (the *dumb king*), who was born deaf and dumb. He soon died, and was succeeded by Dud Kishen Raj, to whom he left, through his tact as a financier, an annual state revenue of £496,339, besides immense treasures, which he had amassed; but that imbecile Prince soon squandered it away.

1761. He was succeeded by Dud Kishen, who lost the Raj soon afterwards, through the machinations of that resolute and talented minister, Deo Raj, whom that prince had disgraced.

1737. That able statesman defeated a large Mussulman force, with great loss, which advanced into Mysore, in order to seize upon the immense treasure which it was believed was concealed at Seringapatam.

1749. The celebrated Hyder Ali, then 27 years old, became a *volunteer* in the Mysore army, and

1750, after the assassination of Nasir Jung, the Seubahdar of the Carnatic. He carried with him to Deonhully, 500 muskets, 300 horses, and two camels, laden with gold coin.

1752. Hyder Ali commanded a division of the Mysore army, sent to co-operate with the allied forces of the British and Nawaub of Arcot, against the French.

1753. The Mysorean General, Moyeraj, joined the French, blockaded Trichinopoly, but was driven *most gallantly* therefrom by Major Lawrence, who, with a very inferior force, gained a most brilliant victory over him.

A second engagement took place with the same result, but soon afterwards Hyder Ali took several gns from a British detachment, which he decimated.

**1755.** A suspension of arms took place, and owing to the enormous cost of the war, the treasury of Seringapatam became exhausted, and the tribute due to the Delhi State had accumulated to an immense sum.

The Nizam-ul-Mulk, Chancellor of the Exchequer, marched a considerable force, assisted with a large French division, commanded by the *able* Bussy, who induced Deo Raj (the minister of Mysore), to desist from any resistance, and compelled him to pay £56,000, one-third of which was paid down, and to raise the remainder, the plate, jewels, and ornaments of the Brahminical temples and idols, as well as the family hereditary jewels and ornaments, were sacrificed.

In this embarrassed condition of the Mysorean State, Hyder Ali was nominated Governor of Dindigul, after which, by his ability, activity, and extraordinary zeal and perseverance, he procured most efficient and clever French engineers, and commenced establishing an arsenal, laboratory, and an expert artillery corps.

He then acquired for himself, in Jaghire, the district of Bangalore, with its fort and dependencies, drove Muyeraj (the Mysorean General) into exile, and had assigned to himself, by the *imbecile* Rajahs, half the revenues of the state.

**1760.** He became acting Prince of the Mysore, and united with the French general, Lully, against the British.

His brother-in-law, Mukhdroom Ali, advanced with an efficient body of troops to Pondicherry, and there routed the British with fearful slaughter.

A well-organised conspiracy was formed at Seringapatam, against Hyder Ali; he fled therefrom precipitately, hastened to Anicul, thence to Bangalore, where he joined his brother-in-law, then took the field at the head of a large army, and by most bold, daring, well-executed, cunning and astute stratagems, at length obtained re-possession of Seringapatam, and then received the title of Hyder Ali Khan Bahadur ("Vice Regent Hyder Ali, Lord and Hero"), and the Nabobship of Seror.

He then took an active part in the invasion of Bednore, committed great excesses, obtained upwards of £12,000,000 of plunder, and the claimant to that throne (who was *himself* an impostor) was sent prisoner to a distant fortress, and Bednore became the territory of Hyder Ali.

He soon afterwards suffered considerably from ague and disease, a conspiracy was formed against him, but such being disclosed to him by a faithful servant, 300 of the conspirators were hung in the public thoroughfares of the city.

He then added Upper Soonda to this territory.

**1760.** The Mahrattas, headed by the *Petahwa*, Madhu Rao, attached and made him disgorge £320,000 of his acquired wealth, and also relinquish his hold on several newly-obtained territories, and soon afterwards he overran Malabar.

**1766.** The Rajah of Mysore died, and Hyder Ali placed his eldest son (18 years old) on the throne.

**1767.** He repaired to Seringapatam, plundered the Rajah of all his treasures, and began to prepare his defensive measures against the combined attack of the Maratha, Nizam, and British allied forces, issued orders to his officers to lay waste the country, bury all grain, poison the wells, burn every kind of forage, drive the inhabitants of the villages into the forests, and to lay the country barren.

Notwithstanding all their precautions the first attempt of the allied forces were, through the *dark treachery* of his brother-in-law, (Mukhdroom Ali), successful, and they took possession of a fortified place.

This caused Hyder Ali to *buy off* the Mahrattas with £350,000, and by *negotiation* to induce the Nizam to unite with him against the British, and their first combined attack was successful.

He attacked and repulsed a British force, consisting of 6,830 men and 16 guns, commanded by Col. Smith, with an army of 61,000 men and 109 guns.

A British force encountered and defeated the confederate army near Trinomalee, where it sustained a loss of 4,000 men and 64 guns. Hyder Ali fled to the Ghats, and the Nizam returned to the side of the British.

The territory of Malabar revolted from the dominion of Hyder Ali. The British captured Mangalore; but on Hyder approaching it, the English troops, in a *most shameful and disgraceful manner*, fled, leaving their guns, sick, wounded, and stores in the hands of the enemy.

**1769.** On the 29th March, Hyder Ali presented himself before Madras, when a peace was concluded, and all the places that had been captured in the war, except Caroor, which was held by the Nabob of the Carnatic (Mahomed Ali), were restored to him.

**1770.** Hyder Ali, being *hard pressed* by the Marathas, devastated the country; but Seringapatam being besieged by those people, he ceded to them a large portion of his northern territory, and paid £150,000, and £50,000 as Durbur expenses, with the understanding that a similar amount was to be paid at a future period.

His brother, Cham Raj, was placed on the throne, who replenished his exhausted treasury by applying the *torture* to the native officers of his court, who possessed immense wealth.



1773. The Peishwa, Madhu Rao, died, and Hyder Ali availed himself of the opportunity to consolidate his power.

He directed his attention towards Malabar, intending to regain it.

He invaded the Coorg state, and by offering 10s. reward for every human head that should be brought to him, he succeeded in conquering the territory, after 700 heads had been decapitated and paid for.

The only demonstration of *pity* he was ever known to show happened when a trusty servant advanced towards him, and placed at his feet two most beautiful, symmetrical heads; gazing intently on them for some time, he asked that Peon "if he did not feel any remorse at decapitating such exquisite specimens of the human race," and immediately ordered the massacre to cease.

He erected the Mercaro fort, situated in the centre of the state, and returned to Seringapatam, where he detained the Rajah of Coorg as a captive.

1774. He advanced an army to Calicut, *via* the Tanberchery Pass and Wynaad, took it, and placed Sree Nowas Row over it as governor. Tippoo, his son, marched to the N. with a large army, and was joined by his father just as he had conquered Sera Moodjery, Chenroydroog, and Goorumconda.

Their united forces captured Ooscota and Great Bulipoor. Thus in one year he not only regained possession of all his former possessions, but actually acquired several new territories.

The Coorg state (the Rajah of which died in London, 1859), broke out in rebellion against him; by energetic and summary measures he soon quieted it, and hung every individual engaged therein. He then erected block houses at short distances from each other throughout the entire state.

1775. The Rajah of Mysore, Cham Raj, died; Hyder then assembled all the children of the male descendants of that dynasty in the Palace; entertained them sumptuously; condiments and playthings of every description were placed before them; they all amused themselves by scrambling for the various articles, except one boy, who, with infantine eagerness, clutched a *poniard* studded with brilliants in his right, and with the left snatched a lime. Hyder Ali then proclaimed him Rajah, exclaiming: "That is the King; his first care appears to be military protection, and his next the cultivation of his kingdom."

The infant Rajah (Cham Raj), was then conducted to the ivory throne (now used by Her Most Gracious Majesty Queen Victoria, in the throne room, at Windsor Castle).

1775. He took possession of Bellary (Ballari), from whence he drove Basalut Jung, one of the competitors for power in the Dakkan, compelled him to pay £20,000, as a guarantee that he would abstain from further hostilities.

1775. He then advanced to Gooty Fort, then occupied by Morars Row (the Maratha general), to whom he made overtures of peace, on condition of his paying him £120,000, but as that chief was unable to comply with that demand, he sent his son (Yoonas Khan, afterwards killed in battle, at Ooscota, in 1768) to him, with £10,000, and plate and jewels, valued at £70,000.

Hyder Ali received him with consideration, but having skillfully learned that a *scarcity* of water was the real cause of that chief's apparent submission, he arranged that the assessors on his part should deteriorate the value of the jewels to £50,000, all of which, together with the specie sent, he returned back, by the envoy, and peremptorily demanded that the Mahratta general should, with his entire army, march out of the fort, *unarmed*, or else he would commence hostilities, to which *hard* terms that chief was necessitated to submit, and after having plundered *every* individual of their valuables, he took the entire body of the people, except Morars Row, into his own service.

1779. His conquests at this period reached to the S. bank of the *Kistnah* river, in the Deccan.

He then joined the French army in their attack against the Malabar Coast, invaded the Carnatic, with an army, 94,000 strong, advanced to Madras, and devastated from 30 to 55 miles around it, burnt all the villages, and mutilated every human being who refused to migrate, and destroyed or dispersed their cattle.

He fortified and protected his own territory, conquered the whole of the Madras Presidency N. of Cauvery, defeated, within 13 miles of Conjeeveram, and *destroyed*, the British force sent against him, under the command of Colonel Baillie, and notwithstanding that officer ordered his troops to lay down their arms, Hyder Ali still commanded the slaughter *to continue*.

1780. Sir Eyre Coote defeated him at Porto Novo, where he narrowly escaped with his life, which he preserved through the fidelity of a groom, who seized hold of him, put his slippers on, mounted him on horseback, exclaiming, "we will defeat them to-morrow; mount and save yourself"

The fortress of Tripassore surrendered to the British.

Sir Eyre Coote was subsequently defeated by Hyder Ali, at Tanjore, who once again concentrated an enormous army, notwithstanding that the Nairs, Bullum, and Coorg States were in open rebellion.

1781. He mined Arcot, and destroyed several of the Coromandel ports.

1782. He suffered considerably from sickness and disease.

**1782.** He expired in his camp near Arcot. *The Character of this Soldier of Fortune* was that of an enterprising commander, an adept intriguer and dissembler, a bloodthirsty, cruel, and rapacious tyrant, a consummate politician, a skilful and shrewd financier, an astute and clever diplomatist, and, above all, a *brave*, victorious, and successful warrior.

His death was, for a considerable period, concealed from his army (as his body was placed in a chest, filled with aromatic herbs, and deposited in the tomb of his father, at *Colar*, from whence it was afterwards removed to the magnificent mausoleum, at Seringapatam, erected by his son, Tippu, and the epitaph on it is founded on the *fact*, that the *numerical* letters corresponding with his name exactly coincides with the year of his death, viz., 1197 of the *Hegira*), and his palanquin still placed in the usual line of march, until

His son and successor, Tippoo ("Tipu," "tiger") Sultan ("pure"), so named after the celebrated *Devotee*, who, while living, was very much revered at Arcot, and whose superb mausoleum is visited by numberless Mahomedan fanatics from all parts of Southern India, joined it,

When he assumed command of the army, then 8,800 strong, became the Ruler of a territory upwards of 90,000 square miles in extent, and heir to a treasure of £3,000,000, securely deposited in the treasury at Seringapatam, besides jewels, plate, and other articles of immense value.

General Matthews was besieged and defeated by him at Bednora.

**1784.** He entered into a treaty with the British.

**1789.** He invaded Travancore, but was repulsed with heavy loss, and narrowly escaped death, having been thrown from his palanquin (*palki*), and the bearers trodden to death.

**1790.** General Medowes engaged the Mysorean army, headed by Tippoo without any decisive result.

Generals Hartley and Abercrombie defeated him in Malabar.

**1791.** Lord Cornwallis, then Governor General (whose statue stood till lately on the Esplanade at Bombay, but now removed to the fort) marched to the Eastern Ghat, *via* the Mugh Pass, took Bangalore, then proceeded to Seringapatam; defeated Tippoo; examined the Fortress, and withdrew to Bangalore, where he was joined by the Mahrattas from Poona, and then took several forts, hitherto considered impregnable.

**1792.** The Marquis of Cornwallis advanced to Seringapatam, defeated Tippoo on the N. bank of the Cauvery river, lodged a detachment of troops in the island, on which that city and fort are situated, and being joined by General Abercrombie, prepared to invest the place, when Tippoo signed the following articles of peace. viz:

**1792.** 1st. He agreed to cede half the dominions which he possessed prior to his war with the allied forces.

2nd. To pay £3,300,000 half down, and the remainder in four years, by instalments.

3rd. To restore all prisoners taken.

4th. That his two sons (whose sons have frequently visited the Court of St. James', where they are always well received, and who are now, 1859, in London) should be delivered up as hostages.

5th. That all hostilities should cease when the hostages were sent to the allied camp.

Tippoo, however, actually ordered his troops to fire on the British after the above terms had been agreed upon.

On the 26th Feb. the hostages were received into the British camp by the Governor General, with great pomp and magnificence. Some slight difficulty arose as to the giving up of the Coorg State, but that was ultimately resigned, and the treaty was formally signed and ratified on the 1st March.

The Rajah of Mysore, who had been confined in his palace, was attacked with small pox and died, upon which Tippoo completely looted the place, but

The Infantine Rajah (two years old) cried for his golden bracelets, which were restored to him.

**1798.** Tippoo sent an ambassador to the French Governor at Mauritius, when French volunteers were raised to assist him to expel the British from his dominions. He joined the Jacobin Club, and was then designated the *citizen Tippoo*.

The Marquis of Wellesley, then Governor General, prepared to resist Tippoo's attempt, and sent a force of 34,000 strong against him.

The Bombay army was, on the 6th of March, attacked at Sidasair, and Tippoo was driven back, but

**1799.** General Harris was defeated by him at Malavilli, near Seringapatam, after which the British forces concentrated before the S.W. face of Seringapatam, and on the 2nd May, General Baird stormed it. Tippoo Sultan lost all presence of mind, forgot his duty as a General; displayed *undomitable* courage, and like a common soldier fired upon the besiegers; but being badly wounded, he mounted his horse, advanced towards the gate of the interior work, and although wounded in the right thigh he rode on, received a wound in the breast, when his horse fell. He was then placed in a *palki*, but a soldier, entering the gateway at the time, made a snatch at his jewelled sword belt. Tippoo, faint and weary, instantly made a thrust with his sword (which weapon remained for a long time in the possession of the Iron Duke, who presented it to the Duke of Richmond, who lent it to the Art Treasures Exhibition. His ivory chairs are in Sir John Soane's museum, in Lincoln's Inn, and

his chain armour and weapons hang in the Tower of London, and, *singular to add*, in 1855-59, his grandsons actually inspected them. Her most Gracious Majesty possesses his ivory palanquin, which may be seen at Windsor Castle) at the man, who then shot this brave warrior. His remains were interred in his father's superb mausoleum at Seringapatam, during the raging of a most awfully terrific storm.

**THE CHARACTER OF THIS WARRIOR** was that of a most vicious, tyrannical, perfidious, cruel, and detestable prince, whose only redeeming quality was his daring, cool, and indomitable courage.

His sons were sent to reside at Vellore, and allowed a large income for their maintenance, but they began to employ the means placed at their disposal, in bribing the Mysorean soldiery, who rose up and massacred the Europeans *en masse*.

They were then sent to Russipeeglah, where their descendants have become numerous.

The kingdom now became sub-divided among the British, Peishwa (but when he withdrew from the allied confederacy, his portion was divided between the Nizam and British), Nizam, and the Rajah, who was released from captivity, and the finances were skillfully managed by the Brahman Parneah, who held the office under Tipoo Sultan, and on the Rajah attaining his majority, the treasury contained £2,612,500, which, was, however, soon squandered away, and the revenues were anticipated, so that in

1832, the whole State was in open rebellion, and the British Government obliged to administer the government. The revenue was at this time only £440,000. Sutte (Sati) has been abolished, the transit duties repealed, agriculture progresses, and this State now possesses the same privileges, in a commercial point of view, as the British Dominions.

1847. The Rajah claimed the restoration of his territories, but his incompetency to govern caused the Indian Government to decline to entertain his request.

1855. The grandsons of Tipoo Sultan visited the Court of St. James.

1859. Those princes re-visited the British Court.

Thence we pass on to \**Bekutte*; cross Bocha nah; proceed to \**Tiggedy* (Tigree), and then enter

THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY, fully described in "Bradshaw's Hand-Book to Madras;" soon after which, we reach *The Western Division* of

THE CEDED DISTRICTS, (also described in the *Hand-Book to Madras*), obtained by treaty, in 1800; and continue our journey through

## THE BELLARY (Ballari) COLLECTORATE,

(By some authors stated to be derived from *Bala*, "the name of a demon," and *Art*, "foe,"

Which is bounded on the N. by the Nizam's territory, the Toongabudra river, separating it therefrom; E. by the Kurnool Jaghire, and Cuddapah; S.W.

and S. by Mysore; and W. by Dharwar. It is about 180 miles long, and 120 broad; has an area of 13,056 square miles; population of 1,229,599, composed of various castes, partly Telugu, who worship Vishnu, burn their dead, and partly Kanarese, who worship Siva, are of the Jangam caste, wear the *lingam* in a silver box, on their breast or arm, and bury their dead; and Brahmans (who are fine, tall, robust, well-proportioned, and a respectively clad race, chiefly subsist on millet and maize. There are few poor, but swarms of able-bodied beggars, of various religious denominations, traverse this district, from door to door, playing, singing, and demanding alms, which they accept, even in *uncooked* viands) predominate, and are the agriculturists, traders, and manufacturers of the district. Two different languages are spoken here, viz., the Teloo-goo in the E. part; and the Canarese in the W. Its general appearance is that of a highland, with the greatest elevation, 2,500 feet, to the W., but in the centre the country is an even plain, destitute of trees. The chief mountains are the Nullamulla, on the N.E., and the Kumpy and Sundoor ranges, on the W., a spur from which stretches by the S. side of the Bellary Cantonment, and reaches as far E. as Boodial, where it terminates abruptly. The Copper mountain, the ore of which is the *green carbonate*, 1,600 feet above the plain, and 2,800 above the sea, stands in this range, opposite to Bellary Fort, having a table land on its summit, which, were the ascent not so steep, might be made a Sanatorium; and here, in 1842, a tent was struck by lightning, and three men were killed; and here are the remains of the mines worked by order of Hyder Ali. Hemattic iron ore is also found here. It is well watered by the Tumbudda river (Route 216), Vedawutty (Vedavati, or Hugry), which rises in the Mysore territory, in lat. 13° 28', long. 75° 55', flows N.E.; thence N. for 125 miles; traverses the Collectorate of Bellary for 100 miles; then joins the Toongabudra, on the right side, in lat. 15° 44', long. 76° 58'. The N. Penna (Pennair), (Route 216), but the channels of the several torrents which flow into the Tumbudda are mere expanses of sand in the dry season, and which, being scattered by the wind over the lands in the immediate vicinity, render them for ever sterile and barren. All these streams are quite un-navigable, except by *basket boats*, which are of a circular form, about 6 to 12 feet in diameter, consisting of a framework of slit bamboo, covered over with hides, sewed securely together, and made waterproof by being coated with rosin cement, or a thick solution of India-rubber, and by means of which pieces of ordnance can easily be transported across them. The India-rubber punts (which are portable), now used by expert anglers in England and Scotland, would answer the purpose most admirably, and certainly prove more comfortable for officers and travellers. The land is also well irrigated by no less than 1,400 tanks, the largest of which, is that of Dorogee (18 miles distant), W. of Bellary, which is supplied from the small river that flows through the Sundoor Valley, on the banks of which are extensive plains, highly cultivated; also, by 22,000 wells, which average from 12 to 50 feet deep, the water from which is raised by *rude* hydro-

static wheels, having leathern bags, or buckets, affixed thereto, and which are drawn up and down inclined planes by oxen. The Coolies (Kulis) also use the *yettum* (balance beam) to irrigate gardens and small patches of cultivated land. 331 *annicuts*, or *weirs*, which are rudely constructed of large stones, fastened together by clumps of iron. The *regur*, or black cotton land, produces crops without the aid of manure or irrigation, if proper care be taken as regards the mode of sowing the crops. The chief sub-divisions are Adoni, Bellary (Ballari), Gooti (Gooty), and Harpurnahalli. Its productions are cotton, indigo, coarse sugar, grain, tobacco, silk, cotton, &c. Teak and black wood, palms, bamboos, babool (gum Arabic tree), ber (*Zizyphus jujuba*, like the birch), wild date (from whose leaves mats are manufactured), mango, tamarind, bananas, coconuts, jowar, bajra, chenna (gram), rice, pulse, sugarcane, castor-oil plant, carrots, onions, capsicums, &c. The imports are silk, iron, steel, betel, and cocoanuts. The manufactures are cotton and woollen fabrics, blankets, brass, iron, gold, silver ornaments, diamond cutting, stone carving, glass, indigo, pottery, &c. Tigers, leopards, bears, hyenas, wolves, foxes, jackals, wild pigs, porcupines, hares, monkeys, squirrels, antelopes, elks, deer, eagles, vultures, hawks, owls, crows, paroquets, kingfishers, woodpeckers, pea and jungle fowls, partridges, floukens, bustards, quails, plovers, sparrows, swallows, snipes, storks, herons, gulls, wild geese, black-headed geese, teal, wild ducks, pelicans, tortoises, shelled tortoises, alligators, chameleons, lizards, cobra-di-capellos, that deadly, poisonous reptile, the whip snake, rock and green snakes, silk worms, lac insects, honey bees, tattoos (ponies), sheep, with coarse, black wool, but of excellent quality, are all numerous.

The principal routes are, viz.—

1. S.E. to N.W. From Madras, *via* Cuddapah, to Bellary (Ballari); thence, *via* Hospett and Hump-sagur, to Dharwar and Belgannu.

2. S. to N. From Bangalore to Bellary (Ballari).

3. S.W. to N.E. From Hurryhur to Bellary; thence to Hyderabad, in the Nizam's territory.

4. From Madras, *via* Chittoor and Palmanair, to Bellary (Ballari), along nearly all of which travel those curious country carts, with wheels from  $1\frac{1}{2}$  to 2 feet in diameter; the axles revolve with the wheels, and the body is raised above them. They are constructed of flat, circular stone, slate, or wood.

The climate is exceedingly arid, and less rain falls in this district than in any other part of India, the average of which is about 18 inches. The cold season commences in January, when the thermometer is often below  $50^{\circ}$ ; the greatest heat is from 2 to 7 p.m., when it reaches  $100^{\circ}$ . From April to July, and September to October, terrific storms of thunder and lightning frequently occur, and inflict great injury on individuals and structures. The hottest part of the year, when the wind blows from the W. during the night, is from March to the end of July, when the thermometer is  $93^{\circ}$  in the shade. The district is, upon the whole, very healthy, but owing to the sparkling nature of the ground, the glare is so great, that *ophthalmia* is prevalent, and it was intended some time back to erect a Sanatorium at Ramanahally hill, which has in all proba-

bility been carried out ere this. Thence we proceed for  $3\frac{1}{2}$  miles, and soon arrive at the town of

### § HUMPSAGUR.

Territory, Bellary (Ballari). Civil Authority, Collector at Bellary. Encamping ground. Bazaar, well supplied.

DAWKs to Bellary,  $66\frac{1}{2}$  miles.

Then cross by boat the \*Toombuddra river, and proceed along an excellent road; pass \*Yenagee,  $1\frac{1}{2}$ ; \*Kristnapooram,  $3\frac{1}{2}$ ; \*Gudrynullie, 7; \*Bellahounsee,  $3\frac{1}{2}$ ; travellers' bungalow; pass on to \*Benka-poorra, 3; \*Arululle, 3; Malapoorra, 3, and  $3\frac{1}{2}$  miles brings us to the town of

### § HOSPETTA (Hospett), $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles.

Encamping ground. Travellers' bungalow. Bazaar, well supplied.

Thence proceed on to \*Wodarulle, 6; Papennik-nhulle, 1; \*Vigerree,  $3\frac{1}{2}$ ; \*Darmusgarra,  $2\frac{1}{2}$ ; \*Gandeganoor,  $2\frac{1}{2}$ ; travellers' bungalow; then pass along a good road but much cut up to \*Bonnupulle, 1; \*Goorekoopa, 2; cross the \*Narra nullah,  $\frac{1}{2}$  to \*Goglegu, 2; thence cross a nullah at the bottom of a pass,  $\frac{1}{2}$ ; which ascend, and we soon reach \*Koortenee,  $3\frac{1}{2}$ ; and  $11\frac{1}{2}$  miles brings us to the town of

### † § BELLARY (Ballari).

Civil Authority, Resident Collector. Military Station, Head-quarters of the military force in the Ceded districts. Civil Station. Travellers' bungalow. Bazaar, well supplied. Cantonment. Elevation, 1,600 feet. Population, 31,000. Capital of the District. The barracks, arsenal, ordnance, and commissariat stores. Protestant Church, divine service twice on Sundays, at 11 a.m. and 6 p.m., and the officers' bungalows are all situated within the Lower Fort.

ATTRACTIONS:—

The Fortified Rock is a bare, oblong, granite hill, extending from S. to N., rising abruptly 450 feet above the plain, with a circumference of 2 miles. As seen from the E. and S. sides, it has a bold and formidable appearance, and seems as if enormous piles of loose granite had been indiscriminately laid together. On the W. face it gradually slopes with a smooth surface towards the plain, which at once shows that it was one solid mass. On the N. and E. there are long, bare, rugged ridges. The whole is composed of large rhomboidal prisms of felspar and ferruginous hornblende (which decomposes quickly) granite, which, when broken appears of a dark grey hue, but on being left exposed to the air, becomes a dull green colour, and if left for any period, turns to a rusty brown. It is defended by two granite structures, viz:—

The Upper Fort, built of granite, which stands on a flat surface of considerable extent, and contains the Citadel, of very great antiquity, and fully capable of being made impregnable; it is, however, totally destitute of quarters for a number of troops, except a small guard. Tanks and cisterns are hollowed out in the rock, which are filled by the monsoon. The wells contain brackish water; the troops are supplied from without. The Lower Fort, a modern,

quadrangular structure, which surrounds the base of the rock, from the S.W. to the N.E. angle, is built with two turrets, joined by curtains, with a dry ditch and covered way in front. It is  $\frac{1}{2}$  mile in diameter.

The *Tank*, situated on the S. side, 100 yds. from the ramparts, is very large, and has a road extending along its bank. The rocky *Granite Hill*, standing 200 yds. to the N., commands a fine view.

The *Tank* on the S.W. side formed by the walled-up part of the ditch, which is filled by the rain from the Upper Fort.

The *Esplanade* of the E. is wide, and contains the Cemetery, Collectors' Katcheri (Cutcherry), and bungalows of the chief Europeans.

The *Peta*, "native town," is situated S.E. of the Fort, to which part it was removed by the Indian government, in 1816.

The *Cantonment* is situated about  $\frac{1}{2}$  mile beyond, and contains the officers' bungalows.

The *Jail* stands  $\frac{1}{2}$  mile to the E., on a high and dry site; it is a large and well-built edifice, capable of containing 600 persons, with a court-house and hospital, well sheltered from the keen blasts of the N.W. winds, which are very prevalent here, by a small rocky hill. The slopes from the Forts and Cantonment are well drained.

This place stands on a fortified, elliptical formed granite rock, about 1,150 feet long, from N.E. to S.W., rises 450 feet from the plain, is 2 miles in circumference, and has a bold and majestic appearance when viewed at a distance.

## ROUTE 217.

Proceed S.W. by W.

DHARWAR (DHARWAD) TO SUDASHEW-GURH, VIA HULLIHAI AND GUNESH-GOODIE GHAT.

DISTANCE ABOUT 105 MILES.

ROUTES.	Distances of Stages.	
	Miles.	Fur.
Dharwar (Dharwad) to Kulkerra.....	10	1 $\frac{1}{2}$
Sambrañce .....	6	5 $\frac{1}{2}$
Yellapoor Tatthial .....	12	6 $\frac{1}{2}$
Palliar Goodie .....	9	1
Korsullee .....	14	4
Hup Roolee .....	8	7
Mullapoor .....	15	7
Sudashewgurh .....	17	0 $\frac{1}{2}$
	105	1 $\frac{1}{2}$

Leave *Dharwar* (Route 80), and proceed along a good road on the left, to  $\frac{1}{2}$  *Koiligurree*, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ ;  $\frac{1}{2}$  *Karakop*, 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; \**Mogud*, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; \**Kulkerra*, 3; \**Magurra*, 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; and we soon enter

## NORTH CANARA (Kanara).

Called by the natives "*Tulava and Haiga*," but thus designated by Europeans from *Karnata (Karnata)*, one of the Hindoo-Deccan kingdoms, or from the *Table Land of Karnata*, above the Ghats. It is bounded on the N. by Goa and Bombay; E. by

Bombay, Mysore, and Coorg; S. by Coorg and Malabar; W. by the Indian Ocean and Goa. It is about 130 miles broad, 80 wide, divided into N. and S. districts, the former situated in lat. 13° 25' and 15° 30', long. 74° 9' and 75° 10', and the latter in lat. 12° 11' to 13° 39', long. 74° 45' and 75° 42', has an area of 7,720 square miles, population of 1,056,333, most of whom are Brahminists, Jains, native Christians, converted by the Portuguese, and therefore Romanists, Jews, Mussulmans, and the Corars, the descendants of the Rulers of the country, who were *slaves* until the British government abolished that unlawful traffic throughout the whole of the British possessions in India, and the dominions of those chiefs to whom it afforded protection. The chief divisions are, above the Ghats, viz. Aukola Honawar, and Kundapur, and below Sunda, Supa and Bilgi.

It is well watered by the Gurget, which falls into the Condapore inlet; Sheravutty, which flows into the Onore; the Toody into the Mirjan, where an *excellent harbour might be constructed*, the bar being protected by two headlands; the Gangavully, a little more to the N.; the Cauly Nuddy, falling into the Karwar bay, on which there is abundance of stone to form a sea wall, can be navigated 20 miles, up to Oopenputten, has 17 feet of water over the bar, and 25 feet inside, close to the shore, so that vessels could unload from the bank. The country is a plain, well calculated for agriculture, as water is obtainable by digging. It produces rice, pulse, cocoa-nuts, palms, sugar cane, black pepper, betel nut. The climate is unhealthy, intermittent fevers being very prevalent. The principal Routes are, 1st—from Dharwar to Sircy (Sirci); 2nd—Dharwar to Coomta.

## SOUTH KANARA (CANARA)

Has a seacoast of 100 miles long, with several accessible inlets for fishing vessels, and but *one* seaport (Mangalore), and that only available for vessels of small burthen. The country is level, but interspersed with hills, and well watered by numerous streams, which flow from the Ghats. The productions are rice, cocoa-nuts, sugar cane, pulse, teak, wild mangoes, palms. The forests are absolutely *infested* with tigers. The principal Routes are, 1st—Mysore to Mangalore, *via* Buntwalla; 2nd—Mysore to Mangalore, *via* Ballalrai Droog; thence to Bangalore, *via* Chinraipatam, to Arcot and Madras; 3rd—Mysore to Mangalore, *via* Mercara; thence S. of Bangalore, *via* Seringapatam, to Arcot and Madras. It is divided into the following districts, viz.:—Barkur, Bekal, Bantwal.

## HISTORICAL REMINISCENCES:—

A.D.

Its history is little known until the 18th century, when Hyder Ali took possession of it.

1799. On the death of Tippoo Sultan the British took possession of it.
1837. Pootoo Buswaph (Caillianapah Sawmy) headed a rebellion, under the pretext that in him was represented the reigning family of Coorg. The inhabitants of that place repudiated his representations, but the Puttoor and Umresoolie districts joined him. He attacked and burnt a part of Mangalore, and although troops were sent from Bombay to quell this revolt, they were unable to reach the scene of conflict through want of means of transit; but the Coorg Dewan repulsed the rebels, and captured £3,192 worth of specie, which was offered to the Coorgs for distribution among them for their gallant conduct, but which, through a pure chivalric feeling, they declined to accept; an instance of *disinterestedness* seldom manifested in Europe, and rare beyond conception in India.

And we soon afterwards enter

## THE SOONDA BHEELGEE DISTRICT OF NORTH CANARA (KANARA),

So called by the natives from "*Sundha*," and in Sanscrit "*Sudhapura*," is a place of great antiquity, rough, mountainous, and extends over the top of the Ghats, which here form a rugged table land, intersected by the *Baidli nullah*, *Cauly Nuddy*, and several torrents, and contains numerous well-watered, fertile valleys, which produce abundance of black pepper, plantains, cardamons, betel nuts and leaves, and when entirely recovered from the devastation inflicted on it by the Mahratta and Mysorean troops, will prove highly productive. The climate is exceedingly humid and wet during the monsoon, but is much more arid towards the E. It is a remarkable circumstance that traces still remain of *three different languages* having been the dialect of its inhabitants, and which arises from three separate dynasties having followed each other in regular succession, at a very early period.

### HISTORICAL REMINISCENCES:—

A.D.

- The Cadumda Dynasty held possession of this tract, and governed it as the E. coast of the peninsula.
- 2nd Century. It was conquered.
- The Patan Delhi Sultans ruled over it, until it merged into the vast Vijayanagar kingdom, until
- 1565, when the Mahratta confederacy dismembered it. Hyder Ali's general (Fuzzul Oolla Khan), took possession of it.
1799. On the overthrow of Tippu Sultan it was annexed to the British Dominions.
- We then reach the town of

### \$HULLIHAI (Hullial, Hallithal), 4½ miles.

Territory, North Canara (Kanara). District, Soonda and Bheelgee. Civil Authority, Collector at Honawur. Travellers' bungalow. Bazaar, well

supplied. Houses, 800. Population, 4,500. Fort, small.

Thence pass along a good, level road, through dense jungle; pass \**Hoolhutte*, ½; \**Hullole*, 1½; \**Kundulle*, 1; then cross a *nullah* to \**Seedapoor*, ½; \**Koodreepk*, ½; \**Sambrance*, 2½; encamping ground low; temples close by, in which 300 men could easily be quartered; thence pass on to a *nullah*, which cross to \**Bhagawuttee*, 7; then cross the \**Tattithal* river, 5½, here 50 yds. broad, with rocky and fordable bed, except in the monsoon, when it must be crossed by boats, and we soon reach \**Yellapoor Tattithal*, 1½; travellers' bungalow; cross a small \**nullah*, 1½; pass \**Hullikop*, 5; then cross a larger *nullah*, 1½; and ½ mile brings us to the town of

### \$YELLAPOOR (Yellapur).

Civil Authority, Collector at Honahwar (Honawar). Encamping ground. Bazaar, well supplied.

Thence along a road, about 9 feet broad, over which cattle can easily travel, although it leads through dense jungle; pass on to \**Pulliar Goodee Temple*, 1½; \**Angadee*, 2½; then cross 2 *nullahs* to \**Devullee*, 2½; cross 2 other *nullahs*, and proceed to \**Hutga*, 1½; thence we commence the \**Gunesghoodee Ghat*, ½; soon after which, reach a *temple*, ½, close to which stands the travellers' bungalow and encamping ground; then cross a small \**nullah*, ½, flowing on the ghat, also the \**Wurra nullah*, 1½, full all the year round; and we then proceed to the *End of the Ghat*, ½, which is very steep; pass on to \**Burbulle*, 1½; cross 2 *nullahs* to \**Korsulle*, 1½, situated on the side of a hill, in the midst of very thick jungle, a little off the road, and rather difficult of approach; travellers' bungalow, small; then along a bad, rocky, loose, stony road, cross 2 *nullahs*, pass on to \**Deokar*, 6½, standing ½ mile to the left of the road; travellers' bungalow, and \**nullah*; thence along a good, but rather heavy, sandy, and stony road; cross 2 *nullahs*, to \**Hupkoole*, 5; and at the 5th, a *nullah*, situated 1 mile N.E. of *Kyghce*; thence pass \**Sunkurgeser Mutt*, 2, to \**Mullapoor*, 8½, well supplied with water from the \**Kalee* river, ½, which is here 250 yds. broad, and crossed by boats, which are always sent up from *Sudasheegurh* (17 miles); cross 2 *nullahs*, and thence proceed on to \**Bora*, 3; *Byra*, 1; \**Goopi-chilla*, 5½, (Gospet); now the road becomes narrow, leads through fields, and passes on to \**Hunkone*, 2; then cross a \**creek*, ½, affected by the tide, to \**Assimote*, 2½; \**Oosai*, 1½; and 1½ mile beyond stands the town of

### \$SEDASHEVAGHUR (Sudasheegurh).

Collector at Honahwar. Military Station of a Company of Sepoys. Encamping Ground. Travellers' bungalow. Bazaar, well supplied.

DAWS to Bombay, 290, S.E.; Mangalore, 145 miles N.W.

Fort.—A small structure founded by the Rajah of Soonda (Sedashwa Rao) hence its name.

This place stands on the N. of the *Cauly Nuddy*, which rises in Belgaum, lat. 15° 33', long. 74° 47' about 30 miles N.W. from Dharwar, and flows S.

for 11 miles through the Belgaum Collectorate; thence for 50 miles through North Canara, thence flows west for 30 miles, and falls into the Indian Ocean, close to this town, which flows from the Ghauts, and discharges itself into the sea, opposite this place, where it is one mile wide and 25 feet deep, having a dangerous, intricate entrance in Karwar Bay, which is protected by the Karmaguda, and the Oyster Rock Islets.

#### HISTORICAL REMINISCENCES:—

1564. It was of considerable importance when the Vijayanagar kingdom was dismembered, after the battle of Talikote.

## ROUTE 217A.

**MANGALORE TO GOA, WOODAPEE (UDAPI), CUNDAPOOR, (KHUNDAPUR, KUNDAPUR), BUTCULL (BATKALL), AND HONORE (HONAWAR).**

**DISTANCE, 218 MILES.**

ROUTES.	Distances. of Stages.	
	Miles.	Fur.
Mangalore to Soorutcul (Suratkal) ...	10	6
Moolky (Mueki).....	7	6
Casp & Estmady (Kap & Estamadi)...	10	8
Woodapee (Udapi) .....	8	7
Brummawara (Brahmawara).....	7	2
Kota .....	5	2
Cundapoor (Kunda-pur, Khundapur). ..	10	0
Kermoonalshwar (Karmuneshwar) ...	9	2½
Beydoor (Bednur) .....	6	7½
Butcull (Batkall) .....	13	2½
Moordalshwar (Murdeashwar).....	8	2½
Monkal (Monké) .....	9	0
Honore (Honawar), thence to Bom- bay, 340 miles.....	6	4½
Coimpta .....	10	2
Yairagooty .....	10	1½
Ankola.....	9	5
Sendya .....	12	7-
Sedashgurhpettah .....	7	6
Pullamait .....	5	6
Connacona .....	8	7½
Bell .....	12	0½
Margaum.....	10	3½
Akey .....	10	8½
Goa .....	6	0
	218	0½

## †§ MANGALORE (Mangalar, Codyall Bunder, Mangalur),

So called from *Mangala*, "rejoicing," and *Ur*, "town," or else from *Mangala Devi*, whose temple stands here—the *miniature* Bombay.

District, Mangalore. Civil Authority, Resident Collector. Military Station. Military Authority, Officer commanding the Malabar and Canara Force, at Cannanore. Encamping ground, left side of the road, before entering the Cantonment, which stands on the N., on a level, well-drained, open, healthy spot. Travellers' bungalow. Bazaar, situated on the edge of the backwater, about 1½ mile, is well supplied. Post Office. To the S. of the Parade ground are the Native Infantry Lines, situated E. and W., with clay, grass-thatched huts.

**DAWES.**—See Table of Distances.

Mangalore is in lat. 12° 50' N. long. 75° 4' E., 570 miles from Madras, 440 miles from Bombay, and 130 miles from Seringapatam. It is the seat of the Collectorate of North Canara, now transferred to the Bombay Presidency. It stands near the sea, from which it is cut off by a backwater, formed by the R. Netrawatti, making a junction with the R. Balore. The border of this is planted with cocoa trees. Its general appearance is picturesque, the houses being placed on separate hills, surrounded by jungle and brushwood. Some barren hills, higher and more distant, are seen overtopping these beyond the Cantonment.

The native town is pretty extensive, but contains no buildings particularly deserving of notice. At the back of the landing place is the Great Bazaar, extending along the edge of the water for half a mile. Here a considerable trade is carried on, when the shipping are in port.

The Cantonment is on a hill on the N. side of the town. It is tolerably level, and includes a *place d'armes*. The Sepoy Lines occupy the S. side of the parade, in a situation open to the sea breezes. They consist of clay built huts, placed in parallel lines and thatched with grass. The hospital is at the N. E. end of the Lines; a dry and airy building for 60 patients, provided with every convenience; near this, on the N. side of the parade, is the dispensary for natives, built in 1852. The jail is a square building of stone, 240 feet each way, large enough for 500 prisoners, and having convalescent and lunatic wards attached to it, besides a dispensary.

There is a Collector's Kutchery, with other offices; also a Zillah court, for the civil and sessions judge, and two assistant judges.

St. Paul's Church was erected in 1843. There are three Roman Catholic Churches, and a Bishop's Chapel, with schools attached to each church. The converts are chiefly of Portuguese descent, or native Christians, of families who were originally Brahmins, and forcibly converted by the Portuguese. They decline to eat the flesh of the cow; but in other respects are good Catholics.

There is here a mission house of the Evangelical Society of Bale, including a seminary for catechists,

Leave § Mangalore (Route 46), and pass through the large bazaar, situated on the banks of the Mangalore backwater; cross by boats or jungar the Bolar river, and proceed along a very bad, heavy, sandy road, close to the sea side; pass \*Polor, 24.

a girls' boarding school, and an industrial department for teaching printing, bookbinding, clock-making, weaving, etc. Some English and native schools are supported by missionary societies.

With respect to the harbour, the changes in it are for the worse, both for health and commerce, inasmuch as it is nearly choked with mud and sand, and has only four to five feet of water on the bar. The old jetty and dyke are now buried in sand. Latterly measures have been taken for improving it. The trade is in the hands of the Parsees.

When Forbes visited Mangalore, in 1772, it was the principal seaport of Hyder Ali, well situated for commerce, and frequented by foreign merchants for pepper, sandal-wood, rice, and betel nuts. Here the Nabob built his teak ships of war. The entrance into the river, or rather salt water lake, was even then difficult, from a rapid current running out through a narrow channel in the sandy beach along the coast, which entrance was defended by batteries. The principal fortress stood on the opposite side of the lake, near the town. During the wars with Hyder and Tipoo which succeeded, Mangalore, with Onore and other ports in their dominions, fell into a state of decay.

In the rainy season, the rivers bring down a large quantity of water, and become navigable for boats of burden for some distance inland; but in the dry season they can only reach the limit of the tide, about ten miles up. The banks of these rivers are steep and high, and their beds are composed of sand and gravel, deposited by the stream; gardens and rich fields, with plantations of cocoa-nuts line both banks.

The drinking water is impregnated with iron. There are many small tanks in the neighbourhood, which are seldom dry.

In the neighbourhood, the valleys are the "parts principally under cultivation. They open towards the sea in a westerly direction, and contain a deep rich soil, the debris of the higher grounds. Much trouble appears to be taken in rendering them as productive as possible; and in many places, where circumstances are favourable, the proprietor of the soil is recompensed by reaping three separate harvests from the same field within the year; though a difference in the quality of the grain of each crop is observable, that produced immediately after the monsoon being the most abundant and finest grain. .... The higher ground being composed entirely of laterite, either in the shape of rocks or gravel, from which every particle of soil appears to be washed away, is totally unfit to support any kind of vegetation except poor grass and stunted jungle."—(Pharaoh's Gazetteer.)

Next to rice, which is the grand staple produce, the exports are betel nut, or areca nut, black pepper, sandal-wood, cassia, turmeric, coffee. Toddy palms, jak, mangoes, are also successfully cultivated. Salt is made by the evaporation of sea water; but not in sufficient quantity for home consumption, to meet which importations take place from Goa and Bombay. Raw silk, sugar, oil, and ghee, figure among other importations. A short distance to the north

of the town, is a deposit of porcelain clay, like the Limoges clay, which is the basis of Sevres china.

The coldest months are at the beginning and end of the year, when the thermometer ranges from 65° to 84°. The prevailing wind at this period is east, with calm, dry, and cloudless weather; but gusts and sudden changes of temperature occur at times. About March the glass rises to from 80° to 100°, and the monsoon sets in between May and June. The climate of Mangalore has a relaxing and debilitating effect; and Europeans arriving from above the ghauts usually feel a disinclination to take their accustomed exercises. The natives of the place, on the other hand, consider the climate as particularly favourable to health.

"At *Kirkul*, near Mangalore, is a celebrated Hindoo temple of great antiquity, and a gigantic image of Gomasteswar, inferior in size but of a similar kind to the famous idol, named Gomasteswar Sevanti, at Belligola, the principal residence of the Gooroos, or high priests, belonging to the sect of Jains, a singular and separate tribe among the Hindoos. The image at Belligola is from 45 to 50 feet high." The records of the Jains also mention a golden image of five hundred times the height of a man, which was inundated by the sea, but which they believe can still be seen, sometimes, at low water.—*Forbes's Oriental Memoirs*.

Leave *Mangalore*, and pass through the large bazaar, situated on the banks of the Mangalore back-water; cross by boats or jungar the Bolar river, and proceed along a very bad, heavy, sandy road, close to the sea side: pass \**Polor*, 2½; thence the road bends inland, leads by a cluster of huts, ½ mile distant from the sea; then cross a flat, low, jungly country, pass \**Puddingoor*, 3; \**Poosodee*, 3½; \**Soorutut*, 1½; travellers' bungalow, encamping ground; then cross by canoe or jungar a broad river, proceed on for 7½ miles, and we arrive at the town of

## § MOOLKY (Molky, Mulki).

Territory, the Malabar and Canara Division of the Madras Army. District, S. Kanara (Canara). Civil Authority, the Collector of Canara at Mangalore, 18½ miles. Military Authority, the Officer commanding the Malabar and Canara Division of the Madras Army. Travellers' bungalow. Tappal station. Bazaar and tank, amply supplied. The estuary on which this town lies is very shallow, and only navigable for coasting and fishing vessels. Lat. 18° 6', long. 74° 61'. The Mulki (Premeira rocks) an islet group lie outside the mouth of this place.

DAWS to Madras, 370 miles, W.

Position.—This important and flourishing fishing village stands on an inlet of the Arabian Sea.

Thence cross a broad river, and proceed along a road, leading through cocoa-nut topos, "groves," and low jungle, as it gradually recedes from the sea coast: pass \**Puddebidere*, 3½; cross nullahs respectively to \**Yerromaul*, 3½, \**Caup* (Kap), and *Estamady* (Estamadi), 1½; encamping ground;



travellers' bungalow, close to which is a backwater, crossed by small boats or jungars; then pass along a good but narrow road, leading across paddy (rice) cultivation; then ford a broad nullah, 3 feet deep; pass \**Kuttapaudee*, 4½; then cross by canoes a broad river to

### § WOODAPEE (Udapl.)

District, S. Kanara (Canara). Travellers' bungalow. Encamping ground close by, and ½ mile distant. Tappal station.

ATTRactions.—The large pagoda is maintained by the contributions of pilgrims who annually frequent this place at the Jatra, in January, but to which the Indian Government grant £800 per annum. The Shrines are numerous; the most modern is sacred to Krishna, and the ancient one to Ananteshwar. The enclosure contains a large tank and granary.

#### EXCURSIONS to Barkur.

The ruins of the fort, together with its bastions and ditch, are easily traced.

The Temples (outside), contain some inscriptions, bearing date 1309 A.D., those inside the town are kept in good repair, for which purpose the Indian government grant 100½ per annum.

The lion of the place is the procession, carved in wood, representing heroes acquainted with short swords and enormous round shields.

Also the English Tombs, concealed by overgrown jungles.

Thence proceed along a beautiful, shaded, avenue road, leading across a hilly, barren district, interspersed with paddy (rice) cultivation; cross a nullah; pass on to \**Cultianpurah*, 4½; then pass over by jungars or canoes, at two different places, a river, and proceed to \**Buddragherry-Angady*, ½; and 2½ miles brings us to the town of

### § BRUMMAWARA (Brahmawara).

Travellers' bungalow. Lat. 13° 26', long. 74° 49'. Encamping ground. Bazaar, amply supplied.

Then cross by boat, jungar, or double canoe, a river, and proceed along a good avenue road; pass \**Gandama Angady*, 4; \**Kota*, 1½; with its fine Pagoda; thence across a jungly and slightly cultivated district, to \**Colosilla Angady*, 1½; \**Cotaiswarurum*, 4½; and we then enter

### THE CONDAPOOR DISTRICT (Coondapoor, Khundapur, Kundapur, Cundapoor),

Which is situated in N. Kanara (Canara), forms the boundary between it and S. Kanara, lies in lat. 13° 38', long. 74° 45'; has an area of 4½ square miles; population of 72,767, and extends between the sea and the Ghauts. Its general appearance is extremely beautiful and picturesque.

### HISTORICAL REMINISCENCES:—

It originally formed a portion of the Cadumba kingdom, but in the

2nd century that empire was dismembered. 16th century. The Portuguese took possession of it, and soon afterwards

It formed a portion of the Vijayanagar kingdom, until the Mussulmans overthrew it, at the battle of Telikota.

It then became annexed to the Bednur (Bednur) State.

1763. At the downfall of Hyder Ali, his son, Tipu Sultan, held it, at whose death it became, in

1790, annexed to the British territory of Canara. 3½ miles brings us to the town of

### § CUNDAPOOR (Coondapoor, Khundapur, Kundapur, Cundapoor.)

District, N. Canara (Kanara). Division, Coondapoor. Civil Authority, Collector at Mangalore, 60½ miles. Military Authority, the Officer commanding the Malabar and Canara Division of the Madras Army at Cannanore, under the Officer commanding the Mysore Division at Bangalore.

Encamping ground. Travellers' bungalow, romantically situated on the lake, having a magnificent ber tree in the rear, and pretty tombs, and an old, grey-looking, Muhammadan Mosque adjoining it.

Bazaar, amply supplied; as also the Gurget (Garget) river, which here debouches into the sea, forms a lake, into which five streams flow down from the ghats. Tappal station. Population, 2,000.

DAWKs.—See Table of Distances.

Position.—It stands on the S. side of a large shallow estuary, navigable only for boats and canoes. The Old Fort stands picturesquely on a height.

Commerce.—A considerable export trade is carried on in sandal wood, brought hither from Bednur (Beydoor), 16½ miles.

ATTRactions.—The ruins of the Dock, which Tipu Sultan erected on the N. side of the river, where there is a bar with 13½ feet of water on it at spring tides. The fresh water tank, the banks of which are infested with flying foxes, who appear in flocks when the fishermen commence fishing. Nets are placed along one end of the tank, when a number of fishermen enter the opposite side, begin to shout lustily, and beat the water with flat clubs; soon after which shoals of delicious Huminn, "flower fish," leap about in all directions, some falling into the boats, while others drop on to the heads of the fishermen. In this manner no less than 30 or 40 fish, weighing from 6 to 20 lbs. are easily caught.

From this it is two miles to;

## § BASNUR,

Which contains a temple, bearing date the 16th century.

Thence cross by jungar or canoes the Gurgut river, and proceed along a bad, heavy road, across a barren, sandy country; pass on to \**Gungally*,  $\frac{1}{2}$ ; cross a nullah,  $1\frac{1}{2}$ ; and pass on to \**Kermoonaishevar* (Karmuneshwar),  $6\frac{1}{2}$ ; travellers' bungalow in a ruinous and dirty condition; extensive encamping ground; tank, amply supplied; thence proceed along a tolerably good road, but rather heavy in places, leading across a low, jungly, paddy (rice) cultivated district; cross a narrow, deep river, to \**Kunchegeoor*,  $1\frac{1}{2}$ ; cross a river, and we then enter

THE NUGGUR DISTRICT OF THE MYSORE DIVISION, and then three miles brings us to the town of

§ BEDDOOR (Bednur, described Route 220).

Thence proceed to the Old Fort,  $\frac{1}{2}$ ; and then along a bad, stony, jungly pathway, leading across a hilly district, ascend a deep ghat  $\frac{1}{2}$ ; and  $2\frac{1}{2}$  miles brings us to good \*encamping ground; then cross three nullahs, respectively  $\frac{1}{2}$ ,  $2\frac{1}{2}$ ,  $4\frac{1}{2}$ , and proceed to

## § BUTCULL (Batal).

Travellers' bungalow. Bazaar. Tappal station. Excellent water. Encamping ground,  $\frac{1}{2}$  mile. Then cross the unfordable river or backwater,  $4\frac{1}{2}$ ; pass \**Moordaisheer*,  $3\frac{1}{2}$ ; encamping ground facing the sea; travellers' bungalow; tappal station; well, amply supplied; then pass on for  $3\frac{1}{2}$  miles, to an encamping ground; and proceed along a road which leads by the sea beach, to \**Monkai* (Monk),  $5\frac{1}{2}$ ; encamping ground; then along a road, leading across a very steep pathway, passing over an arm of a hard laterite, jungly ghat,  $\frac{1}{2}$ , which extends into the sea; pass good encamping ground,  $4\frac{1}{2}$ ; cross by jungar or boat the Sheravutty river; then pass along the sea beach, and re-ascend another range, until we reach the Honore backwater, and at the end of  $1\frac{1}{2}$  mile we reach the town of

§ HONORE (Honawar, Route 41). From thence the traveller can proceed to *Bombay*, 340 miles distant.

Excursions to the Falls of Gerseppa, 37 miles distant (described Route 1).

Thence proceed along an excellent road; cross three nullahs,  $4\frac{1}{2}$ ; pass \**Dameshwar*,  $1\frac{1}{2}$ ; encamping ground: cross a river, and  $3\frac{1}{2}$  miles brings us to the seaport town of

§ COOMPTA (Coomta, Route 112).

Excursions to the Falls of Gerseppa, 47 $\frac{1}{2}$  miles distant.

Route: proceed, *via* a nunchall, "open palanquin," with six bearers, to *Honore*,  $10\frac{1}{2}$ ; thence per boat up the river, 2; and thence per nunchall to *Gerseppa* (Galsoppah), 16; and proceed on foot to the Falls (described in Route 1.)

Two branch roads to § *Sendaya*, each respectively  $31\frac{1}{2}$  and  $32\frac{1}{2}$  miles. Proceeding, *via* branch road No. 1, we pass on to \**Gokara*, 12; travellers' bungalow; thence direct for nine miles, and then enter

## THE ANKOLA (Unkola) DISTRICT.

A rough and hilly country, interspersed with small fertile plains and valleys, well watered by the Canly Nuddy, Gungawully, Toody (Merji) rivers, which form a navigable salt water estuary, 1 mile wide, and fall into the Indian Ocean, to the town-of

## § ANKOLA (Ankole, Unkola).

Encamping ground, E. Travellers' bungalow, Bazaar and nullah,  $\frac{1}{2}$  mile distant. Tappal station. Arabian Sea, 2 miles distant. Population, 2,000.

This fortress is in a most ruinous state. Lat.  $14^{\circ} 40'$ , long.  $74^{\circ} 92'$ . And thence direct for  $10\frac{1}{2}$  miles to § *Sendaya*; travellers' bungalow; encamping ground close at hand, but badly supplied with water. Continuing our present route, and proceeding *via* branch road No. 2, we cross by boats or jungar the Toody river,  $4$ ; then along a good road, leading across an open country; pass \**Meer-jaum Fort*,  $\frac{1}{2}$ ; travellers' bungalow.

DAWKS.—See Table of Distances.

Thence the road becomes bad, and leads across dense jungle; cross the \**Goodachulla* nullah,  $1\frac{1}{2}$ ; also a Ghat; pass \**Bettacoly*,  $1\frac{1}{2}$ ; the \**Darwar Junction Road*;  $2\frac{1}{2}$ ; *Yairagooly*,  $\frac{1}{2}$ ; \**Pairuliy*,  $\frac{1}{2}$ ; \**Oorlee*,  $1\frac{1}{2}$ ; then cross by boat or jungar the \**Gungawully* (Gungavully) river, which rises in lat.  $15^{\circ} 35'$ , long.  $75^{\circ} 10'$ , flows S.E. from Darwar, thence S.W. for 35 miles, and falls into the Indian Ocean, in lat.  $14^{\circ} 36'$ , long.  $74^{\circ} 23'$ ; thence along a low, hilly, jungly country; pass \**Seroor* (Serur),  $1\frac{1}{2}$ ; then cross three nullahs to \**Pairloosa-kairy*,  $4\frac{1}{2}$ ; and  $1\frac{1}{2}$  mile brings us to the town of

ANKOLA (Unkola), described above.

Then proceed along a very bad road, which becomes good as we approach the sea coast, across a hilly, jungly country; cross a nullah and pass on to \**Kainy*,  $\frac{1}{2}$ ; \**Baiweckerry*,  $1\frac{1}{2}$ ;  $1\frac{1}{2}$ ; \**Billakairy*,  $1\frac{1}{2}$ ; travellers' bungalow; then cross four nullahs, one of which by boat; pass on to \**Ammoodully*,  $5\frac{1}{2}$ ; \**Toodoor*,  $1\frac{1}{2}$ ; then cross a nullah to \**Sendaya*,  $2\frac{1}{2}$  (described above); two branch roads to § *Coompta*, each respectively  $31\frac{1}{2}$  and  $32\frac{1}{2}$  miles. Then proceed along a very difficult, stony road, leading across two ghats, both of which are bad for cattle to pass over; and proceed to \**Pandoo*, 6; then cross by boat the \*left ( $\frac{1}{2}$ ) to the right ( $\frac{1}{2}$ ) bank of the Canly river, which rises in lat.  $15^{\circ} 33'$ , long.  $74^{\circ} 47'$ , flows 20 miles north-west from Dharwar, then south for 65 miles, winds west, then flows on for 30 miles, and falls into the Indian Ocean, in lat.  $14^{\circ} 51'$ , long.  $74^{\circ} 11'$ , at half a mile distant, and close to where we enter the town and port of

§ SEDASHEGURHPETTAR (Sudasheegurh, Sedashevagurh, described Route 217).

Thence cross by boat a river, and pass along a good, broad, level road to \**Majully Mail*,  $4\frac{1}{2}$ ; and  $1\frac{1}{2}$  mile brings us into

**THE PORTUGUESE TERRITORY OF GOA.**

(Described Route 82), and thence proceed along an undulating, hilly district, pass *\*Pullamait*,  $\frac{1}{2}$ ; Civil Authority, the Governor of Portuguese India at Goa; Military Authority, the Officer commanding the Portuguese Army at Goa, 48 miles; then along a rocky, hilly road; pass an enormous banian tree; *\*Nuen*,  $\frac{3}{4}$ ; *\*Lodien*,  $\frac{1}{2}$ ; then cross by small boats, which ply here, the Loheln river—quite unfordable, and 30 feet broad; pass *\*Galgabagh*,  $\frac{1}{2}$ ; then cross the *\*Talpoor* river,  $\frac{1}{2}$ , here half a mile broad, with low banks, sandy bottom, affected by the tide, and unfordable; thence cross a nullah. Pass close to *\*Naygershy*, and we enter

**THE CONNACONA PROVINCE.**

A fertile district of the Goa territory, and then pass on to *§Connacona*,  $2\frac{1}{2}$ ; bazaar, amply supplied; and then proceed along a good, open road; pass *\*Goolai*,  $1\frac{1}{2}$ ; then proceed across a narrow, jungly country, to the *\*Musto*, steep, rugged top of the Carbol Ghat,  $2\frac{1}{2}$ ; and 2 miles brings us to the foot of the Woodawol Ghat; then cross four nullahs, and  $6\frac{1}{2}$  miles brings us to *§Bali*; encamping ground on dry, open slopes, in all directions; bazaar and river, amply supplied; thence proceed along a sandy plain, interspersed with cocoa-nut topos (groves), and cultivated land; cross a nullah to *\*Cooncohi*,  $2\frac{1}{2}$ ; cross bridges respectively to *\*Sarzora*,  $2\frac{1}{2}$ ; *\*Dramapoor*,  $\frac{3}{4}$ ; pass *\*Navait*,  $1\frac{1}{2}$ ; then cross a bridge to the military station of

**§ MARGAUM.**

Extensive encamping ground south and south-east. Water must be procured from a distance.

Thence proceed along a good road; cross a bridge to the *\*Chapel of Jesu Cruz*,  $2\frac{1}{2}$ ; then pass over two nullahs to the *\*Verna Church*,  $\frac{3}{4}$ ; cross a hill and small nullah to *\*Coortattem*,  $4\frac{1}{2}$ ; then cross the river by large boat to the Fort of St. Lorenzo, at *Azey*,  $\frac{1}{2}$ ; encamping ground; and six miles beyond brings us to the city of

† *§Goa* (described in Route 82).

**ROUTE 218.**

Proceed W.

**DHARWAR TO GOA, VIA HULLIHAI AND THE TAMARA GHAT.**

DISTANCE 110 $\frac{1}{2}$  MILES.

ROUTES.	Distances of Stages.	
	Miles.	Fur.
Dharwar to Hullihai (Hallihai), via		
Route 217.....	21	7 $\frac{1}{2}$
Dandillee (Dandilli).....	12	1
Juggulpait (Jagalpenthi).....	12	5
Chandawudee (Chandawadi).....	18	1
Kundapoor River (Kandapur).....	15	1
Poonda (Punda).....	10	5
St. Jago, on the Island of Goa.....	11	5
Panjim (New Goa).....	8	4
	110	8 $\frac{1}{2}$

Leave *Dharwar* (Route 80), and proceed, via Route 217, to *§Hullihai*,  $21\frac{1}{2}$  (Route 217); thence along a good road, through dense jungle, infested with tigers, buffaloes, elephants, and teeming with game; cross a nullah  $1\frac{1}{2}$ ; pass *\*Ouloor*,  $\frac{5}{4}$ ; *\*Dandillee*,  $\frac{5}{4}$ ; an excellent halting place for a sportsman; then cross the *Kala Nuddee* (Cauly Nuddy) river,  $2\frac{1}{2}$ ; also a nullah to *Wosada* (Osoora),  $\frac{5}{4}$ ; *§Judgult-pait*,  $\frac{1}{4}$ ; encamping ground; thence along a bad, rugged road, cross two streams, also the *Chandawudee* river, pass through dense bamboo jungle,  $\frac{8}{4}$ ; then cross four streams, to the summit of the *Tannara Ghat*,  $\frac{8}{4}$ ; then cross a nullah,  $\frac{1}{2}$ ; and we soon enter

**THE PORTUGUESE TERRITORY OF GOA.** (Route 82); then pass on to the *Fort of Chandawudee*,  $\frac{1}{4}$ ; which stands on the *Tannara Ghat*; then cross a nullah,  $\frac{3}{4}$ ; pass *Mooloo*, situated at the foot of the ghat; cross the *Kundapoor* river; encamping ground on its banks; then along a very bad, rugged road, amidst hills and dense jungle; cross two nullahs; then we soon reach an open country, and pass on to the town of

**§ POONDA (Ponda).**

Territory, Portuguese Dominions. District, Goa. Civil and Military Authority, the Portuguese Governor-General of Goa. Bazaar, well supplied. Thence proceed along an indifferent road, confined by hills and dense jungle; cross a river, pass through an open cultivated country, to *§Mardole*; *§St. Jago*, situated on the Island of Goa; then proceed along a good road for  $8\frac{1}{2}$  miles; pass the town of

§ OLD GOA (Route 82), or else hire a boat on the river, and we soon reach the town of

§ PANJIM (New Goa, Route 82).

**ROUTE 219.**

Proceed E. by N.  $\frac{1}{2}$  N. during March, as then there is a good dry road, practicable for carts all the way.

**DHARWAR TO GUJJUNDURGURH.**

DISTANCE 71 $\frac{1}{2}$  MILES.

ROUTES.	Distances of Stages.	
	Miles.	Fur.
Dharwar to the Travellers' Bungalow..	12	7
Nowligoond .....	11	7
Hombul .....	13	3
Abigeerce .....	15	2
Neergoond .....	9	3
Gujjundurgurh Petta (S. gate) .....	8	6
	71	4

Leave *Dharwar* (Route 80), and proceed along a good made road, across a level, cultivated country; pass through the town of

§ DHARWAR (Route 80); pass on for half a mile to *Gungea Kopa*,  $\frac{1}{2}$ , situated half a mile from the road, supplied with water from a nullah which becomes

dry in the hot season; cross it, and proceed to §Hibullee, 3½, with its two small forts; pass the travellers' bungalow, 4½; also §Tirlapoor, 4½; then cross a nullah at two different places, to \*Barasoor, 5½; then cross the Beenee nullah or hullah, ½; which is deep, the water bad and brackish, muddy and difficult, dry during part of the hot season, but not unfrequently quite impassable during the monsoon for days together, and 2½ miles brings us to the town of

### § NOWLGOOND.

Territory. Southern Mahratta Jaghires. District, Dharwar. Civil Authority, Collector at Dharwar. Encamping ground to the south-east. Bazaar, well supplied.

#### HISTORICAL REMINISCENCES:—

1838. The Rajah died without heirs, but left an adopted son, whom the British Government acknowledged, on condition that "all duties on trade should be abolished, and that he should govern in conformity with their instructions."

This place is the capital of a small Rajah. Then pass on to \*Jurapoor, 4½; \*Kittoor, 3; with pits in a nullah; \*Yenkutapoor, 3½; §Hombul, 2½; thence through this jungle, pass §Hoorigol (Ooilkola), 6½; well supplied from the Heree nullah; pass \*Kitkaree, 2½; \*Korodgee, 2½; \*Abijeerie, 5½; \*Juklee, 3½; \*Marumburee, 2½; \*Meergoondae, 3½; then cross several shallow, sandy nullahs, as also the boundary line between

THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY AND THE NIZAM'S DOMINIONS, and we then enter

THE GUJJUNDURGURH TERRITORY; thence pass on to \*Koryanoor, 5½; and 3½ miles brings us to the south gate of the Petta of

§GUJJUNDURGURH (Gudjunturgurh, Route 83).

## ROUTE 220.

Proceed S.E. ½ S.

DHARWAR TO HURRYHUR (HARIHAR), VIA  
HOUBLEE, PAVANOR, AND RANEE  
BEDNORE.

DISTANCE 94½ MILES.

#### ROUTES.

	Distances of Stages.	
	Miles	Fmr.
Dharwar to Hoobles (Hubli) end of town	12	6½
Biadoor (Betadur) .....	8	6
Ingulgee (Ingalgii) .....	8	4
Savanoor (end of town, Savanur) .....	13	4½
Dewgeerie (Dewgiri) .....	8	6
Motee Bednore (Moti Bennur) .....	13	2½
Ranee Bednore (end of Ranebennur) ..	12	6
Hurryhur (end of) .....	16	4
	94	7½

Leave Dharwar (Route 89), through the town, past the Civil Lines; then along a good made road, over a hilly, well cultivated country. Pass \*Nowloor, 3½ miles. Ryapoor, 2½ miles; encamping ground, west of the tank, full of excellent water. Then proceed to the travellers' bungalow, ½ mile, close to which stands a tank. Pass on to 4 mergole; then across a bridged nullah to \*Kopa ½ mile, situated amidst fine cultivated land. Pass §Donkal, 1 mile; encamping ground; ten temples to be seen. Thence proceed to a travellers' bungalow, 1½ mile, close to a large tank; encamping ground on an eminence, south-east of the Collector's bungalow, near to which stand a tank and wells. We then proceed 1½ mile, to

### HOUBLEE (Hubli).

290 miles from Bombay and 230 from Poona, lying on the borders of the Dharwar District, which stretches N.E. and S.E. of it.

This ill-built but prosperous town was the seat of an English factory for trade a far back as 1673, and is still one of the principal cotton marts of the South Mahratta country, lying on the borders of the Dharwar District, which stretches N.E., E., and S.E. of it. The population is about 15,000. It contains two vernacular schools for the Mahratta and Canarese.

Coompta, 120 miles distant, in the Madras Presidency, is the nearest port for shipping the cotton, and good roads are now completed to that point. The average load of cotton for a bullock is 280 lbs., and the hire for this distance a few years ago, was 3rs.; making the cost of transport 6rs per candy of 560 lbs., or two bullock loads. For a cart drawn by two bullocks, the average load is 1,120 lbs. for the same distance; so that the cost by draught is only half as much as by the other method.

#### HISTORICAL REMINISCENCES:—

1673. The British established a factory here, which, in

1763, Sivaji, the Mahratta chief, plundered of goods valued at £2,762, and then burnt it.

Moazzim (Aurangzebe's son) took it.

The Mahrattas captured it on the dismemberment of the Delhi empire.

1818. It was annexed to the British territory, after the overthrow of the Peishwa, when

The new town was erected by Chintaman Rao, Patwardan of Sangli.

Thence proceed along an excellent cart-road and cross a nullah, ½ mile distant, 30 yards broad, with a sandy bed. Pass \*Kotagoochee, 2½ miles; encamping ground, S.W. \*Utturgoonchee, ½ mile, with its six temples. Thence cross the muddy bed of a nullah, ten yards broad, full half the year. Pass \*Seerweenad, with its four temples. \*Bitadoor (or Beetadoor), 2½; encamping ground, north-west or south-west. Thence cross the Beenee nullah, 3½ miles, full all the year round, five yards broad, deep and muddy. Pass on to \*Koobehal, with its four temples. \*Boodehal. Then §Ingulgee, or Ingalgii; travellers' bungalow, with its ten temples. Thence pass Pankkutee, 3½ miles. Cross a dry nullah, 3½ miles; then another nullah, 1 mile further, about 20 yards broad, with a stony bed, and full of water, to \*Karudgee. Another ½ mile brings to the town of

**SAVANOR (Savanur).**

Travellers' bungalow; encamping ground, 1 mile south-west, on good ground, near a tank; Bazaar well supplied. Population, 10,000. There are several temples, betel gardens, and sugar plantations, in and round the neighbourhood of this town.

Thence pass on to \**Hoolie Koopa*, 3½; encamping ground. Cross by a basket-boat, in the monsoon, the Wurda river, which is here 110 yards broad, with sandy bed, and we soon arrive at

*Dewgerer*, or Dewgiri, 1½ miles, with its six temples; travellers' bungalow; encamping ground to the south-east, good, high, and open. Thence the road, though still good, becomes rather rocky and hilly. The country we have passed through is well cultivated.

With respect to the great question of farming, in this part of India, and to the prospects before an English settler, W. Dickenson, a gentleman of much experience, long resident in the Deccan, near Junir (Route 53), observes that, as a practical agriculturalist, both of exotic and indigenous products, he had found farming very up-hill work. The obstacles to be overcome were greater than in any other country. It is not the climate which is so much against the settling of Europeans of steady habits as the difficulty there is in obtaining land of a good or average quality of any extent, in one piece, near a European station. Small plots may be had on mortgage, in isolated and distant places, where a European would be unwilling to locate.

It is also matter of necessity and expediency for a settler to abide by the usages of the country in many respects, as to the tools, periods of sowing and reaping, system of irrigation, &c. There is, no doubt, room for a great deal of improvement in the native practices, in all these points. But, for a European to settle down on this side of India, with his own tools and ideas of farming, endeavouring to do much himself, and expecting to be helped, without a previous knowledge of the people and their language, would end in certain disappointment.

The expense of putting land in heart is very considerable; manure is dear, and sheep and horses are not profitable, since pasturage cannot be obtained. For cultivating the more staple commodities—cotton, flax, sugar, hemp, oil, &c.—to any great extent, the land is insufficient for a settlement. In such cases, good machinery is needed, but there would be difficulties in getting it repaired. It is better, he adds, to speculate in a mercantile way, by spending capital in the purchase of raw produce. You have then less to do with the natives, as it is customary for the middlemen to manage contracts and bargains in the presence of the principal agent.

The next place to Dewgerer is *Hawerree*, 5 miles; which has twenty temples and a small fort; encamping ground, north and south; travellers' bungalow. Then cross two nullahs, with muddy beds, each about 10 yards broad. Pass \**Yellopoor*, 2 miles. \**Neeloogah*, 2 miles. Cross two nullahs, respectively 40 and 15 yards broad, with sandy bed, and full of water all the year round. Then comes \**Motre Bednare*, 4½ miles, with its five temples; encamping ground to the south-east; travellers' bungalow and a nullah to the east. Then cross a dry nullah, ½ mile. Pass \**Chutur*, 3 miles, \**Kankul*, 1½ mile. \**Kugura*, 3 miles; encamping ground, north and east, 2 miles distant. \**Koodabun*, 1½

mile. Then cross a sandy nullah, ½ mile distant, 40 yards broad, dry in hot weather. And we soon enter

THE MYSORE STATE, in the Madras Presidency, described fully in *Bradshaw's Hand-Book to Madras*,

**THE BEDNORE (Ranebennur) DISTRICT.**

Then pass through the town of

**§ RANEE BEDNORE (Ranebennur).**

(Nuggur, Biderun, "place of bamboos.")

Territory, Mysore, District, Bednore. Civil Authority, Collectors at Dharwar and Honahar. Travellers' bungalow, S.W. Encamping ground, Bazaar, well supplied. Population, 1,500. Capital of the district. Altitude, 4,000 feet. Rainy season, eight months in the year.

DAWKES to Seringapatam, 150 miles, N.W.; Bangalore, 183, N.W.; Mangalore, 70, N.; Madras, 360, W.

FORTIFICATIONS.—It is defended by lines erected on the summits of the surrounding hills, within which, on a bold elevated point, stands the citadel and ruins of the Rajah's palace.

**HISTORICAL REMINISCENCES:—**

1645. It was only a small village, but when the Rajah of Ikeri made it his capital it gradually became of considerable importance.

1763. Hyder Ali plundered it of upwards of £12,000,000, made it his seat of government, and named it Hydernugger (Hyder's Town).

1783. General Matthews took possession of it, but was forced to capitulate to Tippe Sultan, who most cruelly put that general and several of his officers to death, and imprisoned and most barbarously treated the remainder of the British Army.

This town, which is the Southern limit of the Bombay Presidency, stands in the midst of a rugged table land on the Western Ghats, in a country covered with dense forests, and almost impenetrable damp underwood. It is remarkably well placed for commercial purposes, but it is visited with rain for upwards of three quarters of the year, when the inhabitants are obliged to lay in a store of provisions for that period, as then none are obtainable.

Thence along a good road, pass \**Hoonsee Kutla*, 4½; \**Chelgerer*, 3½, with its four temples; encamping ground on all sides; pass on to \**Karoor*, 1½; \**Hospet*, 4½; \**Korat*, ½; with its dhurmsalla; thence cross by basket-boat the \**Toombudra* river, ½, here never fordable, with a very sandy bed; and two miles brings us to the town of

**HURRYHUR**

(Harihar, Hurryhall, or Hari-Hara).

Territory, Mysore, District, Nagar. Civil Authority, Collector at Honahar. Military Station. Cantonment, situated on a large plain, 1,500 yards from the river, at an elevation of 1,900 feet above the sea, from which (the nearest point on Malabar coast) it is distant 90 miles. Encamping ground. Travellers' bungalow. Bazaar, well supplied. Post Office. Wells. Houses, 400.

DAWKES.—See Table of Distances from Madras Presidency.

FORT built, in which stands a temple dedicated to *Hari-hara*, an idol which represents the union of *Hari* (Vishnu), and *Hara* (Shiva), hence the name of this place.

COMMERCE.—It carries on a very extensive trade.

CLIMATE, salubrious and delightfully cool during the S.W. monsoon. May and June are the hot months.

This large place stands about 1,500 yds. on the right bank of the *Tumbudra* (Tunga Bhadra) river, which, in the dry season is only mud deep, with a bed of 700 yds.; and, in the monsoon, the walls of the fort are washed by it.

#### HISTORICAL REMINISCENCES:—

Annexed to Vijayanagar.

Governed by the Adil Shahi dynasty.

Conferred in Jagir on Shih Khan.

Conquered by Aurangzib.

Wrested from the Delhi kings by the Ikeri Raja who governed it.

The Mahrattas plundered it, although it was at that (during the Mahratta wars) period well fortified.

Haider Ali thrice captured it from the Marathas.

Thence the traveller can proceed to *Madras*, distant 473 miles.

## ROUTE 221.

Proceed N. E. by N.

DHARWAR TO KALUDGHEE.

DISTANCE 66½ MILES.

This route is practicable for carts during the monsoon, afterwards it is devoid of water, and is best traversed over during December.

ROUTES.	Distances of Stages.	
	Miles.	Fur.
Dharwar to Ameenbhavvee.....	6	2
Moorub .....	7	6
Hunchinal .....	9	4
Chik Nurgood (Little Nargund).....	10	1
Humphoollee .....	9	3
Jungwar .....	11	7
Kaludghee (Kaladgi) .....	11	5
	66	4

Leave *Dharwar* (Route 80), and proceed along a good road, which is perfectly dry in the hot season, (after March, until the rains, there is a scarcity of water, and many parts are interspersed with dangerous holes, covered over with black slime, washed into them by the rains, which like an Irish bog, appears dry on the surface, but is deep and swampy enough to smother a man, therefore sportsmen should be on the look-out for this *engulphing* pit), through a cultivated country, rather treeless, and studded with very poor hamlets, pass through *Hawairee Petta* of *Dharwar*, 4; thence to *Ameenbhavvee*, 24; encamping ground on the slope of a hill, high but stony; *Moorub*, 74, with its market on Mondays; encamping ground in fields; we then enter

THE BELGAUM TERRITORY (Route 80); pass *Seerhola*, 44; *Hansee*, 4; *Hunchinal*, 44; encamping ground on a large cotton plain, N.E., near the tank; pass *Achmuttee*, 64, with its tank full all the year round; and shortly afterwards we re-enter

THE DHARWAR COLLECTORATE (Route 80); pass on to *Chik Nurgood*, 34; encamping ground N. in fields, also E., but confined and on stony ground on the side of a hill. *Branch road*, 8 miles to the right, leading to the town of *Kaludghee*; from this place the traveller can visit the town of

*NURGOOND* (Route 83); then along a narrow bad road leading between fields, to *Koorven Kopa*, 44; *Sooreeban*, 34; *Humphoollee*, 1, standing on the *Mulpurba* river, 4; encamping ground to the S., near a nullah; here the traveller should remain for two or three days and visit the fort and caves of *Badami*, 18 miles distant, both well worth the journey to inspect. Cross that stream, (the approaches to which are easy), here about 100 yds. broad, with gravelly bed, and only passable in basket boats in the rains, although it is not more than knee-deep in December; pass along a bad, sandy, stony road, leading between hills, to *Benoor*, 4; encamping ground on an open, level plain; thence to *Osakairvee*, 24; cross a steep nullah, 4, to *Kuddeegoota*, 4; *Belgoondee*, 44; then re-enter

THE BELGAUM COLLECTORATE, 80; and proceeding along a good road we reach *Jungwar*, 24; encamping ground on a high plain, N.E.; thence to *Seepoormuttee*, 14; cross a nullah, 4; and 9½ miles brings us to the small town of

*KALUDGHEE* (Kulladgee, Route 84).

The traveller can proceed by a cleared, and the best road, via *Hoollee*, 84; *Tirlapoor*, 84; *Nurgoond* 154; *Konoor*, 124; *Kehroor*, 114; *Shemigeeree*, 114; and thence to *Kaludghee*, 9 miles. Total distance, 76½ miles.

## ROUTE 222.

Proceed S. by W.

DHARWAR TO SIRSEE.

DISTANCE 76½ MILES.

ROUTES.	Distances of Stages.	
	Miles.	Fur.
Dharwar to Old Hoollee (Hubli, Hebullee) .....	12	4½
Turru .....	14	4
Moondagur .....	14	0½
Pala .....	12	7
Estoor .....	16	4
Sirsee .....	5	6
	76	1

Leave *Dharwar* (Route 80), and proceed, via Route 200, to *Hubli*, 124, (Route 200); thence along a made road, pass the *Traveller's bungalow*, 114; *Old Hoollee*, 14; *Beleguttee*, 6; cross 6 nullahs to *Wurroor*, 34; proceed on to *Turru*, 54, with its small fort; Civil Authority, Collector at *Dharwar* cross a nullah to the S. and then the road becomes undulating and rocky, to *Arsingeeree*, 74, with its tank; proceed to *Bucheneekke*, 34; and we enter

**THE SOONDA BEELGHEE DISTRICT.** (Route 217.)  
 Pass on to *\$ Moondagur*, 2½, with its travellers' bungalow; \* *Naganoor*, 6½; \* *Pala*, 6½; travellers' bungalow; thence to *Mulgee*, 4½; \* *Estoor*, 12; and 5½ miles brings us to the town of

### § SIRSEE (Sirsa).

Territory, Kanara District, Soonda Beelghee. Civil Authority, Collector at Honawur. Bazaar, well supplied. Houses, 650.

#### HISTORICAL REMINISCENCES:—

1857-58. Here the rebels were defeated, and the Nawaub of Rundee and Gohur Ali Khan, his uncle, were both hung for rebellion.

## ROUTE 223.

Proceed W. by S.

### GOGO TO MANIKWARA, VIA PALEETANA.

DISTANCE 103½ MILES.

ROUTES.	Distances of Stages.	
	Miles.	Fur.
Gogo to Walookur (Walukar) .....	12	1
Tanna (Thana) .....	12	0
Paleetana (Palitana) .....	10	6½
Geria (thir) (Giriadhar) .....	16	5
Sabur (Sabar) .....	14	2
Gurmulle (Garmalli) .....	13	2
Surburra (Sarbara) .....	8	6
Buggusra (Bugasra) .....	7	6
Camp at Manikwara (Manikwada) .....	7	6
	103	2½

Leave *Gogo* (Gogha, Route 41), and proceed along a good cart-road through the town, which leave at the *Hossain Gate*, ½; then pass a \**tank* and *well*, ½; cross a \**nullah*, 1½; as also the \**Kunkoorree river*, 1½; likewise several *nullahs* to \**Bhootaisir*, ½; proceed on to \**Turguree*, 3; \**Boodral*, 1½; then cross the \**Mullaree river*, 1½; to \**Labunka*, ½; cross the \**Ambatulle river*, ½, here 25 yds. broad, with sandy bed and easy banks; pass over a \**nullah*, 1½; proceed to a \**well*, ½; pass \**Walookur*, ½; Civil Authority, Collector at *Ahmedabad*, and Resident at *Baroda*; thence the country becomes stony and rugged, pass over it along a good cart-road; cross a \**nullah*, ½; also another, 1½, which is 15 yds. broad; proceed to *Beenkra*, ½, situated on the \**Malesuree river*, ½, full all the year round; cross it, and a small *nullah*, 1½; then pass the ruined hamlet of \**Sum-mundiala*, ½; cross the *Roopawul river*, 2½, to \**Devgaum*; cross 2 dry *nullahs*, each ½ and ¾; pass a \**well*, 2½, to \**Tanna*, ½; Civil Authority, Collector of *Ahmedabad*; thence proceed across a cultivated country; pass over the \**Ootulee river*; then by a *well*, ½; cross 2 *nullahs*, each respectively ½, ½, to \**Loaranda* (Loarra), ½, supplied with water from 2 *nullahs*, in the monsoon, but in the dry season, from pits in the beds; pass a \**well*, 2½; cross the \**Rujwara river*, 1½, to *Boondarhoo*, ½; proceed to \**Loharcarra*, 1½; cross a \**nullah*, ½; also the \**Karee river*, 1½, here 16 yds. broad, and ½ mile brings us to the large stone-walled town of

### § PALEETANA (Palitana).

Territory, Kattiwar. District, Rajkote. Civil Authority, Collector at Rajkote. Bazaar, well supplied. Position: it stands at the foot of a hill, to the S.

Thence proceed across a rugged, stony country, along a good cart-road, pass a \**tank*, 1; *well*, 1½, and a small *nullah*, ½; and we soon reach \**Gaitee*, ½; cross a \**nullah*, ½; \**tank*, and \**small nullah*, to \**Lilwar*, 2½; pass a \**well*, ½; to \**Sonda*, ½; \**Lalle*, 2½; also another \**well*, 1½; \**tank*, 1½; to \**Geeriad-hur*, 3; thence proceed along a good road, across a level country, intersected by streams; cross a dry *nullah*, ½; then over \**another*, 2½, with a *well* in its bed; pass *Veerde*, ½; here water is very scarce; then cross a *nullah*, ½; pass a *well*, 1; also, another *nullah*, ½, to \**Bheladee*, 1½; cross a \**nullah*, ½; then pass between hilly ranges, 2½; and proceed to \**Kurakus* (Kurankuch), 2; cross the *Gangree river*, 1, here 50 yds. broad, to \**Suddaloo*, 2½, supplied with water from the *Chuttrjee river*, here 110 yards broad; cross it, and proceed to the town of

### § SABUR (Sabar), ½ mlie.

Civil Authority, Collector at *Ahmedabad*. Encamping ground. Bazaar, well supplied. Houses, 1,000. Population, 10,000. Position: it stands on the banks of the *Chuttrjee river*. Thence cross 2 *nullahs*, each respectively ½ and ¾ mile, to \**Boodral*, 1½, with a *well* of brackish water; pass \**Jheera*, 2½; then cross the \**Seylanoa river*, 2½, and a \**nullah*, 1½; to \**Sarka*, 1½, where all water is brackish; proceed to \**Gurmulle*, 1½; Civil Authority, Political Agent at Rajkote; then cross a dry \**nullah*, ½; to \**Dowlerra*, 3; here the water is brackish; cross the *Chuttrjee river*, here 100 yards broad, to \**Surburra*, 4½, standing on the banks of that stream; Civil Authority, Resident at *Baroda*: thence pass on to \**Seylanoo*, 3½; cross 4 *nullahs*, each, respectively, ½, ½, 1½, and ½, to \**Jamka*, ½; supplied with water from the \**Suttlungura river*, 1½, which cross, but previously 3 *nullahs*, each respectively, ½, ½, and ½, and we enter

### THE BUGGUSRA DISTRICT (Bagasra),

Which contains 16 villages, population of 7,452, producing an annual revenue of £311 8s. to the Gulcowar of Guzerat.

Thence proceed to the town of

### § BUGGUSRA (Bagasra), ½ mlie.

Territory, Kattiwar. District, Buggusra. Civil Authority, Political Agent at Rajkote. Encamping ground. Houses, 1,000. Capital of the district. Position: it is situated in the vicinity of the *Gir*, "wild highlands," in the centre of Kattiwar, on the banks of the *Sutthungura river*.

DAWKES.—To *Ahmedabad* 152 miles S.W.; *Baroda*, 160, S.W.; *Surat*, 127, W.; *Bombay*, 212, N.W.

Thence cross a small \**nullah*, full all the year round; pass on to \**Moonyaisir*, 4½ miles; and 4½ brings us to the town of

### § MANIKWARA (Manikwada), 3½ miles.

Military Station of the Gulcowar's Contingent Horse. Bazaar, well supplied, especially with water

from the *Fuljeree nullah*, full all the year round. Tappal station. Cantonment,  $\frac{1}{2}$  mile.

## ROUTE 22k.

Proceed S.S.W.

HURSOLE TO CAMBAY, VIA KAIRA.

DISTANCE 90 MILES.

ROUTES.	Distances of Stages.	
	Miles.	Fur.
Hursole to Dehgaum .....	21	3
Kooburtul .....	10	$4\frac{1}{2}$
Roa .....	11	2
Kaira .....	11	6
Dehwa, via Route 6 .....	10	$0\frac{1}{2}$
Cambay .....	25	$0\frac{1}{2}$
	90	$0\frac{1}{2}$

Leave § Hursole (Route 30), and proceed to § Dehgaum, 21 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; thence along a good, but sandy road; pass \*Wasna, 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; \*Kurdura, 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; \*Kooburtul, 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; \*Bankrole, 4; \*Damutwar, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; \*Hunniow, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; \*Ryka, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; \*Roa,  $\frac{1}{2}$ ; then cross the *Meyswa* river, and we enter

THE COLLECTORATE OF KAIRA, (Route 4).—Pass on to \*Peerwara,  $\frac{1}{2}$ ; pass tank, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; \*Sunsole, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; then cross the \*Watrak river,  $\frac{1}{2}$ , here 205 yards broad, with muddy bed, rapid stream, full of water, but having a difficult passage, owing to there not being any boat at hand; thence proceed to § Mehmoodabad, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$  (Route 4); pass \*Chopra, 3; and 3 $\frac{1}{2}$  miles brings us to the town of § Kaira (Route 4); and thence proceed, via Route 4, to § Dehwa, 10; and then, via Route 6, to the town of § Cambay (Route 6).

## ROUTE 225.

Proceed N.E.

HURSOLE TO NEEMUCH, VIA DOONGUR-POOR.

DISTANCE 217 $\frac{1}{2}$  MILES.

ROUTES.	Distances of Stages.	
	Miles.	Fur.
Hursole to Sinnole .....	10	7
Morassa .....	8	4
Shenawur .....	7	5
Maigrui (Tanna) .....	7	5
Jullap .....	14	0
Kurawara .....	10	1
Geinjee .....	9	0
Doongurpoor .....	10	0
Neemuch .....	139	6
	217	4

Leave Hursole (Route 30), and proceed along a good, but rather confined in different parts, cart-road, leading through some jungly and undulating country; pass \*Nana; \*Cheykla, 5; \*Poonsree, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; \*Cheeree,  $\frac{1}{2}$ ; \*Sinnole, 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; all situated close to fields; and the latter stands on the left bank of the *Majom* river, which contains but little water, and is here

30 yds. wide; ford it, and, at the end of 8 $\frac{1}{2}$  miles, we reach the town of

## § MORASSA.

Territory, Guzerat. District, Kaira Collectorate. Civil Authority, Political Agent at Hursole. Encamping ground. Bazaar, well supplied. Position: It stands on the left bank of the *Majom* river.

DAWS to Kaira, 66 miles N.E.

Thence along a good cart-road; pass \*Woelwa, 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; proceed through a much better cultivated district; pass § Moonsheewara, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; § Sheenawur, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; Natowar, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; thence proceed through a small, but not difficult pass, between hills, about 1 mile long, and we reach the open town of

## § MAIGRUJ (Tanna), 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles.

Civil Authority, Political Agent at Hursole. Military Station, with a small garrison. Encamping ground. Tappal Station. Position: It is surrounded by dense jungle, stands on the right bank of the *Watrak* river, and is the residence of a *Kamdar*.

Thence proceed along a red sandy, gravelly, and rocky road, confined with thick jungle, and leading across a winding, undulating country, interspersed with rich cultivation, close to the villages; cross the \*Watrak river, 1; which contains but little water, and has a rocky bed, and high banks; pass on to \*Beemapoor, 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; \*Burra Dhonda,  $\frac{1}{2}$ ; \*Chota Dhonda, 1; \*Simoder,  $\frac{1}{2}$ ; \*Oondwa, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; \*Jwota, 1; \*Baista, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; all Bheel (Bhil) hamlets, scattered about; then cross several dry nullahs; pass \*Jullap, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; \*Seetolee, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; \*Simulwara, 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; \*Meeropa, 2; \*Watrak river,  $\frac{1}{2}$ , here shallow, dry, rocky bed, and shelving banks, to \*Kurawara, 3; thence through a thin jungly country, indented with irregular ascents, covered with thick wood and dense jungle; pass Goonda, cross the *Watrak* river, also a steep, gravelly ridge to § Geinjee; thence along a good road, we enter

THE BAGUR DISTRICT (Route 23); thence the road descends into a rugged, rocky valley, but a cart-road leads round to the left; from thence a footpath proceeds direct to the undermentioned city; Civil Authority, the Governor General's Agent in Rajpootana, and we soon enter the town of § Doongurpoor, and then proceed to

THE CANTONMENTS OF NEEMUCH (Route 10).

## ROUTE 225A.

Proceed N.E., the shortest route.

HURSOLE TO NEEMUCH, VIA BEECHOWARA AND DOONGURPOOR.

DISTANCE 67 $\frac{1}{2}$  MILES.

ROUTES.	Distances of Stages.	
	Miles.	Fur.
Hursole to Dakrole .....	11	1 $\frac{1}{2}$
Bukrole .....	13	$0\frac{1}{2}$
Teentooee .....	5	7 $\frac{1}{2}$
Samayra .....	10	7 $\frac{1}{2}$
Beechoowara .....	11	4
Doongurpoor .....	14	7
	67	4



**DAWKs**, see Table of Distances from Bombay.

Leave *Hursole* (Route 30), and proceed along a good cart-road, rather confined in different parts, through some jungly and undulating country; pass \**Nana Cheyika*, 3½; \**Moodooko*, 2½; and we soon reach \**Dikrole*, 5; grain, grass, *kirbee*, and bullock hackeries are obtainable; encamping ground E. or N.E., near a tank, or in the fields during the dry season; plenty of water can be procured from \**Ball*, close at hand; pass on to \**Eetaree*, 2½; \**Nebooe*, 2½, with its dry tank, only full in the monsoon; \**Rusoolpoor*, 2½; dry tank, 1½; \**Malwan*, 2½; \**Soorpoor*, 1½; and ½ mile brings us to the town of

### §BAKROLE.

**Territory, Guzerat. Civil Authority, Political Agent** at Myhee Kaunta. Encamping ground in fields to the N. Bazaar. Grass and *kirbee* plentiful. Bullock hackeries can be hired. Position: it stands at the foot of a small hilly range, amidst considerable cultivation. Thence proceed along a good broad road; pass \**Irole*, 1½, with its wells of excellent water, which can also be procured from the river, flowing ½ mile to the N.W.; then pass a tank; and at the end of 4½ miles we reach the town of

### §TEENTOOEE.

Encamping ground N.W., in fields. Bazaar, well supplied. Grass, *kirbee*, and gram plentiful. Bullock hackeries obtainable for hire.

Thence along a good, but rather heavy road; pass \**Kolumbia*, 2½; a small Coolie (Kul) village, situated at the foot of a hillock, and close to \**Cherinsa*, 1, distant ½ mile from the road; pass \**Bownpoor*, ½; then cross the \**Meyswa* river at two different places, ½ and ¾, the sandy bed of which is very heavy, and extremely difficult for laden carts; soon after which we reach \**Samlejee*, 1½, standing on the above stream, with its curious Hindu temple, and large tank, full all the year round; pass on to \**Karcha*, situated ½ mile to the right; encamping ground E., under some trees; \**Wuktapoor*, 2½; we then enter

**THE METWAR DISTRICT.** (Route 23); cross the *Meyswa* river, here dry in May, with large stones in its bed, and difficult for laden cattle to traverse; pass on to \**Sameyra*, 1½; encamping ground W., near a large well; thence the road leads through fields near to \**Onsul*, ¾; here, ½ mile from the road, pass \**Rutunpoor*, 1½; then proceed along a circuitous road, leading between hills, following the course of the *Meyswa* river, to \**Koojooree*, 1½; *Bouree*, 2½; \**Damode*, 3½; and ½ mile brings us to the town of

### §BEECHOOWARA.

**Territory, Meywar. Civil Authority, Political Agent** at Kherwara. Encamping ground, ½ mile S. close to a well. Bazaar, well supplied. Houses, 200. It is governed by a Thakoor. Then proceed along a bad cart-road, for 14½ miles, and we reach the town of

**DOONGURPOOR**, and then proceed to the town of **NEEMUCH** (Route 10.)

## ROUTE 226.

Proceed N.W.

**HURSOLE TO VEERAWOW. 77A**  
**BEEJAPOOR, PUTTUN, AND SOOEEGAUM.**

DISTANCE 178 MILES.

ROUTES.	Distances of Stages.	
	Miles.	Fur.
Hursole to Oonja, via (Route 42) .....	54	0
Baleesana .....	9	2
Puttun .....	11	2
Surriud .....	8	3
Turra .....	13	3½
Babeir .....	15	6
Veerawow .....	66	0
	178	0A

Leave *Hursole*, (Route 30), and proceed, via Route 42, to *Oonja*, 54; thence along a good cart-road, rather heavy and sandy in most parts, to \**Shae*, 3; \**Sunka*, 1½; \**Veesulwasna*, 1, a small Bheel village; \**Baleesana*, 3½, standing in an open country; \**Degree*, 3; \**Daspoor*, 1½; \**Humpoor*, 3½; and 3½ miles brings us to the *Kussera* gafe of the town of

**PUTTUN** (the ancient *Nehrwa*); thence pass on to \**Anoowara*, 1; \**Oedwa*, 3½, standing on the right of the *Suruscuttee* river; then cross a *nallah* of brackish water, 50 yards wide, with low banks, and sandy bed, to \**Surriud*, 3½, standing on the above stream, whose banks are low and bed sandy, and we then enter

**THE PALHANPOOR DISTRICT.** (Route 32). Civil Authority, Political Agent at Palhanpoor; pass on to \**Kussera*, 5½; \**Jampoor*, 2½, situated in a cultivated district; encamping ground, N.W.; then pass on to the Coolie hamlet of \**Turra*, 5½; encamping ground, but brackish water; thence to \**Adagaum*; \**Tehrwaara*; the two hamlets, each named \**Babeir*, 15½; encamping ground on the S., and forage; and then proceed to the town of \**VEERAWOW*, (Route 96).

## ROUTE 227.

Proceed E.

**MALLIGAUM TO AJUNTA (AJUYANTI).**

DISTANCE 98½ MILES.

ROUTES.	Distances of Stages.	
	Miles.	Fur.
Malligaum to Peedlaid .....	11	3
Kirkee .....	17	4
Bhol .....	12	3
Burgam .....	16	5½
Pachar .....	9	6½
Peernigaum .....	12	2
Sindoornee .....	9	3½
Ajunta (Ajuyanti) .....	16	3
	98	6½

Leave *Malligaum* (Route 59), and proceed along a good made cart-road; pass \**Sungunsir*, 1½; \**Dur-*

*vagaum*, 1½; then ascend a rather steep ghat, to §*Chikulaal*, 5½; travellers' bungalow; cross two nullahs; also, the \**Moosum* river, which ford in dry weather, and proceed to §*Peedlaid*, 2½, situated in an open country; \**Pada*; \**Deveekote*; \**Darragaum*; \**Linda*, to \**Kirkee*, 10½; then pass on to \**Chikgaum*; \**Mehoombaree*; \**Bhour*; \**Mahadpoor*; \**Jomda*, all of which are situated on the banks of the *Girna* river; soon after which we reach §*Bhol*, 12½; cross the above stream, and proceed on to \**Teekwarree*; \**Wadee*; \**Goongaum*; \**Kumasa*; \**Nimboora*; then cross the *Titor* river; pass through dense jungle, and at the end of 16½ miles, we arrive at the town of

### §BURGAUM.

Territory, Candelaish. Civil Authority, Collector at Dhoolia (Dhulen). Encamping ground. Bazaar, well supplied. Position: it stands on the left bank of the *Girna* river.

Thence pass on to \**Lohotur*, 3½; \**Bankee Untoor-tee*, 2½; \**Pachora*, 3½, all situated close to the *Heera* river, from which most excellent water is obtained; then proceed along a good road; pass \**Lohara*, 4½; \**Boozur* (Boja Chinchpoor), 4½, both situated on the *Bola* river; §*Peepulgaum*, 3½; \**Koola* (Kolva), 3½, a deserted hamlet, standing amidst dense jungle; \**Marooda*, 1½, situated in an open country; pass \**Sindoorree*, 4, standing on the *Soonus* river; thence to \**Pallus Kaira*, 6½; then cross the \**Wagoor* river, 4½, a fine stream, fordable in dry weather, and we then enter

THE DEKHAH (Route 5); pass \**Furdapoor*, 1½; ascend the \**Ajunta Ghat*, 2½, here ½ mile long, and practicable for wheeled carriages; and 2 miles brings us to the town of

§ AJUNTA (Adjunta, Route 52).

## ROUTE 228.

Proceed S.E.

### MALLIGAUM TO AURUNGABAD.

DISTANCE 100½ MILES.

ROUTES.	Distances of Stages.	
	Miles.	Fur.
Malligaum to Unky Tunky, <i>via</i> Route 59	28	2
Undursool.....	17	6
Byzaapoor.....	12	2
Sawuntgaum.....	6	5
Lassoor.....	11	3
Nizampoor (Surai).....	15	6
Aurangabad (Jysing Poora Gate).....	8	3
	100	3

Leave *Malligaum* (Route 59), and proceed, *via* Route 59, to §*Unky Tunky*, Route 28½; thence along a good road; pass *Ankoota*, 4½, and 13½ miles brings us to the town of

### §UNDURSOOL.

Territory, Dekkan. District, Ahmadnagar. Civil Authority, Collector at Ahmadnagar. Position: it stands on the *Kool* river.

DAWK.—To Nassik, 53 miles E.

Thence pass on to \**Gowanagaum*, 2½; \**Sooreegaum*,

1½; \**Nandgaum*, 4½; then cross the \**Surringee* river, 3 miles, and we enter

THE AURUNGABAD DISTRICT, (*Bradshaw's Hand-book to Madras*), in

THE NIZAM'S TERRITORY, (Route 52), and ½ mile brings us to the town of

### §BYZAPOOR.

Territory, The Dekkan. District, Aurungabad. Civil Authority, Political Agent at Aurungabad. Encamping ground. Bazaar, well supplied. Position: it stands in a well-cultivated district.

Thence proceed to \**Sawuntgaum*, 6½; \**Pursura*, 3½; \**Kuzrunigaum*, 3½; then along a very muddy road, in the monsoons, and 4½ miles brings us to the town of

### §LASSOOR

Encamping ground. Bazaar, well supplied. Position: it stands on the banks of the *Seo* river.

Then cross that stream by a muddy ford; pass on through a level, waste country, intersected by ravines and nullahs; pass \**Sounee*, 2½; \**Sooltanbad*, 1½; \**Runjungaum*, 6½; \**Surrusgaum*, 2½, standing on the *Sudee* nullah; thence through thin jungle, and 3½ miles brings us to \**Nizampoor* (Surai); proceed along a road, much intersected by nullahs and ravines; cross the road, 1½, leading to the celebrated *Dowlatabad Fortress* (Route 52), and 7½ miles brings us to the *Jesying Poora Gate* of

§ AURUNGABAD (Route 52).

## ROUTE 228A.

The most direct route, but impracticable for cattle.

MALLIGAUM TO AURUNGABAD, *VIA*  
NEEMGAUM AND NANDGAUM.

DISTANCE 83½ MILES.

ROUTES.	Distances of Stages.	
	Miles.	Fur.
Malligaum to Neemgaum.....	9	6
Nandgaum.....	12	0
Kassaree.....	9	1
Borkur.....	16	7
Lassoor.....	12	0
Aurangabad, <i>via</i> Route 238.....	24	1
	83	7

Leave *Malligaum* (Route 59), and proceed along a good road, through the *Petta*, 2; pass on to \**Chundunpooree*, 1½, standing at the junction of the *Girna* and *Moosun* rivers; proceed to \**Jewarree*, 4½; \**Neemgaum*, 2; \**Para*, 2½; \**Wukkarree*; then cross the \**Panjun* river; and 4½ miles brings us to the town of

### §NANDGAUM.

Territory, Candelaish; Civil Authority, Collector at Candelaish; Encamping ground. Bazaar, well supplied. Dhurmsalla. Houses, 500.

DAWKs to Ellichpoor, 47 miles S.E.

This place is one of the sequestered districts of the Nizam's dominions. Thence cross the \**Bangunga* river, and we enter

THE AHMEDNUGGER COLLECTORATE (Route 5); then proceed along an indifferent road, pass §*Mamik-*

poori, 2½, with its hill fort; cross the *Munnar* river, & \**Kassaree*, 2½; then enter

THE NIZAM'S DOMINIONS (Route 52), and proceed along a bad road, up the gradual, high, stony, confined, and impracticable for carts, *Kasabaree Ghat*, 2½; thence through the dense jungle, to \**Borkur*, 14½; pass § *Lassoor*, 12 (Route 228); and then proceed, *via* that Route, for 24½ miles, which brings us to the town of § *Aurangabad* (Route 52).

## ROUTE 229.

This Route should be traversed from January to the end of February.

Proceed N.W. by N.

MALLIGAUM TO BARODA, VIA BRACHA AND SEWAUN.

DISTANCE 288½ MILES.

ROUTES.	Distances of Stages.	
	Miles.	Fur.
Malligaum to Wureil .....	6	2
Pawana .....	12	0
Ittaee .....	11	0
Mulpoor .....	9	0
Dhywul .....	11	6
Baroda .....	178	3½
	228	3½

Leave *Malligaum* (Route 59), and proceed along a good cart road, close to \**Byggum* and *Kashtee*, both standing on the left bank of the *Moosun* river, adjacent to a fine mango tope (*grove*). The traveller can, if he feel so disposed, proceed by a good direct road, without passing either of the above hamlets, in which case he must pass close to the cemetery, and join the main road, near a small hill, about 1½ mile from *Wureil*, the route leading all the way through an open plain, covered with thin babool jungle, and we soon arrive at § *Wureil*, 6½; encamping ground on the right bank of the river, between it and the hamlet of § *Ajun*, which is surrounded by a wall 12 feet high; thence the road leads across the *Moosun* river, which flows close beneath the walls of *Wureil*, winds along the right bank, and passes to the gates of the town of

### § WURNEIR.

Territory, Candeish. Civil Authority, Collector at Dhoolia. Encamping ground. Bazaar, well supplied. Market on Mondays. Boats can be hired.

Then cross the \**Moosun* river, the bed of which is here very sandy, and in the monsoon it is deep, with a rapid current; and on its opposite side, on a high bank, stands \**Kurjoora*; pass a hilly range on the right, which afterwards also appears on both sides, ascend a small *Ghat*, and we soon reach \**Pawana*, 12, situated in a sterile country, and supplied with water by digging in a *nullah*; from thence there are two Routes both equally passable for wheeled carriages; that leading to the E., although circuitous, is considered as the best. It proceeds near the *nullah*, passes \**Kujara*, \**Mhar*, and \**Rotee*; then leads down the descent of a rugged *Ghat*, the

road across which is very bad for carts, and leads through thick brushwood, interspersed with hills to the left; and then proceed to \**Ittaee*, 12; encamping ground, N.W., and wells; thence along a good cart-road, across an open, cultivated country, which winds round a hill, at the bottom of which stands a small deserted village, and we soon reach § *Kusura*; then pass across the *Panjur* (Panjra) river, which rises on the E. of the Syadree range, in lat. 20° 53', long. 73° 53', flows E. through the CANDEISH COLLECTORATE (Route 5), for 62 miles; thence N. for 30 more, and falls into the Taptee (Tapti) river on the left side, in lat. 21° 17', long. 74° 59', which flows between this and § *Mulpoor*, 9; encamping ground, N.W., ½ mile distant; aqueduct, which supplies the place with water; houses 300, well-built, tiled, and roofed; streets several, broad and good; thence proceed along a good road, across an uncultivated plain, densely covered with thick babool and brushwood, leading through fields to the hill, whence it passes through dense jungle, across an open, cultivated country, to \**Gorda*; then pass the *Panjur* river, here a small stream with rocky bed, continue along its course, and we soon arrive at § *Dhycul*, 11½; encamping ground, N.; sugar cane plantations; and then proceed, to the town of § *Baroda* (Route 3).

## ROUTE 230.

Proceed N.N.W.

MALLIGAUM TO KOOKURMOONDA, ON THE TAPTEE RIVER.

DISTANCE 94½ MILES.

ROUTES.	Distances of Stations.	
	Miles.	Fur.
Malligaum to Kurrusgaum .....	10	0
Galna .....	10	0
Chongaum .....	10	0
Sirdana .....	10	5
Joosana .....	15	6
Runnala .....	14	0
Nundoorbar .....	10	7
Kookurmoonda .....	13	4
	94	6

Leave *Malligaum* (Route 59), and proceed along a good cart-road, through dense, thick jungle; pass \**Dyana*; \**Wurgum*; \**Kurrusgaum*, 10; \**Dhydee*, 4; and 6 miles brings us to the town of

### § GALNA (Jalna).

Territory, Candeish. Collector at Dhoolia (Dhulen) Encamping ground. Bazaar, well supplied.

DAWKs to Mhow, 150 miles, S.W.; Bombay, 165, N.E. The Hill Fort stands on an isolated, high, steep rock, is well fortified, as well as this place, which is surrounded with three strong walls of good masonry, well protected by towers, having a winding path and steps. It stands on the N. side of the hill, and is surrounded by a mud wall with strong towers.

HISTORICAL REMINISCENCES:—

1834. Holkar held it in October.

Colonel Wallace breached it in two places, and Holkar's force of 700 men evacuated it.

1818. Holkar ceded it to the British, by virtue of the treaty of Mundesoor.

Sir Thomas Hislop took possession of it.

Thence pass on to the deserted hamlet of \*Nuzsurree; pass \*Chougum, 10; §Veir, 6, situated on the Panjur river; proceed to \*Sirdana; \*Huttee Chopra, a deserted hamlet; \*Soroda, standing on the Gookal river; thence through dense jungle to \*Bingool, a deserted hamlet; Joosana, 15½, standing on the Boree river, which rises in lat. 20° 47', long. 74° 18', flows east for 50 miles, thence north for 40 more, and falls into the Taptee river, opposite the town of Thalner, lat. 21° 14', long. 75° 4'. Thence proceed along a good road, in the dry season, interspersed with jungle; pass \*Sutana, situated on the \*Oomra-wuttee river; pass \*Runnala, 14; Nound; and 10½ miles bring us to the town of

### § NUNDOORBAR.

Bazaar, well supplied. Fort, a small hill structure, and kept in excellent repair. Houses 500. Position — It stands on the Patulgunga river, is about two miles long, and situated between two small hilly ranges, extending east and west.

Thence along a good road, pass \*Nuhoo, 3; cross the \*Nitelgunga river; proceed to \*Bhowalo, 3; \*Dhoolwad, 2; \*Yowur, 4; both the latter stand amidst much jungle; then pass on to \*Bheeldra, 2½, a deserted hamlet; cross the Taptee (Tapti) river, here fordable from March to June, when it is knee deep, but in May 150 yards wide, which soon becomes 450 yards wide; and 2½ miles brings us to the small town of

### § KOOKURMOONDAY.

Encamping ground. Bazaar, well supplied. Fort, in ruins.

This small place stands on the right bank of the Taptee river, and is surrounded by a hedge.

## ROUTE 231.

Proceed N.E. by N.

MALLIGAUM TO MHOW, VIA DHOOLIA AND THE SINDWA GHAT.

DISTANCE 174½ MILES.

ROUTES.	Distances of Stages	
	Miles	Fur.
Malligaum to Chikulwal .....	8	4
Arree .....	11	2
Dhoolia .....	12	2
Sonegeer .....	11	4
Nildana (Nullana) .....	9	4
Seerpoor .....	11	0
Palusnair .....	16	4½
Boargurh Fort .....	11	6½
Balsamun .....	10	7
Than .....	10	0
Koorumpoora .....	9	6
Akturpoor .....	12	4
Mhow, via Route 7 .....	28	7½
	174	3½

Leave Malligaum (Route 59), and proceed along an open level road, through a partially cultivated district; pass Sungumsir (Sangamsir), 1½; Durragaum (Darragaon), 1½; thence cross two nullahs and the Moorsum (Muraan) river, by an excellent ferry in the rains, a good ford in the hot season, and also by a bridge; ascend a small but rather steep ghat, 1½; pass on to \*Chikulwad (Chikalwal); encamping ground, north-east; travellers' bungalow. Thence to \*Jharraja (Jorega), 4½, near an old Jain temple. A road branches off to the town and fort of Asseer-gurh (Asingurh); then cross the Bori (Boreel) river, 4½, with its rocky bed, easy banks, and waters which subside soon after the monsoon; thence ascend a small easy ghat, and at 1½ mile we reach the town of

### § ARVI.

Territory, Kandesh (Kandesh). Civil Authority, Collector at Dhoolia (Dhulen), 12½ miles. Military Authority, Officer commanding the Poonah Division of the Bombay Army at Poonah. Encamping ground, west. Travellers' bungalow. Bazaar, well supplied.

Thence cross five large nullahs to Bokra Bhao (Bhow, Bhew); then ascend the Lallin (Lulling) Ghat (ascend, 1 in 7—very picturesque, with many bad inclinations); on the left stands the village, with its small ruined hill fort; pass through an open cultivated country, and at the end of 12½ miles, we reach the large town of §Dhoolia (Dhulen, Route 7); then cross the Panjra river, and proceed along a good but undulating road, through well drained, thin jungle, which renders this portion of the route very unhealthy to travel through, except from December to August; pass a small easy ghat; Nuggao (Nagao); Surwar (Sarwar); cross four large and also four small nullahs, and at the end of 11½ miles, we reach the town of

### § SONEEGEER (Songir).

Territory, Kandesh. Civil Authority, Collector at Dhoolia, 11½ miles. Travellers' bungalow. Bazaar, well supplied. Bearers are not obtainable here. Houses, 2,000. Fort, standing on a hill.

### HISTORICAL REMINISCENCE:—

1802. Here the Peishwa's Mamladar drove off Holkar when he invaded Kandesh.

Thence proceed along a good, well-drained road, through a flat undulating country, quite dry in the fine season, but exceedingly bad to traverse in the rains; pass \*Nildana (Nullana), 9½; encamping ground, north-east; travellers' bungalow. Bearers not procurable; then cross two nullahs and the Tapti river, which flows between the latter place and Sirpur; cross it by a ferry in the monsoon, but fordable in the dry season to the south bank, ½ of a mile broad, which is easy of access, and where there is a good encamping ground, and at the

close of 11 miles, we enter the town of †§ *Seerpoor* (Sirpur, Route 8); and thence proceed, *via* that Route, to *Mhow*.

## ROUTE 232.

Proceed N.

NEEMUCH TO NUSSEERABAD.

DISTANCE 143½ MILES.

ROUTES.	Distances of Stages.	
	Miles.	Fur.
Neemuch to Sowa .....	23	2
Chittore (Chittoregurh) .....	10	0
Gungrar .....	12	4
Hameergurh .....	9	6
Sanganer .....	14	0
Chota Lamba .....	13	6
Dabla .....	11	6
Deolia .....	14	2
Binae .....	10	4
Kumares .....	8	4
Nusseerabad Cantonment .....	10	4
	143	6

Leaving *Neemuch* (Route 10), we proceed to *Sowa*; thence along a good road, which occasionally passes through jungle and cultivated lands, which frequently becomes rough: pass *Kuntarea*, 3; *Semuria*, 1½; *Seoga*, 2; *Sente*, 1½; and 2 miles beyond brings us to the town of

### § CHITTORE

(Chitor, Chitoor, Chitur, Chitorea, Chetore, Chittoregurh).

Territory, Rajpootana, District, Oodeypoor (Mewar). Civil Authority, Political Agent at *Neemuch*. Encamping ground between the bridge and town. Bazaar, well supplied. Lat. 24° 52', long. 74° 41'.

DAWKES to *Agra*, 270, S.W.; *Mhow*, 175, N.W.; *Neemuch*, 30, N.W.; *Nusseerabad*, 100, S.

#### ATTRactions:—

The noble nine-arched, Gothic, stone bridge, with four similar arches on each side, the centre being semicircular, erected across the *Bailbruch* (*Beris*, *Biruch*, or *Bairas*) river.

The *Fortress*, an extensive isolated hill fort, about ½ mile (S.W. to N.E.) long, 300 feet high and 1,200 yds. broad. The S.E. end of the rock, which is scarped all round, to about 80 to 100 feet from the semi-cylindrical bastioned rampart, on which it stands, is a narrow, huge, bastion-fortified point. The ground at its base is a dense jungle, swarming with fierce tigers and other wild animals. The approach is of an easy zigzag shape, under six or seven lofty gateways, the architecture of all of them being extremely beautiful. It contains a small, massy, lofty, walled, and towered citadel, called *Molakra Bindar*.

The *Rana's* large, handsome, crelated, embattled, palace, the architecture of which, although plain, is grand and noble. The two large Temples, dedicated to *Krishna*; the architecture of that erected on the crest of the hill, with the trident of *Siva* at its entrance is exceedingly fine.

The two large Tanks, each 125 feet long, with a width and depth of 50 feet, and 84 cisterns, about 12 of which are full of water all the year round, into one of which a perennial spring is constantly flowing; they are all beautifully constructed of block stone.

The *Kherut Khumb*, "Pillar of Victory," the *ton* of the place, is a magnificent, singular, and handsome cupola edifice, consisting of nine stories, constructed of beautiful white marble, elaborately and artistically sculptured with Hindu mythological subjects, and stands in a fine terrace, upwards of 42 feet square, and is 122 feet high, with four bases, each 35 feet long.

The *Jain Pillar*, standing in the centre of the hill, bears the date 896, is protected by a small detached hill, having an easy access on the S.W., and is strikingly beautiful and singular.

#### HISTORICAL REMINISCENCES:—

1303. The *Patan* *Delhi* King, *Alauddin*, took possession, and bestowed it upon his nephew conditionally that he should keep up an army of 15,000 men.

1533. *Bahadar Shah* (King of *Guzerat*) held it; *Humayon* of *Delhi* dislodged him, and restored it to the *Rajpoots* of *Prome*.

1567. *Akbar* stormed and took it, but not until the *Rajpoots* had killed their families and perished to a man.

The *Mewar* Chief captured it.

1676. *Aurangzebe* took and held it until the overthrow of the *Delhi* Empire in the Eighteenth century, when the *Rajpoots* again took possession of it.

This ancient town stands in a level country, with hills on the right, and knolls on the left, amidst dense jungle, on slightly elevated ground, and situated about ½ mile to the E. of the road on the *Bailbruch* (*Biruch*, *Beris* or *Bairas*) river, a tributary of the *Bunas*, rises in the *Aravalli* range, W. of *Gogonda*, in lat. 24° 34', long. 73° 42', flows N.E., thence S.E., during which it is joined by the two streams which flow from the tank at *Oodeypoor*, through which town it passes, to the *Udaia* lake; thence it issues from the S.E. part of it, flows N.E. to *Chittoregurh*, during which it is joined by the *W. Gumbhir* on the right, thence N., and falls into the *Bunas* on the right, in lat. 25° 18', long. 75° 6', after a sinuous course of 120 miles.

Thence we cross by ford the *Bailbruch* river, 1½, described above, whose bed is here 100 yds. wide, banks steep, and stream almost dry in December then cross a swampy *nallah*, close to a hamlet; pass \**Bugra Kaira*, ½; \**Chunderia*, 1½; \**Potowtee*, (*Poojoodera*), 2½; thence the country becomes hilly and sterile, to \**Meerkeera*, 1½; \**Kaira*, 1; \**Deet*, ½; then through dense jungle and slight cultivation, to \**Gungrar*, 3½; commanded by a hill fort, in good repair, and situated in an undulating country, where water is procured from a lake; pass close to \**Cheera*, 2; *Kaira*, 2½; \**Sonera*; cross the *Poonceamea* river, 1; also a *nallah*, to \**Hameergurh*, 3½; situated between low, hilly ridges, and commanded by a small hill fort in good repair; thence along a rough,

heavy, and bad road, which is rutty and uneven in many parts; cross the *Bunass* river, 1½, here 30 yds. wide, with sandy bed, low banks, and dried up directly after the monsoon; then pass on to \**Gowalee*, 3½; \**Moorphia*, 1½; cross a rocky *nallah*, 15 yds. wide, to \**Arynee*, 3½; pass *Bheetharra* ½; cross the *Koteree* (Kotesirree) river, and 2½ miles brings us to the large walled town of

### § SANGANEER.

Territory, Oodeypore. Civil Authority, the Governor General's Agent in Rajpootana. Bazaar, well supplied. Lat. 25° 22', long. 74° 44'.

This large place, which is surrounded by a wall, is gradually recovering from its ruinous condition. Thence along a good road, through an open country, with hills on both sides; pass \**Tooswarrea*, 2½; \**Kairlea*, 2½; \**Konkelea*, 3; \**Nuggur*, 1; \**Chota Lamba*, 3½; provisions only obtainable at *Bunaira*, 4 miles S.W. from the latter place; then pass \**Bunskalee*, 1½; \**Chota Nimbaro*, 3½; \**Digas*, 2; \**Butaira*, 2½; \**Dabla*, 2½; *Buraintee*, 3; *Anilea*, 2½; *Burookaira*, ½; *Kotee*, 5; thence cross the *Mansee* and *Karee* rivers, whose beds, though heavy, soon dry up after the monsoon; also over 2 *nullahs*, and we enter

THE AJMEER DISTRICT (Route 27); pass on to § *Deotea*, 3½; Civil Authority, Political Agent at Ajmeer; bazaar, well supplied; thence the road becomes rather rugged, with hills on both sides; pass \**Lamgurh*, 3; \**Goorra*, 3½; \**Tilara*, 1½; then up an easy, gradual ascent to the town of

### § BINAEE, 2½ miles.

Territory, Ajmeer. Civil Authority, Political Agent at Ajmeer. Encamping ground.

Thence along a good road, pass \**Kearia*, 4; \**Kumarea*, 4½, both situated close to small detached hills on the right; provisions procurable at Binaee or Nusseerabad; thence along an open country; pass \**Jharwassa*, 3; \**Sath*, 3; and 4½ miles brings us to the CANTONMENTS of § *Nusseerabad* (Route 27).

## ROUTE 233.

Proceed W.

NEEMUCH TO OODEYPOOR (OODEEPOOR).

DISTANCE 80½ MILES.

ROUTES.	Distances of Stages.	
	Miles	Fur.
Neemuch to Kyroda.....	5½	3
Mairta .....	14	1
Oodeypoor (Oodeenoor) W. Gate.....	12	2
	80	6

Leave *Neemuch* (Route 10); proceed to *Kyroda*, 5½ (Route 27); thence along a good road, which, however, soon becomes rough, uneven, and circuitous; pass through an undulating, rocky country, to \**Kiran*, 2½; pass the ruined village of \**Soorukpoor-ka-Sera*, 4½; thence through dense jungle, amidst a sterile country, to \**Daduk*; cross the *Bailuch* river; also, over six *nullahs*, to § *Mairta*, 7½; thence along a rugged, undulating road, practicable for carts; pass

the ruined village of \**Tooscedass-ka-Sera*, 2½ miles; then enter

THE VALLEY OF OODEEPOOR, by the Dewarree (Deharee) Ghat, the ascent of which is steep; pass *Jirra Sera*, 3½; *Bairwassera*, (in ruins), 1; *Arh*, 4½; cross the *Arh* river; also, six *nullahs*, and we soon enter the W. gate of the walled city of § *Oodeepoor* (Oodeypoor, Route 8).

## ROUTE 234.

Proceed S.E.

NEEMUCH TO MAHIDPOOR.

DISTANCE 96½ MILES.

ROUTES.	Distances of Stages.	
	Miles	Fur.
Neemuch to Palsora.....	11	4
Hersore .....	10	0
Sieu River .....	14	0
Seetamow .....	13	0
Chumbul (Right Bank) River .....	12	5
Alote .....	14	4
Jatawud .....	11	2
Mahidpoor .....	10	0
	96	7

Leave *Neemuch* (Route 10), proceed along a good and perfectly dry road in the fair season; cross the \**Raitum* river to § *Palsora*, 11½; thence pass § *Peplea*, 5; *Hersore*, 5; thence through an undulating country, to *Boordeer Gorowdea*; *Apakaira*; then cross, by ford, the rocky bed of the *Sieu* river, unfordable in the monsoon, to § *Nargurh*, 14; then we enter

THE MALWA DISTRICT (Route 8); pass *Kiyorea*; *Nutarea*; *Seetamow*, 13; the country now becomes interspersed with hills, and we soon arrive at the town of

### § SEETAMOW.

Territory, Malwa. Civil Authority, Resident at Indore, Local Agent at Mahidpoor. Encamping ground. Bazaar, well supplied. Population, 10,000.

DAWKES TO Oojein, 66 S.W.; Gwalior Fort, 230 S.W. Capital of a Raj, governed by a scion of the Jodhpore family, which yields a net revenue of £3,000, (gross returns £9,000, and tribute to Scindia £6,000).

Thence pass on to *Ludona*; *Ishkapoor*; *Bageres*; then cross by a rough, stony ford, the *Chumbul* river, 12½, which the rebel Sepoys, in 1857-58-59, crossed to Dholpore, in the jungle near which Tantia Topce concealed himself for a long period; and we soon reach the right bank; then pass on through an undulating country, having a low, hilly ridge on the right, to § *Alote*, 14½; § *Juttawud*, 11½; to the left of which flows the *Sipra* river, which cross by a ferry, or by a very deep ford some distance beyond; we then enter

THE INDORE OR HOLKAR TERRITORY (Route 8), and at the end of the 10th mile, we arrive at the town of

### MAHIDPOOR (Maheidpore, Mehedpore).

Territory, Malwa. District, Indore. Civil Authority, Resident Agent. Civil Station. Military

Authority, Officer commanding the Holkar's Contingent of Horse. Bazaar, well supplied.

Dawks to Indoor, 53 miles N. Oojein, 23 N., Saugor, 200 W., Gwalior Fort, 250 S.W., Agra, 300 S.W.

#### HISTORICAL REMINISCENCES:—

A.D.

1817. Here Sir Thomas Hislop, with a British force, entirely subdued Mulhar Rao Holkar, who lost 3,000 men, and 63 guns of large calibre; hence followed the treaty of Mundesoor.

1858. General Penny was buried here.

1859. Rao Sahib sent an agent to Colonel Rich, to arrange for his submission to the Indian Government. Held by the rebel Sepoys at several periods during the rebellion, but ultimately retained by the British.

This place stands on the right bank of the *Sipra* (Seepra) river, which rises N. of the Vindhya range, 11 miles E. of Peepulda, flows circuitously N.W. for 40 miles, then receives the *Kaund* on the left, passes the towns of Oojein and Mahidpoor, 55 miles from its source; it is crossed by a rocky, rugged ford, and is 100 yds wide, about 6 miles N. of that town, and about 4 miles S., it is re-crossed, where its bed is rocky for 100 yds, banks steep, and cut into ravines, stream 20 yds. wide, and 1½ foot deep, and here it is crossed by a ferry, or deep ford higher up, and which, in 1821, rose so high that it swept away part of this town; it then falls into the *Chumbul* on the right, after a course of 120 miles.

## ROUTE 235.

Proceed N.E.

NEEMUCH TO AGRA, VIA CHITTORE, KHOOSHALGURH AND HINDOWN.

DISTANCE 329½ MILES.

ROUTES.	Distances of Stages.	
	Miles.	Fur.
Neemuch to Hameergurh, via Route 232	60	4
Bheelwarra	11	4
Mowa	11	2
Shahpoora	14	6
Lasoree	12	0
Ghateera	15	0
Punwar	11	0
Doonee	10	6
Shakra (Sheankra)	10	5
Bumboor	13	4
Sawur	11	4
Peepulwarra	14	0
Chor Mularna	11	4
Buttoda	8	6
Memapara	6	4
Khooshalgurh	8	7
Wazeepoor	11	6
Kutgurh	7	7
Hindown	8	2
Sirote (Soorote)	8	4
Piana	11	7
Rudawul (near)	9	0
Bukoolie	9	4
Futtehpoor Sikree	8	4
Meerakoor	13	4
Agra Cantonment	10	0
	329	6

Leave *Neemuch* (Route 100); proceed, via Route 232, to *Hameergurh* (Route 232); thence along a rough, heavy, sandy road, with a hilly range on the right, stretching N.; we then cross the dry, heavy sandy bed of the *Bunass* river, 1½, which is here 30 yds. wide, with low banks; pass on to *Gouabree*, 2; *Murphia*, 2; cross a dry, rocky *mulah*, about 15 yds. wide, with low banks, to *Armees*, 4; and we soon reach the large town of

### § BHEELWARRA, 2 miles.

Territory, Oodeepoor. Civil Authority, Governor General's Agent at Ajmeer. Encamping ground. Bazaar, well supplied.

Dawks to Ajmeer, 80 miles.

Thence along a good road, across a large, sterile, undulating plain, covered with low bushes and dwarf stunted trees; cross the dry sandy bed of the *Kotesaree* river, 1½, which is 300 yds. wide, and low banks, to the large walled town of § *Sanganer*; here the road from Nusserabad to Neemuch unites with this route; pass on to *Chapree*, 3; *Reechil*, 3½; then cross a *nullah* to § *Mowa*, 2½; pass over 2 *nullahs*, which soon dry up after the monsoon; proceed on to \**Kyeeq*, 1½; \**Kurumnanasut*, 3; \**Deenkola* (Deokora), 2½; we then enter

## THE RAJ OF JEYPOOR (Jaipur, Jyepoor, Jalpoor), anciently called Amber,

Which is situated in lat. 25° 40', and 27° 37', long. 75°; 150 miles long from E. to W., and 140 broad; has an area of 15,251 square miles; population of 1,494,598, chiefly composed of mines, the aborigines, Jats, the agriculturists, and landowners, Brahmins, Rajpoots of the *Kachwaha* (Kashwaha) tribe, descended from Kash, the son of Rama, and who originally came from mount Aboo (Abu), and who are chiefly employed as soldiers, Bantias, Dhakurs, and Gujurs, yields a revenue of £458,395 per annum; maintains a military force of 32,243 men. The country is a vast, fine, sandy plain, interspersed by "insulated peaks and dentated hills," in the N. and N.W., and in some parts sterile. Its productions are grain, pulse, cotton, tobacco; grazing cattle, is also a source of considerable profit. It is well watered by the *Bangunga* river, which, however, dries up in the spring. The climate is arid, and the thermometer not unfrequently rises to 130° in the shade, during the hot months, when the heat is fatal to both man and beast; and in winter, the temperature is low, hoar-frosts prevailing.

Principal Routes are—

N.E. to S.W. Delhi, via Jyepoor, to Mhow.  
E. to W. Agra, via Jyepoor, to Ajmeer.  
N.E. to S.E. Agra to Neemuch.  
E. to W. Calpee to Neemuch.

### HISTORICAL REMINISCENCES:—

Founded by the *Kachwaha* Rajpoots (but who are not named in Chandra's Prithwi Raj History), the descendants of Kush, second son of King Rama, of Oude (Agoda), who, in 967, first established the kingdom of Dhoondar (Amber), so called from a sacrificial mound (*Dhoomd*) on the W. frontier, under their Raja, Dhola Rao, in

1200, Alauddin, of Delhi, took the fortress of Ramlambur.

1532 The then Raja of Jeypoor (Amber) held the command (Munsab) of 5,000 men, in the service of Humayon, of Delhi.

Akbar's son (Selim) married a subsequent Raja's daughter, who had issue, Prince Thursoo, and poisoned herself; the Prince rose in rebellion against Akbar, who captured, imprisoned, and committed him to the care of Shah Jehan (Selim's brother), who ordered him to be poisoned.

Jey Singh ruled during the reign of Aurungzebe, under whom he held the command of 7,000 men.

He was powerful, betrayed Prince Dara to his brother Aurungzebe; placed Sivaji, the Mahratta leader, in captivity; abetted his flight, but rendered himself so hateful to Aurungzebe, that that prince had him poisoned.

Jey Singh 2nd, succeeded him, commanded 8,000 men, assisted Azim against Moazzim, at the demise of Aurungzebe; held a command under Ferokshere, of Delhi, whom he supported most devotedly, and retired to Amber, after the murder of that prince. He was highly accomplished, an erudite scholar, reformed the calendar; drew up astronomical tables, which he called "The Tables of Mahomed Shah," in honour of the Mughul emperor; erected observatories at Delhi, Jeypoor, Benares, Muttra, and Oojein, furnished them with most extensive and scientific instruments; founded the city of Jeypoor, the beautiful and chaste architecture of which still remains as a monument of his refined taste.

It became enriched during the Mahratta conquest by the leaders of the party with which it sided.

Scindia attacked it, but was repulsed.

1790. Tukajee Holkar invaded it successfully, and laid it under an annual tribute, which had to be paid to Ameer Khan in subsequent years.

It was afterwards completely overrun by predatory and marauding gangs.

1803. The British Government entered into a treaty with its Raja, Juggut Sing, which in

1805, the Governor-General (Sir George Barlow) annulled, contrary to the advice of Lord Lake; and the Mahrattas desolated it.

1818. A treaty was concluded with the British Government, but the Durbar of this State distrusted the Indian authorities.

The posthumous son of the Raja was acknowledged as his heir, his mother named Regent, which office she held until

1831, when she died, leaving the exchequer exhausted, and the Kakooris or petty chiefs quarrelling among themselves.

1831. The British Government marched an army into this territory, because the Raja's minister had covertly attempted the life of the Governor-General's agent, (Major Alvee), and his assistant, Mr. W. Blake, who fell a victim to that villain, who poisoned the youthful Raja, and ended his days as a captive in the fort of Chunar.

The British Government then took upon itself the administration of the State, which was so well managed, that in

1816, it was not only free from debt, but produced a surplus revenue of £51,401 per annum, and enjoyed security, prosperity, and order, similar to that of its *palm* days, in the good old times of its founder, Jey Singh.

1851. The Rajah attained his majority, and assumed the government.

Thence pass \*Deoree (Deolee) 2½; cross 3 nullahs to \$Punwar, 4, small mud fort, and surrounded by a mud wall; thence along a good road, leading between hills, across a level plain, covered with low bushes, but cultivated near the villages; cross 3 dry nullahs, each situated respectively at ¼, 1, and 3¼ miles, to \$Doonee, 3½, protected by a small ditch; thence the plain becomes interspersed by small ravines, with hills in the distance; cross a small nullah, 6½, generally dry, and we then enter

### THE TONK TERRITORY,

Comprising the seven provinces of Allygurh, Chappra, Nimbera, Perawa, Rampoor, Seronje, Tonk, an area of 1,864 square miles, scattered over a distance of from 100 to 250 miles, having a population of 182,672, and a yearly revenue of £82,000.

#### HISTORICAL REMINISCENCES:—

1806. Jeswant Rao Holkar granted it to the celebrated Patan marauder, Ameer Khan (a native of Sumbhul, in Rohilkund), who entered the service of Bhopal, in 1794; then joined the ex-chiefs of Ragoogurb, the most notorious freebooters in India, and afterwards espoused the cause of Holkar. He fixed his residence on an elevated site about 1 mile S. of the town of Tonk. He was pre-eminently distinguished for his talents as a diplomatist and warrior; but his character was that of an astute dissembler, and a restless, bloody tyrant.

1834. He died, and was succeeded by his son, Ameer Khan, who soon mortgaged some of his districts, as also the £15,000 per annum granted to himself and father for the *Pulwul District*, for the heavy liabilities which he had contracted.

Thence we proceed to \$Shakru (Sheankra), 4½; then pass through much cultivation to \*Bumboor, 13½ (provisions must be procured from \$Tonk, 3 miles N.W., the capital of the territory, and surrounded by a wall fortified with a mud fort, having a beautiful palace, the residence of the Ameer). Then cross a nullah, 1½, 20 yds. wide, with sandy bed and low banks, which becomes dry immediately after the monsoon; cross the *Bumass* river, at the *Mundawar Ghat*, 5½, here 700 yds. wide, with sandy



bed, and a stream of from 20 to 30 yds. wide, and from 1 to 1½ foot deep, with low left and high right bank, rather difficult for carts. Thence along a good road, across a stunted, bushy, sandy, undulating, sterile plain, and we soon reach the town of *Saurur*, 4½. Then proceed by the base of the *Hill Fort of Sarsoop*, 2½; pass \**Neemadee*, 6; cross the dry bed of the *Dhal* river, here 100 yds. wide, with high left and low right bank; pass a *heel* (lake) on the left, which extends some distance along the road, and we soon arrive at \**Peepuwarra*, 5½; thence hills appear on the left; we then cross a dry *nullah*, 6½; pass \**Chor Mularna*, 5, with its dilapidated mud fort, wall, and ditch; fuel scarce; pass *Phursada*, situated on the right bank of the *Moreel* river, with its dry, sandy bed, 1 mile wide; cross it and proceed along a road, across an undulating, sterile district, with hills in the distance, to \**Buttoda*, 3½, with its dilapidated wall and ditch; then cross the *Bunhan* river, 5½, here 150 yds. wide, with moist, sandy bed, sloping banks, but having little water; thence the road becomes very heavy; hills are now seen on the right, about 3 miles distant, and we soon reach \**Meenapara*, 1; provisions should be previously laid in at *Buttoda*. Thence along a heavy, sandy road, difficult for carts; cross a *nullah*, 6½, here 20 yds. wide, with sandy bed, and low banks, only full for 4 months in the year; then cross another *nullah*, 1½ mile, with low bank, bed clayey, and having pools filled with water by springs; and we soon reach the town of

### § KHOOSHALGURH, ½ mile.

Territory, Tonk. Civil Authority, the Governor-General's Agent at Ajmeer. Encamping ground. Bazaar. Fortifications, walled and protected by a ditch.

Thence along a good road, through an open, cultivated plain; pass \**Saloda*, 1½; \**Binega*, 3½; \**Chan*, 1; \**Sarolee*, 1½; then cross a *nullah*, whose bed is sandy, banks low, and only full 4 months in the year; pass \**Wazeerpoor*, 2; bazaar; thence the road now, which is very bad for carts, becomes intersected by ravines on both sides of the *Gumbeer* river, leads to \**Koorain-ka-Gurree*, 3½; \**Racpoor*, ½; then re-cross the *Gumbeer* river (Gumbhir or Wag), whose bed is here 100 yds. wide, stream sandy, and dry for 8 months in the year, banks steep, and cut up into deep ravines for ½ mile on each side; thence hills are seen on both sides of the road, at some distance, and we soon reach \**Kutgurh*; thence along an uncultivated, open plain, to \**Kaira*, 3½; \**Kuchrowlee*, 1½; the *Phulwarree* hills, ½ mile, standing on the right, and we soon reach the town of

### § HINDOUN (Hindown).

Territory, Jeypoor. Civil Authority, the Governor-General's Agent at Ajmeer. Bazaar. Branch roads, from Agra to Nusseerabad, branch off here.

DAWK.—To Mhow, 344 miles, E.

This large, open place, which is surrounded by a ruined rampart, was formerly an extensive city, containing some fine buildings, and although popu-

lous, is but gradually recovering from the devastations committed by the Mahrattas.

Thence cross the *Arinee* river, 3½, with its sandy bed, which dries up immediately after the rains; to the right are seen hilly ranges 3 miles distant; then proceed for 2 miles, and we enter

## THE BHURTPORE (Shartpur, Bharatpur, Bhartpour, Bhurtpoor) STATE.

Which is bounded on the N. by Goorgaon, N.E. by Muttra, E. by Agra, S. and S.W. by the Rajpoot States of Kerowlee and Jeypoor, W. by Macherry (Alwur), and situated in lat. 26° 43' and 27° 50', long. 76° 44' and 77° 42'. It is 77 miles long, N. to S., and 50 broad; has an area of 1,978 square miles. Population, 600,000, chiefly Jauts (Jats), the most celebrated of which, in modern times, was Runjeet Singh, the Maharaja of the Punjab. Revenue of £170,000 per annum, and a military force of 3,500 men, with a few pieces of ordnance. The country is, in general, level, about 700 feet above the sea, interspersed with red sandstone rocks, not higher than 200 feet. It is watered by the Deeg lakes (Jheels); *Manisni*, *Baun*, and *Gumir* rivers; and produces iron and manganese ores, salt, corn, cotton, sugar cane. Owing to the hot winds of Rajpootana blowing over this district, its climate is intensely hot; and the heat at the end of May has been most justly described as that experienced in an iron foundry, the thermometer being 130° during that period. Soldiers, when marching through this territory, in that month, daily *perish* from the extreme heat; and the small, sandy particles which fall on the flesh, being borne along by the wind, burn the skin like hot embers. Its chief towns are, Bhurtpore, the capital, Brana, Deeg, Waer, and Khoombher.

### The chief Routes are

- 1st. N.E. to S.E., Muttra, via Bhurtpore and Biana to Mhow.
- 2nd. N.E. to S.W., Muttra, via Bhurtpore to Nusseerabad.
- 3rd. E. to W., Muttra, via Deeg to Alwur.
- 4th. S.E. to N.W., Agra, via Bhurtpore, Deeg, and Khoombher to Ferozepoor.
- 5th. E. to W., Agra, via Waer to Ajmeer

### HISTORICAL REMINISCENCES:—

409. According to Tod, "The Jauts, whose descendants occupy this district, colonised the Punjab, and are supposed to be descended from the Getæ and Massagetsæ, of the classical writers, Jutes of Jutland, and the Anglo-Saxon conquerors of England." Abubeker of Candahar conquered them.

1628-58. They concentrated themselves in the vicinity of Biana during the reign of Shahjehan.

In the reign of Aurangzèbe, the wealthy Jaut (Zorawar Singh) committed terrible depredations on some Zemindars, but he was captured and put to death by order of that prince.

**1720.** In the reign of Mohammad Shah of Delhi, Chooraman, who was chosen leader of the Janta, assisted the Seids Husan Ali Khan and Abdullah, for which he obtained 20,000 gold Mohurs (£300,000) but when they were overcome he incurred the hatred of the King of Delhi.

His son threw off the yoke of Delhi, routed the army sent against him, plundered it and captured all its treasure.

Sooraj Mal succeeded him, and was, in

**1730.** protected by the Rajahs of Jeypore, when he erected the Deeg and Koombher Forts.

The city of Bhurtpore was, at this period, a place of great strength, and the prince took an active part in the overthrow of the kingdom of Delhi.

**1754.** He kept at bay the allied forces of the Rajpoots of Jeypore, Marathas, and those of Vizier Ghazi-uddin, and then bought them off by a payment of £70,000.

**1756.** He obtained the title of Rajah.

**1760.** He joined the Hindu army with 30,000 men; But the arrogance of Sedashee Bhao, its generalissimo, caused him to withdraw from such.

**1761.** He took possession of Agra, at which period the Jants possessed the whole territory on both sides of the Jumna river (from Gwalior to Delhi), about 160 miles long, and 50 broad, which then produced a revenue of £2,000,000, and they kept up a military force of 70,000 strong.

He was killed in action against the Delhi General, Nujeebal Dawlah.

**1774.** His son, (Nawal Singh) lost Agra, which was occupied by Prince Nujeeb-Khan, who only left him a small territory, 45 miles W. of Agra, and producing a yearly revenue of £50,030.

Runjeet Singh, one of the sons of Sooraj Mal, took the government. The population then consisted of 60,000; territory produced a revenue of £130,000 per annum, and the military force was 6,000 strong.

**1803.** The British Government entered into a treaty with him, and granted him 20 pergunnahs in the Agra district.

**1834.** He united with the Mahrattas, soon after which Lord Lake captured the Deeg Fort from him, but was repulsed from the attack which he made upon Bhurtpore Fort.

In April he entered into a treaty with the British, and restored to that government the pergunnahs which had been given to him, and agreed to pay £200,000, of which £30,000 was paid down, £24,000 in May following, in

1808, He paid £30,000.  
1807, Do. £30,000.  
1808, Do. £40,000.  
1809, Do. £50,000.

**1825.** The Rajah, Baldeo Singh, died, and the succession was disputed by the supporters of his son and Doorjun Sal (the Rajah's brother). Sir David Ochterlony (then British Political Agent at this State) supported the claim of the former, with a force 15,000 strong, and 100 pieces of ordnance, but the Governor General prohibited him from acting hostilely against Doorjun Sal, whose conduct, however, not proving satisfactory, in

**1826.** Lord Combermere invested Bhurtpore with 20,000 men and 162 pieces of ordnance, which were unable to effect a breach; the place was however, mined, and taken possession of, when Doorjun Sal, his family, 133 pieces of ordnance, and £481,000 prize money was captured; the whole was then dismantled.

Bulwunt Singh was proclaimed Rajah; a treaty was concluded; a Political Resident allowed to reside there; Doorjun Sal sent to Benares with an allowance of £1,800 per annum, for the support of himself, consort and two sons.

The British troops were withdrawn, and the Rajah (a clever, amiable prince, intent on ameliorating the condition of his subjects) assumed the government.

Thence along a bad cart-road, very much intersected by ravines; cross the dry, heavy, sandy bed of the *Gumbeer* river,  $\frac{3}{4}$  nearly a mile wide; proceed to the right, a hilly ridge, situated 3 miles distant, and passing for 3 miles under the Hill Fort, we reach, on the left side of the road, with a hilly chain stretching off from it W., the town of

### § BIANA (Byana) 6 miles.

Territory, Bhurtpore. Civil Authority, the Agent of the Governor General at Ajmeer. Encamping ground. Bazaar. Houses, well constructed of stone.

DAWKES to Calcutta, 861 miles, N.W.

ATTRACTIONS:—The temples; ruins of large edifices; ruined fort, in which stands a high stone pillar called *Bhm Lat*, "Staff of Bhim," visible at a considerable distance.

### HISTORICAL REMINISCENCES:—

**1197.** The Mahometans held it.

**1491.** The Patan King of Delhi, Sikunder Lodi, held his court here.

**1526.** An Afghan Chief held it.

Baber captured it, and here fought a bloody battle with the Oodeypoor Rajpoot Prince (Rana Sauka), whom he defeated.

Thence proceed along a good road through a well-cultivated country; cross the *Gumbeer* river,  $\frac{1}{2}$ ; pass on to *Birinaabad*,  $\frac{1}{2}$ ; *Nerowiee*, 3; thence cross a *nullah*, which, as well as the above stream, is dry in November; then pass along a road, with hilly ridges, extending parallel to it, and we soon arrive near *Rudawul*, 4; encamping ground between it and *Marupoor*. Thence across a partially-cultivated country, having low hilly ridges on the right; thence along a heavy road, pass between the *Ridges*, 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ , until we reach *Bukowies*, 1; thence along a good

road, in some parts very heavy; pass \**Orellia*,  $\frac{1}{2}$ ; \**Serowlee*,  $2\frac{1}{2}$ ; then cross the dry, heavy, sandy bed of the *Banganga* river, with low, hilly ridges on the left; pass some isolated heights, and we then enter the NORTH WESTERN PROVINCES (Route 27), and also

### THE DISTRICT (PROVINCE) OF AGRA.

Situated within the jurisdiction of the North-Western Provinces, and bounded on the N. by Muttra, E. by Mynpooree and Etawah, S. by Dhoolpore and Gwalior, and W. by Bhurtpore, between lat.  $26^{\circ} 46'$  and  $27^{\circ} 24'$ , long.  $77^{\circ} 29'$  and  $78^{\circ} 55'$ . It is 85 miles long from E. to W., and 38 broad; has an area of 1,860 square miles, altitude of 659 feet; population of 858,220, chiefly composed of Hindus and Mahomedans, producing a revenue of £106,798, and is subdivided into the districts of Muttra, Agra, Furruckbad, Mynpooree, and Etawah. The principal towns are Agra, Bussye, Chuk-Awul, with Suwad and Shukur, Chawnee, Nowmubla, Ferozabad, Futtelpore and Kootba. It is watered by the *Junna*, *Chumbul*, and *Khari* rivers, as well as the *Shekohabad*, *Bwah*, *Doab*, and *Feroz Shah* canals. The country is sandy, (owing to the destruction of the *east tank*,  $2\frac{1}{2}$  miles in circumference, which Akbar erected at Futtelpore Sikri, and the extensive irrigating works constructed by the early Timurian Princes), barren, and thinly populated. Its productions are tamarisk, mimosa, capparases, and tamarind trees, rubber, gram, pulse, wheat, barley, oats, millet, peas, beans, vetches, oil seeds, carrots, coriander, cinnamon, tobacco, flax, safflower, maize, mung, moth, mash, melons, rice (but limited), sugar, indigo, cotton (the staple article). The water in the wells is generally *brackish*, owing to the small quantity of rain that falls in the monsoon; great scarcity and drought frequently occur, and famine invariably follows whenever the monsoon is not abundant. The most curious geological features are the Futtelpoor Sikri sandstone hills and the huge, grey, skeleton, spine-like granite ridge at Kanwah, which rises boldly out of the red, rocky soil. The temperature of the climate is singular. In January it is so *intensely cold* that fires are kept lighted during the nights, and icicles hang from the tents; but in mid-day it is as *gentle* as a Neapolitan summer. In the middle of April, May, and June, when the *hot* winds begin, which raise such clouds of sand that the *sun* is *invisible*, the thermometer stands at  $106^{\circ}$  in the shade, and people have frequently been known to fall *down dead* from the intensity of the heat. The atmosphere of the city of Agra, fort, and palace of Shahjehan so closely resembles that of a *heated oven*, that few Europeans are able to remain therein during this season. Cool breezes set in about the close of June, when the monsoon follows in July, August, and September, and cease in October. In mid-winter, frosts, which cover the tanks with thick ice, and hailstorms, check and not unfrequently destroy the cotton crops. The principal routes are

1. S. E. to S. W. from Cawnpore, *via* Etawah, along the banks of the *Junna*, Agra, where that

stream is ferried over by a bridge of boats, and in the monsoon crossed by boats, Muttra to Delhi.

2. E. to W. from Futtelghurh, *via* Mynpooree, crossing the *Junna* at Agra, Bhurtpore, Jeypoor to Ajmeer.

3. N. E. to S. W. from Bareilly, *via* Khasganj, Agra, cross the *Junna*, Kota to Neemuch.

4. S. to N. from Mhow, *via* Agra (the Bombay and Agra Road), cross the *Junna*, thence, *via* Allyghur, to Calcutta.

5. On the *Junna*, per boats, but which navigation is much impeded on account of the sinuosity of its course, strong current, and the obstruction of rocks and shoals.

#### HISTORICAL REMINISCENCES:—

The Persian army, according to Ferishta, reached this district prior to the invasion of Alexander the Great.

1017. Mahmood of Ghuzni sacked *Muhaban*, which stood near the site of Agra.

1193. An action was fought at Chandwar (Ferozabad), between Shahabaddin Mahmammad Ghori, and Jaya Chandra (Rajah of Benares), the latter being defeated with great loss.

1488-1517. The Afghan King of Delhi, Sikandur Lodi, made this place the capital of his empire.

1526. The Emperor Baber held it. The Afghans, headed by Shere Shah, drove his son, Humayon, into exile. He was afterwards restored.

1559. The Emperor Akbar fortified it, and fixed his residence here.

1658. Aurungzebe removed the seat of government to Delhi.

1761. After the battle of Paniput, it became the territory of the Rajah of Bhurtpore.

1774. Shah Allam's clever and powerful minister, Nujef Khan, held it, and at his demise it fell to Madajee Scindia, the Mahratta, whose nephew and heir, Dowlut Rao Scindia, gave it to the French adventurer, Peron, from whom it was held by the Dutchman, Hessian.

1803. Lord Lake captured it, and by the treaty of Anjenjam it was annexed to the British dominions.

1857-58-59. The rebel Sepoys committed dreadful atrocities in the district; entered the capital of Agra, and burnt several of the public buildings.

Col. Greathead had a *decisive* action with the Sepoys, and drove them out of Agra, where they had massacred all the resident Bengalees.

Pass \**Dadur*, 1; \**Bhupoor*,  $\frac{1}{2}$ ; *Murai*,  $1\frac{1}{2}$ ; *Jehanpoor*,  $1\frac{1}{2}$ ; and soon after which we arrive at the town of

#### § FUTTEHPOOR SIKREE

(Futtehpoor Sikra—"Place of Worship").

Territory, North Western Provinces. District, Agra. Civil Authority, the Lieut. Gov. of the North Western Provinces at Agra. Encamping

ground near the S. gate of the old town. **Bazaar**, well supplied. **Fortification**: It is surrounded by a high embattled-towered stone wall, 5 miles in circumference, and the hilly red sandstone ridge, 150 feet high, extending through it, from S.W. to N.E., and reaching beyond the wall.

**Attractions**.—The ruins of the superb edifices, erected in 1571, by the Emperor Akbar, one of the greatest rulers of Hindustan, and reduced by the Mahrattas to the present lamentable state. The principal of which are the following, viz.:—

The **Great Mosque**, which has a S. front, stands on the summit of the chief elevation, commands a most extensive and superb view of the low land; the walls end in a gigantic domed and minareted causeway; its proportions are so majestic that the hill on which it stands appears at a distance like a small mound of earth. The great gateway is 120 feet high, from the pavement to the summit, and is approached by a most superb and magnificent flight of steps, but which are yearly becoming more and more dilapidated, from the violence with which the monsoons rush down the hill, sweep away, and misplace many of them; but a little labour, however, would replace those portions already dislodged, and thus contribute to maintain this grand and beautiful portal wall in all its unrivalled pristine beauty and magnificence. The view from it extends over a vast tract, and, on a *clear day*, a distance of thirty miles of the most lovely, picturesque, varied, and enchanting scenery is distinctly visible. The low hills, on which the town is situated, recede through the level country, and are everywhere interspersed with ruins of magnificent edifices and hill fortresses; even that of *Bhurtpore* is discernible in the distance, as also is the silvery-looking stream of the Jumna, as it meanders towards the city of Agra, and in the centre of the *coup d'œil*, we behold richly-wooded spots dotted about, all of which are more or less studded with *ruins* of almost every design, and all ages. The *interior* of the building forms a superb and noble cloister, leading to the spacious and well-ventilated cells of the Pilgrims and Dervishes. To the left of the entrance stands a *three-domed white marble Mosque*, and opposite, the *fine, magnificent, square, elaborately-carved, white-marble Tomb* of the Mussulman ascetic, Shekh Selim Cheeslee (whose devout prayers to heaven are, by all pious Indian Mussulmans, supposed to have *accelerated* the birth of Akbar's son, the Emperor Selim, so named after this devotee) which is 46 feet square. The body is contained in a sarcophagus, surrounded by an exquisitely-carved, latticed, inlaid mother-of-pearl, marble screen, within which is also the beautiful *Tomb* containing the remains of various members of Akbar's family. It is visited annually by an innumerable number of women.

The **Palace**, a mass of superb ruins, stands to the W. of the great enclosure.

The **Stables** occupy the whole of a long and wide street, the entrance to which is under a beautifully carved stone-pillared portico, 15 feet deep, roofed with majestic stone slabs, which extend from the Colonnade to the wall.

**Terraces and Gardens** appear to have been erected all over the hill, on which this edifice stands, and also to have been well watered by means of fountains, wells, and cisterns.

The **Ruins of a large massive Gateway**, with two most truthful and skilfully-carved stone elephants, the size of life.

A **Tower**, 50 feet high, built so as to resemble elephants' tusks piled upon each other.

Outside the town, and N. of the hills, are the **Ruins of the Embankments**, constructed by Akbar to dam up the *Khari*, extending 20 miles in circumference, and forming a beautiful lake, on whose banks was erected a lofty minareted amphitheatre, in which was played, close by, on horseback, the game of *chougony* (chawgau) resembling the Scottish pastime of Golf. The vicinity abounds with red sandstone, principally procured from the hills.

#### HISTORICAL REMINISCENCES:—

1857-8-9. The rebel Sepoys held it, committed great devastation at this place, but were eventually dislodged by the British troops.

This town presents one of the most appalling scenes of devastation conceivable.

Thence continuing our route, we pass along an excellent road, across a highly-cultivated country, pass *\*Goort Munlee*, 2½; *\*Kaira*, 1½; *\*Singarpur*, 2; *\*Keraunulle*, 2½; *\*Baroda*, 4; *\*Meeraboor*, with its bazaar; *\*Sehano Serai*, 2; *\*Putoolie*, 2; *\*Soltan-poor*, 4½; and 1½ mile further brings us to the capital of the North Western Provinces, the large and important city of

#### †\$AGRA.

**Territory**, North Western Provinces. **Meerut Military Division** of the Bengal Army. **Province Agra**. Civil Authority, the Resident Lieutenant Governor of the North Western Provinces. Civil Station, Military Authority, the Officer commanding. Military Station. Cantonment capable of holding 10,000 troops, 1½ mile S. of the Fort. **Bazaar**. Market, daily, well supplied with butcher's meat, poultry, vegetables, among which may be named peas, greens, potatoes, cauliflowers, French beans, artichokes, asparagus, fruit, &c.; forage plentiful. Post Office. Boats up and down the Jumna. Police Office (*Kotwali*), situated in the centre of the city. *Bankers*, the Agra Banking Co. Printing Office, (the Agra press). *Custom House*, near the river. Assembly Rooms; "Metcalf's Testimonial," is a very handsome architectural structure. Chapels, 2 Roman Catholic, and 1 Baptist. Orphan Institution capable of containing 2,000, but only 500 are supported here. Church Missionary Society's Establishment. The Relief Society, which affords alms and medical aid to the indigent. *Cutlery*, (the Magistrate's) situated S. of the city. *Church*, Protestant, a fine edifice, capable of holding a congregation of 1,000.

**Dawks**.—See Table of Distances from the Bengal Presidency.

**Streets**, the principal and the only deserving that name, is that wide, open thoroughfare which extends from the Fort N.W., and bisects the city; all the others are narrow, irregular, but clean.

*Houses*, generally four-storied, are chiefly built of red sandstone. *Shops* are numerous, small, insignificant in appearance, and contain a very meagre display of merchandise. *The Hospital* is being erected; the old one was burnt by the Sepoys, in 1858, during the rebellion. *The College*, situated in the W. part, is a very handsome, quadrangular, turreted edifice, with two handsome entrances. *Government House*, the official residence of the Lieutenant Governor of the North-Western Provinces, is a handsome palatial building. *Cantonments*, with the barracks and officers' bungalow, are spacious, well-ventilated, and handsome structures. *Climate*, from November to March, is healthy and dry, with cool refreshing nights, but hot days; and from April to June, hot winds predominate, and the following *Diseases*, viz.:—apoplexy, dysentery, dyspepsia, acute and intermittent fevers, and severe ophthalmia. From June to September (the moonson season) this place is considered *extremely unhealthy*, especially in and near the Fort, close to which a slimy deposit takes place from the banks of the *Junna* at the end of the rains, which added to the high walls, thick mass of edifices jumbled together, and a deep stagnant ditch in the immediate vicinity, renders a residence at this place, during both the *hot and rainy seasons*, *extremely injurious* to Europeans. *Commerce*, considerable trade is carried on, not only in cotton and salt, but, also, in the inland transit conveyance of merchandise. *Population*, 75,000. *The Fort* is of an irregular scalene triangular form, with a base of  $\frac{1}{2}$  of a mile long, extending along the river. The S.W. and N.W. sides are concave, and about  $\frac{1}{2}$  of a mile long, with a circuit of 1 mile. The exterior rampart is 80 ft. high, with bastions. There are two superb entrances, the N. one being the finest. The gateway is flanked by two large towers, pierced with small windows, indented with numerous niches, all elaborately covered with mosaic, having huge black marble characters inlaid in white marble slabs set in red sandstone, and most exquisitely carved. The vaulted passages are also beautifully embellished. It was originally protected by a very deep and wide double wet ditch, the inner one of which is in a very bad state of repair, and the high road passes through the outer one.

#### HISTORICAL REMINISCENCES:—

A.D.

1803. Lord Lake invested it, and the Mahratta force capitulated, when the British captured no less than £264,000 of treasure and 164 pieces of ordnance, amongst which was a plain *Cylinder Gun* having two rings at the breech, a muzzle 23 inches calibre, 11½ inches at the muzzle, 11 inches diameter at the trunnions, 14 feet 2 inches long, the bore, 8½ feet long, the chamber, 4½ feet, diameter of ditto, 10 inches, length of the casabel, 1 foot 2 inches, weight 90,600 lbs., and weight of ball, 1,500 lbs.

1832. This formidable piece of ordnance was sunk in the bed of the river, where it was blasted to pieces.

*Fortifications*.—The two old walls which surrounded this place, reached from Secundra to Tajganj,

(7 miles long, and 3 broad) and contained an area of 20 square miles, are still visible, and extend along the river for 4 miles, having a breadth of 3 miles, and containing an area of 11 square miles, half only of which is occupied. *The Fine Strand Road*, 80 feet wide and 2 miles long, constructed by the *famished* poor, in 1838, leads from the Custom House to the most interesting and greatest of the

#### ATTRACTIONS:—

The universally celebrated *Taj-mahall*, so called from *Taj* "imperial" *diadem*, *crown*, and *Mahall* "building," which stands on the right bank of the *Junna*, about 1 mile E. of the Fort, the exterior outline of which is a vast red sandstone rectangle, the quadrangle of which is, from E. to W., 964 feet, and from N. to S. 329 feet; the largest face, with its red hue, having a N. aspect, rises from the river and having, at each end within the quadrangle, a red sandstone, mosque-looking, three-domed edifice, ornamented with white marble, all of which fill up the N.E. and N.W. angles; that on the W. side, however, is only used as a mosque, the others being merely ornamental. The entire edifice, with these exceptions, is of a *dazzling* whiteness. The mausoleum of Shahjehan and his consort, Arjimaund Banoo (Muntazi Mahall), stands on the N. side of the quadrangle, facing the river; the entire area in front is most tastefully laid out in square flower beds, with beautiful shrubs in the centre, noble cypress and other trees planted round the borders, which form an avenue to the walks, which are paved with freestone, in the centre of which stands a marble basin, with *jets d'eau* in the central part, playing every evening. On an eminence above this large enclosure is erected a *marble* terrace, about 400 feet square, and 60 high, which is ascended by a majestic flight of handsome marble steps. On its upper surface is a large, highly-polished, marble, slab-naved platform, the seams of which are skillfully inlaid with streaks of black marble, having, at each angle, an eight-pillared cupola minaret, 100 feet high, commanding a superb view of the river, country, fort, and ruins. In the middle of this platform rises the Mausoleum, which is about 190 feet long, and of similar breadth, having a slender minaret at each angle. The beautiful, double-gilt, globular, crescent-mounted dome, with which it is surmounted, measures 70 feet in diameter, and 260 feet high, rises equidistant from the angles and sides, is flanked E. and W. by an isolated columned cupola. The N., S., E., and W. sides are 140 feet long, and much larger than the other ones. The sepulchral apartment is a regular octagon, each side being 24 feet long. It contains the ashes of Shahjehan, King of Delhi, as also those of his consort, Arjimaund (noble) Banoo (princess), also surnamed Muntaz-(select)-Mahall (palace or harem), the daughter of Asaf Khan, the brother of Noorjehan, the queen consort of Jehangir, the father of Shahjehan. The tomb of the Empress is most beautifully ornamented with exquisite arabesque mouldings, sculptured flowers, interlaced with admirably selected inscriptions from the Koran. That of the Emperor is loftier, and not so profusely or even artistically decorated. Both, however, are enclosed within a marble lattice-

worked rafting, of almost zephyr lightness. The beautiful, decorated, and finely-carved ceiling is dome-shaped, having above it the commodious apartment under the chief dome, which is exquisitely ornamented with chaste clusters of fruit, flowers, and superb variegated foliage, of such light and artistic mosaic workmanship, each flower, fruit, and leaf being modelled from nature, and constructed, according to its colour, of lapis lazuli, jasper, hellotrope, agate, calcydony, cornelian, sardie, plasma, quartz, chlorite, yellow and striped marble, clay slate, nephrite or jade, shelly limestone—yellow and variegated, so that the beholder at once perceives that such beautiful and chaste ideas are intended to convey to the human mind and eye the supposed scene of the charms, and indescribable beauty of a heavenly Paradise. There are also several other apartments. On the floor of the upper apartments are placed two *cenotaphs*, similar to those below, and surrounded by a marble, elaborately-wrought, mosaic screen work, 6 feet high. The marble with which the interior and exterior of this most superbly-magnificent and grand edifice is constructed, was brought from Jaypoor as a tribute. It occupied 20,000 men no less than 22 years to build, and cost upwards of £3,174,802.

*The Shahjehan Palace*, which stands within the Palace, is rather small, but contains two moderately-sized rooms, the interior of which is beautifully overlaid with arabesque carved white marble; the even surfaces are ornamented with handsome mosaics, and the whole of the columns with yellow and black marble fillets, and the remains of the various parts filled with rich gilding, are still discernible. Passing through the regal suite of rooms, we arrive at the beautifully ornamented chambers of the Harem; that in which the favourite consort lived is much more elaborately decorated than the others, and through a marble screen pierced in one part by a cannon ball, during the time it was invested by Lord Lake, it commands a most beautiful view of the river. Most of these rooms were cooled by fountains, whose waters issued forth through orifices, from exquisitely worked mosaic pavements. In the court, there formerly stood a grey-stone bath, 40 feet in diameter, hollowed out of one mass.

*The Audience Chambers*, now converted into an arsenal, are equally as large as the whole of the Palace. Arcades hung with tapestry originally enclosed it, but the arches have been walled up, and openings left to admit air and light. Here *Shahjehan*, after he was dethroned by his son Aurungzebe, lived in most regal splendour, in the time of his captivity, until his death, having been attended upon by his daughter, the princess Jehanara, who, according to Tavernier's account, "here lived an incestuous life with her father."

*The Motee Musiid*, so called from Moti "pearl," and Masjid "mosque," and thus designated on account of its extreme lightness and beauty of architecture, is close at hand. The exterior is

beautifully constructed of red sandstone, brought from the *Futehpore Sikree* hills. The interior is constructed of white marble. The quadrangular court is enclosed on three sides by arcades, with a large pillared roofed vestibule, raised on steps, and a capacious marble, ritual, ablution basin in the centre. Above is a noble domed terrace, with smaller ones on each side. There is also an elegant and spacious Kiosk at the end of each front, and equidistant between them are placed seven others. The calmest and most intense solemnity pervades the interior of this oblong, accurately proportioned and beautifully decorated mosque.

*Railways in progress*, from Agra, via Meeahunge, near Broach, and Nerbudda Valley, cross the Ghat near Bhopawur. From Agra to Cawnpore, Muttra to Delhi. Meerut to Lahore, Bukar and Benares, nearly completed. Agra to Delhi, via Etmadpore, Allyghur, Ghazeeodeennuggur, progressing rapidly. *N.W. Dak Company* convey passengers from Agra to Calcutta, (139 stages), via *Bhongang*, 80; *Cawnpore*, 99; *Futehpore*, 50; *Allahabad*, 75; *Benares*, 72; *Sassaram*, 72½; *Shergotly*, 57½; *Mungulpore*, 165½; *Burducan*, 53; *Calcutta*, 72.

*Eminent Natives*.—Lalah Jotsee Persand, the Commissariat Contractor, who most nobly displayed his fidelity to the British government, during the rebellion of 1857-58-59, by providing 3,000 men with provisions for 6 weeks, and keeping up a communication when all the other roads were stopped by the rebels.

This large and celebrated city stands on the right bank of the *Jumna* (Yamuna, "the blue," Calindi, Daughter of the Sun, Sister of the last Manu, also of Sama or Samana, Pluto or Symmanus), the greatest tributary of the *Ganges*, rises at the S.W. of the *Jumnotri Peaks*, in lat. 31° long. 78° 52', at an altitude of 10,849 feet, and which hill, 500 feet to the N.W. of the hot spring, is one entire mass of snow and ice, from which projects a rock, out of which issues a small, very shallow spray stream, about 3 feet wide. The source of this river, which flows S.W. for 6 miles, where it is joined by the *Berai-Ganga* on the left side; the declivity of the bed is very great—the fall here is 5,036 feet, being 314 feet per mile. Five miles beyond, it receives the *Budeear* on the right, flowing from the *Kedar-Kanta* range; 3 miles beyond the *Bunal* falls into it, and 8 miles further it receives the *Comalda*; 4 miles beyond, the *Rickna*; and thence 10 miles farther it is joined on the right side by the *Khootee*; here it is 90 feet wide, 5 feet deep, rapid, and unfordable. The *Aglar* (*Agilue*) falls into it 15 miles beyond, on the left; thence it flows S.W., then W. for 13 miles, until it is joined by the *Tonse*, in lat. 30½°, long. 77° 53', at an altitude of 1,686 feet, and which stream is considerably larger than the *Jumna*. Ten miles beyond it is joined by the *Gorree*, and just below, the *Raj Ghat*. After this confluence it is 100 feet wide; a mile beyond, at an altitude of 1,470 feet, it receives the *Assu*, which flows S.E., and drains the W. of the *Dehra Doon*. Thence flowing W., then S., it passes through a ravine in the *Sewalik* hills, and at 12 miles distance enters the *Hindustan Plain* at *Badshamabal*; it thence branches

off into several channels, and also supplies on its right,

The *Doab Canal*, constructed in 1356, by Feroz Toghluk, King of Delhi, and restored in 1830, 80 miles from which, Ali Mardan Khan's canal diverged from it, and flowed S. to Delhi until 1760; and the Feroz Shah Canal ceased flowing at Suffedon, in 1740. In 1817, the Marquis of Hastings ordered the restoration of the Delhi Canal. In 1820 it was completed. In 1823, the Feroz Shah Canal was restored; thence flowing S. it is navigated by floating rafts. At Delhi it is crossed by a bridge of boats, then flows E. and S.E. for 619 miles, to its confluence (on which rocky point, called Triveni, "three plaited locks," stands the fort of Allahabad—this meeting of the waters is considered sacred by the Hindus, and there is a legend which affirms that the stream *Sarasvati*, which is lost in the Sirhind Wilds, flows underground to Allahabad, and re-issues forth from a rock at the end of the cave under one of the towers of the fort, close to the trunk of a tree, which, although in the cave, still keeps alive, owing to its being moistened with the sacred water) with the *Ganges* at Allahabad, during which part of its course it receives the *Baun* (Ootunglum), *Chumbul*, *Sind*, *Betwa*, *Cane* on the right, and on the left the *Hindon*, *Seengor*, and *Rind*. The entire length of its course is 860 miles, current rapid, bed so impeded by shoals and rocks—ridges of which project into the stream—that it is not navigable beyond Delhi (Delhee), with lofty and precipitous banks. It has a cam, and steam navigation has for some time been established below Calpee. It swarms with crocodiles, and its waters, although perfectly clear, are not so wholesome as that of the *Ganges*, which is of a yellowish colour, and it is about  $\frac{1}{2}$  mile wide opposite the red sandstone fort.

#### HISTORICAL REMINISCENCES:—

AD

1843 First formed into the capital of the North-Western Provinces, and governed by a Lieutenant governor, Mr. Mertius Bird.

1844. Mr. Thomason appointed Lieutenant Governor.

1857. Mr. Colville was Lieutenant Governor at the commencement of the rebellion, and at his demise Sir Henry Lawrence, Bart., succeeded him.

The Sepoys held possession of it, burnt the hospital, and massacred all the Bengalee residents.

Colonel Greathead gained a brilliant victory over the rebels.

The native commissariat contractor, Lahaj Jotsee Persand, behaved in a most exemplary and praiseworthy manner, and gave tangible proof of his unswerving fidelity to the Indian government.

The native troops rebelled and were disarmed.

1859. Two of Her Majesty's regiments are now permanently stationed here.

Mr. Montgomery succeeded Sir Henry Lawrence, Bart., as Lieutenant Governor.

## ROUTE 236.

Proceed N.E.

NEEMUCH TO BOONDEE.

DISTANCE 109 MILES.

ROUTES.	Distances of Stages.	
	Miles	Fur.
Neemuch to Jawee .....	8	6
Lasoor .....	8	2
Deenkur .....	11	5
Ruttungurhkairree .....	7	6
Omaidpoor .....	7	0
Singowlee .....	13	0
Tilsooa .....	7	6
Dabee (Dhabee) .....	15	2
Kullianpoora .....	14	4
Boondee .....	15	1
	109	0

Leaving *Neemuch* (Route 10), we proceed along an excellent road, which soon becomes circuitous, rough, but passable for carts, leading across an open, undulating, and well-cultivated country; pass \**Malkaira*  $\frac{1}{2}$ ; \**Doulpoor*,  $\frac{1}{2}$ ; \**Bhoorkairree* (Chut-terboojkee); cross 6 nullahs, and we soon arrive at \**Jawee* (Jawee),  $\frac{1}{2}$ ; thence pass on to \**Koteakairree*,  $\frac{1}{2}$ ; \**Chiroolee*,  $\frac{1}{2}$ ; \**Gadoollee*, 2; \**Damonee*,  $\frac{1}{2}$ ; then cross 5 nullahs, to \**Lasoor*, 2; thence the road is very rugged, but practicable for carts, and we soon commence an easy ascent,  $2\frac{1}{2}$  mile long; after which pass through an undulating country, sloping to the N.; thence proceed up a short, rugged *Ghat*, close to \**Malgurh*,  $\frac{1}{2}$ ; pass on to *Goora*, 1; then cross 12 nullahs, and soon reach \**Deenkur*,  $2\frac{1}{2}$ , with its bazaar; the road now becomes very rough, leads over slippery ledges and terraces of rock, practicable for carts, and then passes across an undulating country, interspersed with low jungle; cross by ford the \**Goonjalee* river (Goonjur), also two nullahs, and at the close of  $7\frac{1}{2}$  miles we arrive at the town of

### § RUTTUNGURH KAIRREE (Ruttengurh Kheree).

Territory, Scindia or Gwalior. Civil Authority. Political Agent at Neemuch. Bazaar, well arranged and supplied. Fort, situated on a lofty hill. Continuing our route we soon enter

THE MEWAR TERRITORY (Route 8), and proceed along an undulating country, pass several knolls, and soon reach the \**summit of a hilly ridge*, 1; then proceed up the *ascent of a Ghat* for  $\frac{1}{2}$  mile, along a smooth road cut out of the side of the hill, which forms an angle of  $15^\circ$  to  $35^\circ$ , on which is perched a fort; the pathway leading to the fort is narrow and circuitous, and the road rough, but practicable for artillery, and soon reach *Omaidpoor*, 6; Civil Authority, the Governor General's Agent at Ajmeer; thence pass \**Kaira*,  $\frac{3}{4}$ ; \**Ulla*,  $\frac{1}{2}$ ; \**Jetella* (Jajra),  $\frac{1}{2}$ ; \**Mowpoora*; \**Saindelatee*; \**Moolara* (Mootaira); then cross by ford the \**Bamunee* river; thence cross 5 nullahs, and pass along a good,

but, in some parts, rocky road; also through the \**Bamunee valley*, 1½; pass \**Hureepoor*, 1½; and 1½ mile beyond brings us to the town of

### § SINGOWLEE.

Territory, Mewar. Civil Authority, Political Agent at Neemuch. Bazaar.

DAWKES to Oodeypoor, E.N.E. 100 miles.

Thence along a difficult road, leading up a steep ghat, 560 yards long, blocked up with large masses of rock and low jungle, but practicable for carts; cross 4 nullahs to *Tilsooa*; here water becomes scarce in May and June. Thence along a rugged, steep, rocky, undulating road, passable for carts, leading across a hilly district, to \**Goora*, 7; close to which, in the N., stands a hilly range; thence proceed through dense jungle, cross the *Ehree* (Ehroo river), also 15 nullahs, and we soon enter

### THE BOONDEE STATE.

Which, with Kotah, forms the Harrowlee district, and is bounded on the N. by Jeypore. E. by Kotah, S. by Scindia's territory, W. by Oodeypoor, is situated in lat. 24° 58' and 25° 55', long. 75° 23' to 76° 30', has an area 2,291 square miles, population of 229,100, who are Rajpoots of the Hara tribe and Meenas, the aborigines of the place, both of whom are most desperate marauders. Revenue of £50,000 per annum. Military force of 6,170 men. Is watered by the Chumbul which separates it from Kotah, and is navigable during the monsoon for country vessels of considerable size; and also the *Mej* or *Nej*. Its productions are wheat, grain, maize, sesamum, sugar cane, small timber, marble, granite, slate, iron (large manufactures of which are at the city of Boondee). The principal towns are Boondee, the capital; Dugari, Dublana, Indargurh, and Nynwah. The principal routes are:—

1st. N.W. from Boondee, via Jhajpoora, cross the Banass, Nusserabad to Ajmeer.

2nd. Ditto, via the hills to Ajmeer.

3rd. Ditto, via Dublana, to Tonk.

4th. The celebrated Lakharee Pass is situated to the E., where Col. Monson, in 1804, was obliged to effect his most disastrous retreat. The climate is very unhealthy—fevers, ophthalmia, bronchitis, and rheumatism prevail.

#### HISTORICAL REMINISCENCES:—

1342. Founded by Rao Dewa, on a district which he captured from the aboriginal race (the *Meenas*), whom he put to the sword.

1569. Rao Soorguin held the Fort of Rintunpore for the Mewar Rajah, but on receiving a command he surrendered it to Akbar.

Dismembered by Jehangir, Akbar's Son, who gave the territory S.E. of the Chumbul to Madhu Singh, great grandson of Rao Soorjun, whom he proclaimed Rajah of Kotah.

The Rajah of Boondee, Chutter Sal, joined Aurungzebe, and perished in the battle of Samaghar.

1707. The Hara Rajah of Boondee took up arms, and placed Meazzin on the throne of Delhi. The Marathas, taking advantage of the civil war which raged therein, entered and devastated it.

1804. The Rajah assisted the British, nevertheless the Marathas entered his capital.

1817. During the Mahratta and Pindarree wars, he sided with the British, with whom, in

1818, he entered into a treaty, and in

1821, this firm and faithful adherent of the British died; his son, an infant, succeeded; the state was now governed by a Council of Regency, but such administration not proving satisfactory, the Queen mother was appointed sole Regent, but the government was *worsely* managed, and but for the able and noble conduct of the minister the entire district would have been a prey to anarchy.

The Rajah married the sister of the Rajah of Joudpore, a princess of twice his age; and the minister having offended her, was basely assassinated by some adherents of her family; they were, however, soon captured and executed, and through the able management of the British Resident, the matter was amicably arranged between the two states without any rupture of their friendly relations taking place.

1858. Here the Begum of Oude, Birjuz Kudr Ikhal Shah (the *soi-disant* King of Oude), Mucmoo Khan, the Begum's paramour, Prime Minister, held this fort. The Rajah of Hurdut Singh rebelled. It was taken possession of by the British, assessed at £7,000, per annum, and, for his fidelity, bestowed upon the Rajah of Kuppothallah.

Thence pass on to § *Dabee* (Dhabee), 8½, across slightly-cultivated country, covered with thin straggling jungle; cross a nullah to \**Kulianpoora*, 14½; thence along a jungly, rugged, and undulating country; pass *Amtoon*; *Lalpoora*; then the road, which is practicable for carts, winds and passes between lofty banks to *Burkaira*; *Omuree*; *Chuttempoora*; and we soon enter the town of

### § BOONDEE.

Territory, Boondee State. Civil Authority, Political Agent at Kotah, 22 miles. Bazaars two, large, wide, and extremely clean.

DAWKES to Ajmeer, 95 miles S.E., Agra, 195, S.W.; Bombay, 490, N.E.; Delhi, (Delhee), 245, S.W.; Kotah 22; N.W. Population, 30,000, consisting of Haras, Hindus, Mahomedans, and Nagas, (a set of mendicants, and who form the Police Force).

ATTRactions.—The Palace, a magnificent structure, standing above the town, is approached by a steep, zigzag acclivity, and consists of several palaces, which have been erected by different princes at various periods, but nevertheless the architecture of all of them is so beautifully uniform, that they appear as one entire structure. The *Chuttermahl*, which was founded by the Rajah of that name, is the largest and most modern; it contains two noble double serpentine columned halls, and the *tout-ensemble* is of unsurpassing beauty. It is garrisoned by 100 foreign troops, native militia, and 40 pieces of ordnance of different degrees of calibre. The *Castle of Indarghur* is occupied by a separate force, com-



manded by the Rajah, Dhabaee Kishen Ram. The Great Temple of Krishna is beautifully decorated with large groups in relievo, close to which stands a fine symmetrical figure of a horse, cut in stone, and also on a handsome raised pedestal, an Elephant of the same material, as large as life, most beautifully sculptured.

## ROUTE 237.

Proceed N.W.

NEEMUCH TO JEYSULMEER, VIA JOUDPOOR, THE CHUTTERBHOOJ (SOMAREA) PASS AND PALLEE.

DISTANCE 358½ MILES.

ROUTES.	Distances of Stages.	
	Miles.	Fur.
Neemuch to Jeelwara, via Route 211	104	6
Burra Dulana	13	2
Seepitawas	11	6
Bosnee	13	0
Pallee	9	2
Karla	9	3
Rohut	8	7
Mogra	12	7
Jodhpoor	11	3
Basnee	12	0
Teoorree	12	6
Chundalea	10	0
Chunmoo	12	4
Lourta	10	4
Daichoo	8	3
Mundla	9	6
Lowa	11	6
Pokura (Pokurn)	8	5
Odandea	13	0
Lautee	13	2
Chundun	13	2
Burra Wachumpeer	14	0
Jaysulmeer	12	4
	358	6

Leave *Neemuch* (Route 10), and proceed, via Route 211, to *Jeelwara*, (Route 211); pass along a mere footpath for 2 miles; thence the road becomes excellent, and leads through an open cultivated country to \**Somair*, 8½; \**Chota Dulana*, 4½; cross a nullah to *Burra Dulana*, ½, situated on the left bank; pass on to \**Kair*, 2½; \**Kaira*, 2½; \**Bolakooa*, 2½; \**Seepitawas*, 5; thence along a plain pass *Budolao*, 1½; \**Nambhara*, 2½; \**Boosee*, 1½; the country now appears rich and well cultivated; pass \**Sodawas*, 4½; \**Goora*, 1½; the water at both is brackish; then cross 2 nullahs to \**Sonae*, ½, with its well of brackish water, to the right of which is situated the *Someree nullah*; then along a good firm road, through a level, partially-cultivated, but rather barren country, to \**Amarus*, 3½, and we soon enter the open town of \**Pallee*, 5½; then pass to \**Karla*, 9½; cross 2 nullahs to \**Rohut*, 8½; thence the road becomes very sandy, and leads across an undulating ground, cross by the ford, the *Loonee* (Looni) river, here merely a small brackish rill, and we soon arrive at \**Mogra*, 12½; thence the road leads across an open plain, interspersed with

spots, and at the end of 11½ miles, we arrive at the large walled town of

\**JODHPORE* (Route 156); thence pass along an excellent road, close to \**Mundoor*, 5; \**Deojur*, 4; \**Basnee*, 3, with its brackish water; \**Bamboora*, 4; \**Rajasthan*, 2; \**Teoorree*, 6½, situated on the right; \**Burla*, 4½; \**Geora*, 1½, with its ten excellent wells; thence along a bad road through a desert, to \**Chundalea*, 4; the road now becomes very heavy and sandy, to \**Panchla*, 2½; a good well; \**Chunmoo*, 10; \**Lourta*, 10½; \**Daichoo*, 8½, situated amidst sand hills, with its wells of sweet water, 150 feet deep; thence along a heavy jungly road, winding amidst a sandy, hilly desert, to \**Mundla*, 9½, with wells, 90 feet deep; thence the road becomes good; pass close to \**Daidaea*, 6; \**Loura* (Lowa), 5½; then along a hard road for 6 miles, at the end of which the *Salt Lake* is situated close to the right. It extends about 4 miles N.E., is 4 miles broad, with low margin, and quite dry in the hot season, and 2½ miles brings us to the town of

## \* POKURN (Pokurn, Pokhurn, Pokura).

Territory, Mewar. Civil Authority, the Governor General's Agent at Ajmeer. Encamping ground. Bazaar.

DAWS to Nagpore, 134 miles, S.W. Nusseerabad, via Nagora, 288 S.W. Population, 30,000. Houses, 300. Revenue: It produces no less than £10,000 per annum to its Takoor, "chief," chiefly derived from the transit trade, as it is situated on one of the principal trading routes, from E. Rajpootana to Sind.

**Fortifications:** It is surrounded by an excellent unencemented stone wall, 15 feet high, having a parapet 5 feet high, and 2½ thick, with a terre plane, 4 feet broad, marked by a renée, with a red earth ditch.

The *Citadel*, an irregular, oblong structure, standing on the W., forming part of the enceinte, is 120 yds. long, N. to S., and 80 yds. broad, with cut stone exterior walls, 35 feet high, but only 18 inches in the interior. It is well mounted with a few excellent guns, and defended by a deep, narrow, masonry ditch.

The *Inner Citadel*, in which the Chief resides, is totally detached from the defences, and well supplied with water from excellent wells.

The *tanks* are two in number, one of which supplies the ditch.

The *Mausoleums* of the Chiefs of the Jodhpore family is close to the temple, a curious structure.

This large and populous place is situated close to the side of the ancient city (on which stands the temple), in one of the most fertile districts of Jodhpore.

Thence along a good, hard road, across an extensive, undulating, but in some parts, rocky waste, and we enter

THE JEYSULMEER STATE (Route 137); and we soon pass \**Odandee*, 13, with its wells, 90 feet deep; thence along a sandy road, over a Desert; cross a \**nullah* to \**Lautee*, with its wells, 180 feet deep, and bazaar; thence pass on to \**Lodakoor*, 5; cross a \**nullah* to \**Chundun*, 8½; thence the road becomes sandy, and leads through a district densely

covered with *Kajra* to § *Burra Wachumpeer*, 14, with its bazaar and wells, 240 feet deep; then proceed across low ground for 2½ miles; thence ascend a small rocky *range*. Proceed down a gradual declivity, having a low, hilly ridge, extending parallel to the right, and at the close of 12½ miles, we enter the town of § *Jaysulmeer* (Route 137).

## ROUTE 238.

Proceed N.E.

NEEMUCH TO KOTA, VIA RUTTUNGURH AND SINGOLEE.

DISTANCE 104½ MILES.

ROUTES.	Distances of Stages.	
	Miles.	Fur.
Neemuch to Tilsoora, via Route 236 .....	64	1
Goorā .....	7	0
Rawut-ke-Goorā .....	8	0
Kurreepoor .....	10	0
Kota .....	15	0
	104	1

Leave *Neemuch* (Route 10), and proceed, via Route 236, to § *Tilsoora*, 64½; thence along an undulating, steep, rugged, but good cart-road, leading through dense jungle, with hills situated at a short distance from the road, and we soon enter

## THE KOTAH STATE.

Which is bounded on the N.E. and E. by *Jhallowa*, *Gwalior*, and *Chupra*; N.W. by the *Chumbul*, which separates it from *Bhoondée*; W. by *Gwalior*, and S. by *Holkar's* territory, and *Jhallowa*; lies in lat. 24° 30' and 25° 50'; long. 75° 35' and 76° 58', is 90 miles long from N. to S., and 80 broad; has an area of 4,339 square miles. Population, 433,900. Revenue of £280,000 annually. Military force, 3,450 strong, and a police of 2,000 men. The principal towns are, *Kotah* (the capital), *Patun* and *Sangol*. The chief routes are, 1st, E. to W. from *Calpee* to *Kotah*; 2nd, N.E. to S.W., *Agra* to *Neemuch*; 3rd, N. to S., *Delhi* to *Mhow*. It is watered by the *Chumbul* and its tributaries, *Kalee Sindh*, *Newaj*, and *Parbatty*. A range of hills extend S.E. to N.W., through which the *Mokundarra* pass leads from the *Deccan* to N. India, and which ridge forms the boundary between *Malwa* and *Harowtee*, *Kotah*, and *Jhallowa*. The district is fertile, but, owing to the sultriness of the climate, it is extremely unwholesome during the monsoon.

### HISTORICAL REMINISCENCES:—

The state was formerly tributary to *Bhoondée*, but, in the reign of *Rao Ratan*, it was bestowed upon *Madhu Singh*, by the emperor *Shah Jehan*, for his *indomitable* courage at the battle of *Burhanpoor*.

*Madhu Singh's* four sons sided against *Aurangzeb*; three of them fell on the glorious plain at the battle of *Oojein*, where the fourth was left as dead.

*Rajah Ram Singh*, on the death of *Aurangzeb*, joined his son, the *Prince Azim*, and perished in the battle of *Jajan*.

*Bhim Singh*, who was much esteemed by the *Delhi* king, fell in his service in the battle against *Nizam-ul-Mulk*.

1744. The *Marathas* invaded it, invested the capital, but after 3 months' siege were repulsed with great loss.

1771. *Rajah Goman Singh* died, and was succeeded by his infant son, 10 years old, whose government was administered by that able general, *Zalim Singh*, appointed Regent by his father, and who still continued to conduct the affairs of the state after that prince attained his majority.

1804. *Colonel Monson* advanced into this territory with a large force; he was received by the *Rajah* most cordially, but on that officer's *disastrous retreat*, that prince, acting under the influence, and through fear of *Holkar* (for which he had to pay the *Mahratta* chief, *Holkar*, no less a sum than £100,000, £30,000 of which was paid down), shut the gates of his capital against him and his gallant force.

1817. A treaty was concluded by the British government and *Omed Singh*, then *Rajah*, who died in

1819, and was succeeded by his son and heir *Keshour Singh*, who, in

1820, began intriguing for the recovery of his sovereign rights, which had been, by the treaty of 1817, vested in *Zalim Singh*.

1821. He gave battle to the British forces on the 30th September, when he was defeated, his brother killed, and he himself fled to *Nathdwara* (*Joudpore*), but returned to his capital in December, when he was re-installed as ruler.

1824. *Zalim Singh* died, and his son, *Madhoo Singh*, undertook the administration, but not possessing his father's talents, the Indian government offered him a separate principality, which he declined, and very soon afterwards the *Rajah Keshour Singh* died.

His nephew and heir succeeded to the throne. *Madhoo Singh* then accepted from the British government, as an *independent principality*, a portion of the S. part of this district, which was assigned to him, with a revenue of £12,000 per annum, and the title of *Rana* of *Jhallowa*.

1857-58-59. The *Sepoys* took possession of this territory, dethroned the *Rajah*, who joined the king of *Mundisore*, and *Bukshee* of *Nimbaira*. Here *General Roberts* made a forced march from *Nusseerabad*, on the 11th March, 1853, a distance of 120 miles in two days. The *Contingent* rebelled, and two of the *Rajah's* men murdered the political agent, *Major Burton*.

Thence proceed to § *Ghoora*, 7; then cross the *Ghree* (*Ehroo* or *Ehree*) river, pass through an undulating country, to § *Rawut-ke-Goorā*, 8; provisions

procurable from *Dhabe*, 3 miles N.W.: \**Kurreepoor*, 10; *Kinaree*, 13, situated on the left bank of the *Chumbul* river, opposite to the town of Kota (Kotah), to which cross by ferry boat; thence proceed up a good ghat on the right, having a steep, rocky one on the left, and at the end of 2 miles we reach the large walled town of

### § KOTA (KOTAH).

Territory, Kotah, its capital. Civil Authority, Resident Political Agent. Military Authority, the Officer commanding at Agra. Encamping ground. Bazaar.

DAWKS to Agra, 195 S.W.; Delhi, 260 S.; Oojein, 140 miles N.

**Fortifications.**—It is enclosed by a strong, bastioned, dry ditched rampart, which, on the river sides, extends close to it, and parallel to its bank.

The *Fort*, situated on the S., contains the *palace*, a handsome cupola, minareted, elaborately decorated structure, standing on a mound, the N. bastion of which contains a neat fortress, commanding the country on both banks of the river, in which, on an islet, stands the *summer palace* of the Rajah, a very pretty edifice.

**Commerce.**—A considerable transit and home market manufacture trade is carried on here. The climate is extremely hot in summer, and very unwholesome in the rains.

**Attractions.**—The Hindu temples and mosques.

#### HISTORICAL REMINISCENCES:—

1857–58–59. The Rajah's troops revolted, and took possession of the place, which they plundered.

## ROUTE 239.

Proceed N.E.

NEEMUCH TO KOTAH, VIA BHANPOORA AND THE MUKUNDARA PASS.

DISTANCE 122½ MILES.

ROUTES.	Distances of Stages.	
	Miles.	Fur.
Neemuch to Sawan .....	13	0
Kukresir .....	13	6
Rampoora .....	12	2
Burra Bumoree .....	7	6
Bhanpoora .....	15	3
Sonara .....	8	2
Khyrabad .....	8	0
Mukundara .....	11	6
Humoteea .....	14	4
Juppoora .....	8	0
Kota (Kotah) .....	10	0
	122	5

Leave *Neemuch* (Route 10), and proceed along a good road, through an undulating and partly-cultivated country, cross 9 *nullahs* in this stage; pass \**Jaidoora*, 5½; \**Reewurree*, 1½; \**Boorkairee*, 2½; \**Guccasa*, 1, to \**Sawan*, 2½; and 5½ miles brings us to the town of

### § MUNASSA.

Territory, Mewar. Civil Authority, Political Agent at Neemuch. Bazaar.

Thence proceed to \**Peelpoor*, 1½; \**Dindeeree*, 2½; \**Pipulea* (Gotalcekee), 1½; then cross 11 *nullahs*, to § *Kukresir*, 2½, situated in a district having hills to the left, at a short distance from the road, which becomes stony, rough, intersected by ruts, and leads through an undulating, knolly country, to *Phoolpoora*, 1½; *Koondalea*, 2½; then cross the *Toolsee* river, and we soon enter

THE INDORE TERRITORY (Route 8); proceed for 1½ mile through the large, walled town of

### § RAMPOORA.

Territory, Indore. Civil Authority, Political Agent at Neemuch. Bazaar.

DAWKS to Indore, 120 N.; Oojein, 95 miles; elevation, 1,360 feet above the sea.

**Attractions.**—The Hindu temple, which is much frequented by pilgrims, who attend it, annually, in April. It has had several pergunnahs, 500 villages added to it, and produces an annual revenue of £37,500.

#### HISTORICAL REMINISCENCES:—

A.D.

Here Holkar formerly resided, and made it his capital and court.

1818. Roshun Beg, who was defeated at Mehidpoor, here gave battle to the British, but was defeated.

Thence passing through the E. gate we proceed along a rugged, stony, rocky road, to \**Semree*, 2½; \**Googrut* (Goodrut), 1½; then ascend the *Ghat*, pass \**Chota Bumore*, 1½; cross by ford, after November 1st, the *Chumbul* river, but in the monsoon by a ferry boat, which will hold 400 maunds, 1 cwt. Here its banks are steep, and bed stony and rocky; cross 4 *nullahs*, to § *Burra Bumore*, 1½; \**Tai'a*, 3½; \**Dobla*, 1; \**Reawalkee*, 1½; \**Koela*, 2½; \**Burkairree*, 1½; thence proceed along an undulating, hilly country, with hills in the distance on the left, and at the close of 4½ miles we arrive at the town of

### § BHANPOORA.

Territory, Indore. Civil Authority, Political Agent at Neemuch. Bazaar. Population of the Pergunnah, 20,000. Altitude, 1,344 feet. Fort, unfinished, in which stands a beautiful cut marble statue of Jeswunt Rao Holkar, who commenced the *palace* not yet completed, the walls and entrance gateway of which are embellished with several beautifully-sculptured figures of various animals.

Thence leaving the E. gate we cross the *Reva* river; pass along an excellent road, with hills on the left, to *Ruttunpoora*, 2; *Neemtoore*, 1½, where the ridge of hills extend to the N.; thence cross 6 *nullahs*, pass *Sumunkairee*, 3; and 1½ mile brings us to the town of § *Sonara*; bazaar; thence along a good road, through a partially-cultivated district, with hills in front; and on the left we pass \**Oondana*, 1½; \**Rowree*, 3½; and then enter

THE KOTAH DISTRICT (Route 238), and soon afterwards reach § *Khyrabad*, 2½, with its small bazaar; pass \**Goondee*, 2½; \**Koteepoor*, ½; \**Mornu*, 2; \**Guneshpooora*, 2½; cross 11 *nullahs* to \**Hurnore*, 1; \**Peepulda*, 1; *Anjar*, ½; then cross the \**Anjar* river, which rises in the *Mokundara* range, 12 miles

**W.** of the Mokundara Pass, in lat. 24° 57', long. 75° 44', flows N.E. for 25 miles, and then S.E. for 15 miles; thence by the S.W. entrance of the above-named pass, and falls into the *Ahoor*, 10 miles above its confluence with the *Kali Sindh*, at *Gagroun*, and we soon reach the village of *Mukundura*, 1½, which consists of one long street, with a bazaar; encamping ground in the valley, formed by two parallel hilly ridges extending N.W. and S.E. between the rivers *Chumbul* and *Kalce Sind* (Sindh), which latter rises in *Malwa*, in a small hilly range, 12 miles S.W. of the town of *Scronge* (lat. 24° 1', long. 77° 29', flows N. for 130 miles, to *Narwar*, N.W. of *Bundelcund*; then for 139 miles, separates that State from *Gwalior*, and falls into the *Junna* on the right, in lat. 26° 26', long. 79° 18', after a course of 260 miles, during which it receives the *Parbati* and *Pohoj* streams. It is crossed from *Nusserabad* to *Saugor* by a rocky ford, where it is 100 yds. wide, 2 feet deep, with low banks, and also from *Agra* to *Saugor*, where it is 200 yds. wide, 2 feet deep, with sandy bed, and steep ravine banks; it is flooded in the monsoon; thence along the *Mukundura Pass*, which is a rugged, rocky, loose, stony road, between high hills, and leading to a rocky, jungly road; pass a *nullah* to *Hunoteea*, 1½, situated in a well-cultivated district; thence the road becomes bad, rocky, stony, and jungly; cross 3 *nullahs* to *Juipoora*, 8; and 10 miles beyond stands the fortified town of

§ **KOTAH** (Kota, Route 238).

## ROUTE 240.

Proceed S.E.

**NEEMUCH TO SAUGOR, VIA BHANPOORA.**

DISTANCE 306½ MILES.

ROUTES.	Distances or Stages.	
	Miles.	Nur.
Neemuch to Bhanpoora, via Route 239.	62	1
Oosara Mularganja.	9	7
Ahoor River (right bank).	10	4
Jaira Patun.	7	6
Raichhow (Reechwa)	8	2
Rutlaee	7	6
Balta	12	2
Bojipoor	10	4
Kilcheepoor	9	1
Kurree	9	4
Bhopalpoor	9	4
Bysana	11	2
Nursingurh	13	6
Koolukairree	12	4
Bairsea	12	4
Kamkaira	14	0
Betwa River	12	6
Kurree	10	7
Garispoor	12	6
Bugrode	9	6
Bena River, right bank, near Ratgurb.	13	1
Gamairee	9	0
Bapyle	8	1
Saugor	9	1

Leave *Neemuch* (Route 10), and proceed, via Route 239, to *Bhanpoora*, 62½ (Route 239); thence along an indifferent stony road, through an open and partially-cultivated country; pass *\*Kuttunpoora*, 2; *\*Osirna*, 3½; *\*Chota Laltee*, 1½; *\*Oosara Mularganja*, 2½; thence the road becomes good to *\*Panchakairree*, 2½; *\*Bulwarree*, 7½; cross the *\*Rena* river, and also 11 *nullahs*; thence through an open and well-cultivated country, cross the *Ahoor* river (*Ahu* or *Dou*), 1, which rises in lat. 24° 5', long. 76° 1', flows N. serpentine, then joins the *Ambar*, and falls into the *Kali Sindh* on the left, at *Gagroun*, lat. 24° 36', long. 70° 10'; we then enter

THE **KOTAH STATE** (Route 238); pass *\*Bulwarra*, 7½, with hills and knolls at a distance; *\*Sunraee*, 1½; *\*Gondul*, 2; and 4½ miles brings us to the large walled town of

## JAIRA PATUN.

Territory, Kotah. Civil Authority, Political Agent at Kotah. Encamping ground. Bazaar.

Thence pass on to *\*Gopalpoora*, 1; *\*Bungaree*, 2½; *\*Borasse*, 1½; *Deoree*, 1½; cross the *Kalle Singh* river (Route 239), by a bad rocky ford, also 2 *nullahs*, to *\*Raichow* (Reechwa), 1½, situated close to a low hilly ridge, which extends parallel to the road on the left, and contains 300 houses; the country now becomes hilly to the left, and open on the right; pass *\*Rajoda*, 1½; *\*Boorkairee*, 1; several hamlets near the road, also a *hilly ridge*; cross 3 *nullahs* to *\*Rutlaee*, 5½, with its 200 houses; thence the road soon becomes rough and stony, the country hilly, and covered with dense jungle, and the valleys well cultivated; pass *\*Teeklee*; *\*Teekla*; *\*Bouree-Kaira*; *\*Patree Kaira*; then cross the *Hoojar* river and 3 *nullahs*, to *\*Bulta*, 12½; then cross by a bad ford the *Chapnee* river, here 100 yds. wide, with high banks, rocky bed, and 2 feet deep; also pass over two *nullahs*, and we enter

## THE BHOPAL DISTRICT.

Which is bounded on the N. by *Gwalior* and *Bairseah*, N.E., and S.E. by *Saugor* and *Nerbudda*, S.W. by *Holkar* and *Scindia's* Territory, and N.W. by *Scindia* and *Omutwarra*, lies in lat. 22° 32' and 23° 46', long. 76° 25' and 78° 50', is 157 miles long from E. to W. and 76 broad from N. to S., has an area of 6,764 square miles, population of 662,872, who are chiefly of *Patan* origin, the descendants of a colony of that race, who established themselves here during the reign of *Aurangzebe*; *Borahs*, who have emigrated from *Guzerat*, *Hindus*, *Brahmans*, *Rajputs*, *Soodars*, and the hill tribe of *Ghools*, who are supposed to be the aborigines of this locality; revenue of £220,000 per annum, and a military force of 4,246 men. The greater part of this state is a table-land, the highest altitude being the *Raysen Peak*, 2,500 feet above the sea. It is watered by the *Nerbudda*, which is here navigable in the monsoon from *Hoshungabad* to *Hindia*, the *Betwa* and its tributary, the *Dhasan*, *Bes*, *Parbatti*, and *Newuj*. The geological formation is sandstone trap. Its productions are coal iron ore, and rock salt. The principal towns are *Ashta*, *Bhopal* (the capital), *Islamnagar*, *Kalaseen* and *Sitor*. Its chief roads are

1st. N.E. to S.W., from Sangor, *via* Bhopal to Mhow.

2nd. N. to S., from Bhilsa, *via* Hoshungabad to Nagpore.

3rd. S.E. to N.W., Hoshungabad to Neemuch.

4th. E. to W., Jubbulpore, *via* Hoshungabad to Mhow.

#### HISTORICAL REMINISCENCES:—

This territory was formerly divided between the Malwa and Gondwana States.

The present district was founded by the Afghan adventurer, Dost Mahommed Khan, who, through the influence of Aurungzebe, in

1723, drove the Hindu owners of the land away, strengthened the fortifications of the capital, erected Futtyghur Fort, and on the death of Aurungzebe, took upon himself the title of Nawaub of Bhopal.

1778. Gen. Goddard, when proceeding with a British force through this territory, was received most cordially by the Rajah.

1809. Col. Close entered this part of India, at which period the Rajah solicited the protection of the British Government, which was refused him.

1813. The allied armies of Scindia and Nagpore, 60,000 strong, laid siege to the capital, then containing only 8,000 men, and which they raised after nine months' defence. The gallant, heroic, and indomitable courage of the Nawaub, on that trying occasion, is universally *eulogised* by the entire mass of Indian Mahomedans.

General Baptiste soon afterwards directed his army against it, but through the intervention of the British Government the attack was abandoned.

1818. A treaty was entered into with the British Government, who bestowed Ashta and four other districts, which were of great value, and had been taken from the Peishwa, upon the Nawaub for his fidelity.

He was unfortunately soon afterwards shot accidentally by a child.

His nephew, a minor, succeeded, and the government was jointly administered by a regency composed of the Begum, a Christian (Shahzed Musseah, or Belthazzar Bourbon), the descendant of the Frenchman, Bourbon, who lived in India during the reign of Akbar, and who was not only a clever, estate minister, but also a *daring* soldier, Mahomedan and Hindu.

1827. The Nawaub attained his majority, but the Begum refused to install him in his government; he appealed to the Indian Government, who acknowledged his claim, but took no step to enforce it.

1827. He resigned his authority in favour of a younger brother, who, after a deal of procrastination, was married to the Begum's daughter, after which the supremacy was again contested, but the Nawaub ultimately obtained it.

He died, and was succeeded by his daughter, then only six years old.

A Regency was appointed in which the Begum retained a place until the Princess's marriage, when her husband was acknowledged Nawaub.

The mode of government closely resembles that adopted among the Afghan states of Central Asia.

1857-58-59. The Sepoys held this territory for some period.

Thence, continuing our journey, we soon reach \**Bojepoor*, 10½; then the road becomes very bad, jungly, stony, and interspersed with numerous ascents and descents; pass *Dabla*, 2½; cross 4 *nullahs* to *Dharai*, 2½; then cross by ford and stony bridge the *Ghar* river, after which the road becomes good, but occasionally some rough and steep parts are passed, and at the close of 3½ miles we reach the town of

#### § KILCHEEPOOR.

Territory, Bhopal. Civil Authority, Political Agent at Sehore. Bazaar.

Thence along a good cart-road, across an open, cultivated, and undulating country, pass \**Damunee*, 2½; \**Koorchunee*, 2½; \**Kuraree*, 4½; \**Gorakpoora*, 1½; \**Rampoor*, 1½; \**Chateekaira*, 2½; \**Muraree*, 2; then cross by a bad, rocky, and indifferent ghat the *Neewaj* (Newaz, Jamneeri) river, which rises N. of the *Vindhyas*, a range in lat. 22° 53', long. 76° 28', flows 190 miles, falls into the *Kali* (Kalee) *Sindh* on the right, in lat. 25° 7', long. 76° 20', and is here 200 yds. wide, with steep banks, 1½ foot depth of stream in the dry season; thence proceed through an open and partially-cultivated district, to \**Bhopalpoor*, standing on the site of an old cantonment. Here provisions are so scarce that, if numerous travellers or troops are passing this place, such must be ordered beforehand; pass along through an open country, with hills in the distance on the left; cross a very difficult *nullah*, the approach to which is extremely muddy in the rains, also over 4 others, thence through long grass and thin bush jungle to *Kurneas*, 4; *Bheelwarra*, 3; *Pulaytee*, 1½; *Bysana*, 2½, with its market on Sundays; then cross the *Dooda* river, 2½, here 40 yds. wide, 2 feet deep, with rocky, sandy bed; also the \**Sookar*, 3, here 100 yds. wide, with rocky bed, and containing pools of water in the hot season; pass \**Peeplee*, 2½; \**Moondlee*, 1½; \**Mudouree*; \**Damdore*, 1½; and we soon enter

#### THE NURSINGURH STATE.

Forming part of the Omotwarra district, which lies in lat. 23° 28' and 24° 9'; long. 76° 19' and 77° 11'; is 60 miles long, N. to S., and 55 broad. It

contains the towns of Rajgurb (the residence of the Rawul), Nursingurb (Nursingaur), the capital of the Dewan and Kujmir. It is divided into two governments, "*Dumailce*," presided over by the Rawul "chief," tributary to Scindia, and the Dewan "minister," tributary to the Holkar family.

#### HISTORICAL REMINISCENCES:—

The name Omutwarra was given to it by the Omut Rajputs, who emigrated from Oodeypoor, under the brothers, Mohun Sing and Puseram, who each ruled over a separate portion of the territory, and subdued this district during the overthrow of the Mogul empire.

2½ miles farther brings us to the large town of

### § NURSINGURH.

Territory, Omutwarra District (of which it is the capital). Civil Authority, Political Agent at Sehore. Encamping ground. Bazaar.

DAWKS to Bhopal, 37 miles, N.W. by N. Fort, which was erected by the Dewan, Alchee Singh. The Lake, a beautiful expanse of water, is situated N. of the fortress, in a most picturesque locality, being almost entirely surrounded with hills.

This extensive place stands at the base of a well-fortified hill.

Thence proceed along an excellent cart-road, through an undulating, and in parts, well-cultivated country between hills; pass \*Moreea, 3; \*Burella, 3; cross the loose, strong, sandy bed of the *W. Parbuttee* (Parbutty, or Parbutti) river, which is here 200 yds. wide, 1½ foot deep in the dry weather, when it is fordable, but crossed by a boat in the monsoon. It is thus designated from Parbati, the consort of the deity, Siva or Mahadeva, and rises N. of the Vindhya range, about 20 miles S. of Ashta, in lat. 22° 45', long. 76° 33', flows N.E. for 80 miles; thence N.W., and falls into the Chumbul on the right, in lat. 25° 50', long. 76° 40', after a course of 220 miles, during which it is joined by several mountain streams, and is quite unfordable in the monsoons. It is crossed by the route from Kotah to Saugor, in lat. 24° 28', and long. 77° 7', and also by that from Kotah to Kalpee at Khaliganpur, in lat. 25° 7', long. 76° 42', where it is fordable, thence continuing our journey, we pass the \*Hill Fort of *Meengulgarh*, 1½, with a small village at its base, and 1½ mile beyond, cross the \*Parna river, here 70 yds. wide, with sandy bottom, and steep banks; and 4 miles beyond, we re-cross it, where it is only 20 yds. wide, and containing pools of water in the hot season; the banks are steep, broken, and raviny, and both streams are very difficult for carts to traverse. Then cross two nullahs, and we soon arrive at § *Koolukairee*, ½, with its banian shops, bazaar, market on Mondays, and nullah full of excellent water; pass *Danora*, 2½; cross five nullahs, some of which are miry for a considerable period after the rains; *Ramgura*, 5; *Imlea*, 2½; cross the river *Ban*, here 40 yds. wide, with steep, raviny

banks, and loose, stony, gravelly bed, and passing through a hilly, jungly, but partially-cultivated country, and 1 mile beyond, we enter

### THE BAIRSEAH DISTRICT,

Which is bounded on the N.E. and E., by the Scindia territory, S. by Bhopal, W. by Omutwarra. It is situated in lat. 23° 28' and 23° 52', and lon. 77° 10' to 77° 40', has an area of 456 square miles.

#### HISTORICAL REMINISCENCES:—

It was formerly overrun by the Pindarries, whom the British expelled, under the governorship of the Marquis of Hastings.

1819. It was restored to the Dhar State, but was by treaty held by the British for five years, to repay that government the loan which had been advanced to the Rajah of Dhar.

1821. It was ceded to the British for the annual payment of £10,000.

The Rajah afterwards cancelled that agreement, but the Board of Control refused to sanction such, consequently it remains British territory on the above mentioned conditions.

And we soon enter the town of

### § BAIRSEA.

Territory, the British District of Bairseah. Civil Authority, Political Agent at Sehore. Encamping ground. Bazaar. We then cross five nullahs to \**Munkia*, 3; cross a miry \*nullah to \**Koolhoor*, 2½; pass \**Damkaira*, 1½; \**Saleea*, 2½; and we then enter

THE GWALIOR TERRITORY (Route 8); pass on to § *Kamkaira*, 4, situated amidst hills on the right; \**Belovee*, 4; \**Bemkaira*, 1; \**Gowaree*, 1½; \**Bagree*, 2; then cross by a good ford the *Betwa* river, 2½ (Betwah, Betwauli, or Vetravanti), which rises about 1½ mile S. of the Bhopal tank, flows S. E. for 20 miles, parallel to the route from Bhopal to Hosingabad, via Sultapoor; thence N.E. for 35 miles, traverses the N. frontier of Gwalior, near Bhilsa, flows 115 miles, when it enters Bundelcund, and flows on N.E. for 190 miles, to 25° 57', long. 80° 17', when it falls into the *Junna*, at Humeerpoor, where it is ½ mile wide, unfordable, with a rapid current from 7 to 9 miles per hour, and not navigable in any part. After a course of 360 miles, during which it receives the *Dhusan*, *Jummi* and *Beena* rivers, and is crossed by the routes from Neemuch to Saugor; Banda to Calpee, a short distance below its junction with the *Bhys* (Bhais, Beos) river, which rises close to the Bhopal tank, flows N.E. for 45 miles, falls into the *Betwa* on the left, near Bhilsa. Thence proceed along an open and well-cultivated district, with small hills in the distance on the right and left, and we soon enter

### THE PEGUNNAH OF BHILSA,

Which contains 30,000 inhabitants, yields an annual revenue of £32,500, and produces the *finest* tobacco in India, the highly-cultivated state of the three acres on which it is grown is mainly attributed to the supervision of the Chief.

**HISTORICAL REMINISCENCES:—**

1230. It was captured from the Hindus by the Delhi King, Samsuddin Altamsh, but soon retaken by them.
1293. One of the Generals of the Delhi King (Jelaluddin Feroze) recaptured it; but the Hindus soon wrested it from him.
- 16th century. Humayun re-took it.  
The Afghan, Shīr Shah, captured it from that prince.
1570. Akbar finally annexed it to his empire.
1859. Scindia now holds it.

And at the end of  $1\frac{1}{2}$  mile, we enter the town of

**§ BHILSA (Bilsa, Bhilsah, Bilsah).**

Territory, Gwalior (Scindia). Civil Authority, Resident at Gwalior. Encamping ground. Bazaar. Daks to Oojein, 134 S.; Gwalior, 190 miles S.

**Fort:** an enclosed, stone-walled, structure, with square towers and a ditch. It contains a fine, network, ornamented, cast brass gun, 19½ feet long, with a ten inch bore, embellished with large rings, held by beautifully-figured dolphins. It was manufactured by order of Jehangir. The streets are large, the suburb extensive, and this place stands on a trap rock, situated on the E. of the *Betwa* river, described above.

**Excursions to Sanchi Kanckhera,  $4\frac{1}{2}$  miles W.,** where there are some very curious gigantic antique monuments, situated on a detached mound, on the left bank of the *Betwa*, the principal of which is a thin layered, uncemented, coated mortar pyramidal, horizontal area (35 feet diameter), cupola hemisphere, standing on a base, 12 feet high, extending 7 feet all round the outside, with a circumference of 554 feet and about 80 feet high. There are N.E. and W. gateways, ornamented on the sides and upper parts with elaborately-carved stone figures of elephants and men in various attitudes, each 40 feet high, but the S. one is quite plain, opposite to each of which stands a colossal statue of Buddha, and having at a short distance a similar one, 246 feet in circumference. The whole of these buildings, which are supposed to contain some Buddhist relics, are *chamberless*, and built of solid brick-work, and all are decorated with *Pali* inscriptions, enumerating the *donations* of the various benefactors who contributed to defray the cost of their erection.

Thence cross the *Neewan* and *Sieu* rivers, both fordable by good *ghats*, and three *nullahs*, to \* *Kuree*, 10½, situated close to a country with hills in the distance; then cross 8 *nullahs*, and at the end of 12½ miles, we reach the town of

**§ GARISPOOR (Garaspoor).**

Territory, Gwalior. Civil Authority, Gwalior. Bazaar. Encamping Ground.

DAKES to Hoshungabad, 88 miles,

**Fort,** a small masonry structure, situated on the S.E. **Tank,** a large beautiful structure, on the E.

**Excursions to the five sandstone hills, on which stand the ruins of some superb, elaborately-sculptured, antique edifices.**

This place is situated on a low hilly ridge, on the right of the road, which passes through it; then cross 9 \**nullahs*; pass \**Bagrode*, 9½; the \**Babuna* river, 5, here 50 yds. wide, 2 feet deep of water in the dry season, with steep banks, and rocky sandy bed; then pass over 10 \**nullahs*, also the *Beena* river, here 170 yds. wide, with a rocky ghat, to the right bank on which stands (1 mile right of the road) the large town of

**§ RATGURH,  $8\frac{1}{2}$  miles.**

Bazaar. **Fort,** situated on a hill, and commanding the place.

This place is situated in a district densely covered with trees, and close to a fertile valley; thence cross 7 *nullahs*, and proceed along a good cart-road, but interspersed with loose stones, and we soon enter

**THE SAUGOR (Sagur, "sea" or "lake"),**

AND

**NERBUDDA TERRITORY (Route 66),**

And soon after reach §*Gumaira*, 9; thence along an excellent road, cross by a good ford the *Dussan* (Dhasan, Desan, Dussaun, Dausan, Deesaun) river which rises in Bhopal, N. of Seermow, in lat. 23° 28', long. 78° 30', at an altitude of 2,000 feet, flows N. for 12 miles, enters the Saugor and Nerbudda district, thence N.E. for 60 miles, to the S. of Bundelcund, through which it flows for 150 miles, and falls into the *Betwa* on the right, in lat. 25° 48', long. 79° 39', after a course of 220 miles, during which it receives several mountain torrents and small rivers, is crossed from Banda to Gwalior, in lat. 25° 34', long. 79° 28', abounds in delicious fish, and is unnavigable; pass on to §*Schora*, 1; cross 3 *nullahs* to §*Bapyle*, 4½; and 9½ miles brings us to the cantonment of the town of

**† § SAUGOR (Sagur, "sea" or "lake").**

Territory, British. District, Saugor and Nerbudda. Civil Authority, Resident Commissioner. Civil Station. Military Authority, Officer in command. Encamping Ground. Bazaar. Post Office. Cantonment, 1½ mile N. to S. Ordnance Depot. Population, 50,000, chiefly composed of Europeans and Mah-rattas.

**Cemetery.**—European, situated near the cantonments.

**Church.**—A middling sized convenient structure, with a Resident Chaplain, who officiates on Sundays at 11 a.m. and 6 p.m.

**Climate.**—Insalubrious.

**Temperature.**—The thermometer in the shade averages 50° in the cold season, and 95° in the hot.

**Fall of rain.**—34 to 46 inches is about the average.

DAKES to Jubbulpore, 90 miles N.W.; Nagpore, 185, N.B.; Allahabad, 223, S.; Agra, 233, S.; Calcutta,

via Allahabad, 808, W.; Mhow, 215, N.E.; Bombay, 500, N.E.

*The Lake*, a beautiful expanse of water, is 1 mile long and  $\frac{3}{4}$  broad, situated in a lovely spot, amidst exquisite scenery, with its waters and banks abounding with plenty of fish and wild fowl, which afford excellent sport to the angler and sportsman.

*The Mint* is a very handsome edifice, situated about 1 mile E. of the lake, at which formerly a considerable quantity of silver was coined, until the mint at Calcutta was erected.

*Fort* is a large structure, used as an Ordnance depot, generally well garrisoned, and having an excellent parade ground in front of the cantonments.

*Bridge*.—The handsome iron suspension one, constructed of the Tendukheri metal, across the Besi (Bes) river, has a span of 200 feet, and was erected by native artisans, at a cost of £5,300.

*Manufactures of paper and gold (Rose) chains.*

This large town, the capital of the district, stands on the W., N., and N.E. side of the beautiful lake from whence it derives its name, but on a swampy site.

#### HISTORICAL REMINISCENCES:—

1857-58-59. In October, 1857, the resident Europeans were besieged for six months by the Sepoys; Sir H. Rose relieved them, and in February, 1858, General Whitlock occupied it.

## ROUTE 241.

Proceed N.E. by E.

NUSSEERABAD TO AGRA, VIA HINDOUN.

DISTANCE 220½ MILES.

ROUTES.	Distances of Stages.	
	Miles.	Fur.
Nusseerabad to Kanpoora.....	9	7
Lamba .....	10	0
Bambola .....	8	4
Puchewur .....	11	4
Nimeera .....	12	3
Jurane, near Madoorajpoor .....	10	0
Keetpoora .....	9	0
Gurnewasee .....	13	4
Dowlutpoor .....	9	4
Behareepoor .....	10	0
Bamunwas .....	14	4
Shehur .....	10	4
Kemla .....	10	0
Hindoun .....	11	4
Agra, via Route 235 .....	70	7
	220	5

Leave *Nusseerabad* (Route 212); we proceed along a good road, through a cultivated country; pass *\*Dulwarra*, 1½; here the water is so excellent that the European inhabitants of Nusseerabad cantonment send for it; pass *\*Dulwarree*, ½; *Ghadree*, 2; thence the road, which is thickly covered with large

loose stones, leads along the base of some hills; cross 2 *nullahs* to *\*Kanpoora*, 5½; thence the country becomes uncultivated; pass *\*Dadea*, 8; cross a *nullah*, and we then enter

THE JETPOOR DISTRICT (Route 235), and soon reach *\*Lamba*, 2, with its small bazaar; Civil Authority, the Governor General's Agent in Rajpootana at Ajmeer; proceed to *\*Dam*, 6½; cross a *nullah*, which soon dries up after the monsoon; *\*Bambola*, 2, with its bazaar; thence the country is flat and partially cultivated; pass *\*Nuggur*, 5; *\*Kumaroo*, 2½; and 4 miles beyond brings us to the large town of

### § PUCHEWUR (Puchewur).

Territory, Jetpoor. Civil Authority, the Governor General's Agent in Rajpootana at Ajmeer. Bazaar.

Thence pass *\*Bureeroo*, 2½; *\*Koralee*, 3½; cross the sandy bed of the *Mashee* river, ½; pass near to *\*Mindwas*, 2½; *\*Nimeera*, 3½, with its small bazaar; *\*Mudunpoora*, 4½; cross a *nullah* to *\*Mandee*, 1½; *\*Jurane*, 4, near *Madharajpoora* (Madoorajpoor), and here the traveller and troops should lay in a stock of provisions for 9 miles; pass on to *\*Bankrota*, 3½; *\*Gopalpoora*, 1½; *\*Dabich*, 1½; then cross the dry, sandy bed of the *\*Bandee* river to *\*Keetpoora*; pass *\*Jaitpoora*; and ½ miles brings us to the large town of

### § CHAKSOO.

Encamping ground. Bazaar.

Thence pass on to *\*Ragoopoora*, 8; cross the sandy bed of the *\*Doondri* river, 1, to *\*Gurnewasee*, 1½; bazaar; then cross a *nullah* to *\*Mooneekie Tikoro*, 5; *\*Tilukpoora*, 1½; cross the broad, heavy bed of the *\*Moreel* river; then along a very heavy road to *\*Dowlutpoor*, 3; thence along a heavy country, hilly on the left, but open on the right; pass *\*Toonoo*, 4½; *\*Charose*, 2½; *\*Beehareepoor*, 8; fuel can be obtained from Lasont, 3 miles distant; thence along a bad, sandy road, with hills on the left, and an open waste on the right; pass *\*Nawalee* (Loalee), 10½; cross the *Kureelee* river, 4, and a *nullah*; and at the end of 4 miles we enter the town of

### § BAMUNWAS.

Encamping ground. Bazaar. Fuel scarce. Branch road to Neemuch. Pass on near to *\*Bandee*, 4½; *\*Sura*, 1; *\*Hooda*, 3½; and 1½ mile beyond brings us to the town of

### § SHEHUR.

Encamping ground. Bazaar. Fuel scarce. Fort, situated on a hill, commands the whole place. Thence along a flat and slightly-cultivated district, with hills on the left; pass *\*Sope*, 4; *\*Hilliik Serai*, 2; *\*Kenda* (Kemla), 4, with its small bazaar; *\*Mahabeer*, 3½, standing on the left bank of the *\*Gumbeer* (Gumbher) river, the dry, heavy, sandy bed of which is crossed here with a steep descent into it, and 1½ mile brings us to *\*Hin-gode*; pass *\*Ernea*, 2; *Jehanabad*, 1½; and 3 miles beyond we enter the town of

§ HINDOUN (Route 235), and thence proceed, via that Route, to

§ AGRA, 70½ (Route 235).



## ROUTE 242.

Proceed N.W. by N.

The Route that lies to the E. is not only 12 miles longer but not so practicable.

NUSSEERABAD TO BIKANER, VIA  
NAGOOR.

DISTANCE 162 MILES.

ROUTES.	Distances of Stages.	
	Miles.	Fur.
Nusseerabad to Doomeera.....	11	0
Gowindgurh.....	15	0
That.....	15	0
Moorla.....	10	0
Rahun.....	6	0
Neemree.....	14	0
Moondwa.....	12	0
Nagoor.....	11	0
Ulaee.....	14	0
Bhugoo.....	8	0
Beekasur.....	12	0
Raseesur.....	14	0
Oodeeramsur.....	14	0
Bikaner.....	6	0
	162	0

Leaving *Nusseerabad* (Route 212), we proceed along a good road; pass over four *nullahs* to \**Doomera*, 11; then cross the *Soorsee* river, and two *nullahs*, to \**Gowindgurh*, 15, with its large bazaar; cross the \**Loonee* (Looni) river, also a *nullah*. We then enter the

**MEWAR TERRITORY** (Route 6); thence proceed along a very sandy road, across a bleak, barren district, to \**That*, 15; then the country becomes open and partially cultivated; pass \**Moorla*, 10, and 6 miles beyond brings us to the town of

## § RAHUN.

**Territory, Mewar.** Civil Authority, the Governor General's Agent in Rajpootana. Encamping ground. Bazaar. Tanks and wells. Thence along a good road, through a very thick, scanty, bush, jungly plain; pass \**Rajond*, 7; \**Bootalae*, 3; \**Neemree*, 4; after which the road becomes heavy and sandy; pass \**Palree*, 5; \**Moondwa*, 7. The way now leads through dense jungle, across an open plain, and at the close of 11 miles we enter the town of

## § NAGOOR.

**District, Nagoor.** Bazaar. Cattle (kine) well-broken in for draught, and of excellent breed, for which this place is celebrated, can be purchased here at £9 (90 rs.) per pair.

**DAWKS** to Delhi (Delhee), 250 miles S.W.; Jodhpur, 75 N.E.

Revenue of the district, £7,000; military force, 22,000. This place is the capital of the district. Thence pass across a jungly plain to \**Ulaee*, 14; \**Bhugoo*, 8; \**Beekasur*, 12; \**Raseesur*, 14; \**Oodeeramsur*, 14; we then enter

The BEEKANEER (Bikaner, Bikaner, Bhi-  
caner, Bickaneer, Bickanere, Bikka-  
neir, Bhikanere, Beekaner, Beykaneer,  
Bicanere) STATE,

Which is bounded on the N. by Butteanah; E. by Hurriana and Shekawuttee; S.E. by Shekawuttee; S. by Joudpore; W. by Jessulmere and Bhowulpore; lies in lat. 27° 30' to 29° 55, long. 72° 30' and 75° 40', is 160 miles long from N. to S., has an area of 17,676 square miles, population of 539,250, chiefly Jats (Jauts), Rajputs (Rajpoots), of the Rahtora tribe, descended from Bika, or Beeka, the founder of this state, Brahmans of the Sarsote (Sarasvati) tribe, Jains, and Charus. The chief dialect is Hindee. Annual revenue, £65,000, and military force 5,000 men. The country is generally level, interspersed with undulating sand-hills, in no part higher than 500 feet, and presents a most dreary aspect; but in the immediate vicinity of the capital there is an excellent pasturage tract, called *Johur Jongul*, celebrated for its breed of cattle and horses. It is only partly watered (as hundreds of miles may be traversed without encountering a stream an inch deep) by the Katuri, Gugur, and Ghari rivers, which merely flow through some portions of it, so that water is not only brackish, but even scarce. Its productions are wool, millet, bajra, water melons, wild grapes, wild ber, kurjra, &c. Its imports comprise wheat, barley, pulse, English guns, pistols, watches, French musical boxes, the wares of China, ivory toys from Herat, American glass, ornaments, and vessels, fine silk and cotton fabrics, gold thread, slab copper, opium, sugar, &c. The chief manufactures are leather, sugar refining, goldsmith's work, iron, brass, copper, stone masonry, currying, weaving, carpentry, dyeing; draught bullock-carts (*hackeries*), made at Chandasir, and sell for £10 each, blankets, which fetch from 6s. to £3 per pair, shawls, scarfs, turbans, &c. The entire district abounds with jackals, hyænas, lions, nilgaus (elks), deer, wild ducks, grey partridges (but at some seasons very scarce), wild asses, the *desert rak*, which sits on its hind legs like a kangaroo, and has a tail like a squirrel, foxes with black legs and belly, and brown back, camels of excellent breed, which generally sell for £8 each, and have even realised £80, horses, kine, sheep, the fleeces of which produce most excellent wool, and goats.

**Commerce.**—A most extensive transit trade passes throughout its whole length and breadth; but owing to the depredations of the *Rahits*, a marauding tribe, who infest this state with impunity, it is gradually diminishing, and the caravans that formerly passed, *via* Bikaner, *en route* to Mooltan, Bhawulpore, and Shikarpore, seldom venture this way. Sutte, which was formerly carried on to an alarming extent, has been abolished since 1825. The principal towns are Beekaneer, Chooroo, Rajgurh, and Renti.

## HISTORICAL REMINISCENCES:—

1459. This state was founded by a Rajpoot adventurer.

1799. **George Thomas**, the bold Irish adventurer, held it, and obtained £20,000 from the Rajah, as reparation for wrongs sustained.
1818. The Rajah entered into a treaty with the British Government.
1825. The Rajah's second son, a most excellent and accomplished prince, was burned with the Rajah's widow, *Deep-jee*, a princess of Oodeypoor, only 16 years of age, at the last suttee of the Bika family.
1851. The Maharajah, Ruttun Singh, died, and was succeeded by his son and heir (Sirdar Singh), the present ruler.
- 1857-58-59, who during the rebellion treated the British with kindness, courtesy, and respect.

## ROUTE 243.

Proceed S.S.W.

**NUSSEERABAD TO HURSOLE, VIA OODEE-POOR, KHERWARA, AND TEENTOOEE.**

DISTANCE 280½ MILES.

ROUTES.	Distances of Stages.	
	Miles.	Fur.
Nusseerabad to Mairla (Mairta), via Route 212.....	143	2
Kaya.....	11	2½
Jawur.....	10	2½
Pulooona.....	6	3½
Pursad.....	7	4½
Soam River.....	12	2½
Kherwara.....	8	0½
Beechoowara.....	16	2½
Hursole.....	52	5
	280	3½

Leave *Nusseerabad* (Route 212); and we proceed, *via* Route 212, to *Mairla*, 143½ (Route 212); thence along a rugged, undulating road, practicable for carts; and 12½ miles beyond we enter the West or *Huttepole* Gate of the large town of

§ **OODEEPOOR** (Route 213); thence along a very rough, stony, hard, rocky road, extremely difficult for carts; pass \* *Chaveena*, 2; *Jogee Talao*, 3½, where there is a beautiful, *east sheet of water*, which irrigates the neighbouring country; § *Kaya*, 5½, encamping ground E. under some large trees, near a *nullah*; thence along a junely, stony, uneven, difficult line of marked road, which has only been occasionally traversed by carts; cross a *nullah*, along whose course the road leads to \* *Andheyree*, 5½; \* *Bowree*, 1; also another village of the same name, 2½; we then arrive at a *point* in the high road, 1½, a mile beyond which stands the town of

### § JAWUR.

**Territory.** Meywar. Civil Authority, Political Agent at Kherwara. Encamping ground. Bazaar. Tank, a fine, handsome, large structure. Temple, extremely beautiful. The ruins of several superb edifices.

This once large and populous place is now almost deserted, and the magnificent ruins are crumbling into dust.

Thence pass \* *Teedee* (Burra), 2½; \* *Teedee* (Chota), 1½; \* *Pulooona*, 2½; encamping ground, and containing 100 huts, dispersed over a distance of nearly 3 miles; then along a very rough, steep, loose, stony road to \* *Burra Talao*, 4½; ascend a *Ghat*; pass a *well*, and a mile farther bring us to § *Pursad*, 3½, governed by a Thakoor, situated in a valley surrounded by lofty, barren hills; encamping ground near a *nullah*, ½ mile N.W.; thence along a good road, which requires a little clearing, pass \* *Purree*, 1; \* *Peeplee*, 3½, a hamlet with its huts scattered over 3½ miles; \* *Tham*, 4½; \* *Rutunnath*, 1, standing on the *Koal* river (Koel, Koyle, Kiyul), which rises in Chota Nagpore, in lat. 22° 3', long. 83° 58', flows N., passes the Sirgooja and British districts of Palamow and Behar, falls into the Son (Soam) river on the right, in lat. 24° 31', long. 83° 54', after a course of 140 miles. On its banks at Singra extensive *coal mines* have been discovered. The approaches to it are very narrow. Thence we pass on to good encamping ground, and ½ mile brings us to the \* *Kagluw*, where water only is obtained from the *Soam* river (Sone, Soane, Sona, "crimson"), which rises in the table land of *Omerkuntur*, at an elevation of 3,000 feet, about 4 miles E. of the *Norbudda's* source, in lat. 22° 41', long. 82° 7', flows N. for 30 miles through the Saugor and *Nerbudda* territory. Thence N.W. for 50 miles, separates that state from Rewa, then receives the *Johila*, flows N. for 40 miles, then is joined by the *Mahannuddee*, which falls into it at lat. 24° 5', long. 81° 6', flows N.E., thence S.E. along the base of the *Kymose* hills, traverses the *Mirzapoor* district, and is joined by the *Goput* at *Burdhee*, *Rehund*, and the *Kunher*; thence leaves that territory, separates it on the S.E. from *Shahabad*, flows on and divides it from *Behar* and *Patna*, during which course it is joined by the *Kiyul* (Koel, Koyl, Koal), near the celebrated *Rohtas* fort below, and falls into the *Ganges* on the S. side, 10 miles from *Dinapore*, in lat. 25° 37', and long. 84° 55', after an entire course of 465 miles. It is not navigable higher up than *Dandnagar*, 60 miles from its confluence with the *Ganges*; thence along a hard, stony road; cross the *Soam* river, 4, in which there is but little water, and whose banks are steep; pass \* *Morcuwara*, 1½; \* *Tobawara*, ½; water obtainable from pools in the bed of a *nullah*; and 1½ mile brings us to the town of

### § KHERWARA.

**Civil Authority.** Resident Political Agent. Civil Station. Military Authority, Officer in command. Military Station, the head-quarters of the *Meywar* *Bheel* Corps. Bazaar. Cantonments. Encamping ground N. E. of the Cantonments. Fort, an old structure.

This place stands on the banks of the *Soam* river, in the vicinity of a hilly, undulating country.

Thence proceed along a good, level, but in some parts stony road; pass *Oala*, 1½; cross two easy *nullahs*, ½; to *Bhoodealee*, 1; then cross a loose, stony bed *nullah*, ½; pass along a road having hills on both sides to \* *Sisude*, 2½; thence it becomes circuitous to *Oagdurree*, ½; water obtainable from *Bokta*, situated ½ mile left of the road, which now becomes broad and undulating; pass \* *Anyhera*, 1½; *Rampoor-*

*Barottee*,  $3\frac{1}{2}$ ; water obtainable from the *Sondawarra Lake*, situated about  $\frac{1}{2}$  mile distant from the village, at the base of a hilly range; pass \**Nowagaum*; and  $2\frac{1}{2}$  miles beyond stands the town of

§ *BEECHOOWARA* (Route 225A), and thence proceed, *via* Route 225A, to § *Hursale*,  $52\frac{1}{2}$  (Route 235A).

## ROUTE 244.

Proceed N.E. by N.

**NUSSEERABAD TO DELHI (DELHEE).**

DISTANCE,  $241\frac{1}{2}$  MILES.

ROUTES.	Distances of Stages.	
	Miles.	Fur.
Nusseerabad to Kanpoora, <i>via</i> Route 241	9	7
Choonsala	10	$7\frac{1}{2}$
Behlana	11	$2\frac{1}{2}$
Doodoo	10	0
Akoda	9	$4\frac{1}{2}$
Johnair	12	6
Danakawass	9	7
Kala Dera	12	7
Samote	12	$2\frac{1}{2}$
Munohurpoor	10	$3\frac{1}{2}$
Babra	13	1
Pragpoor	10	0
Kote	9	5
Goojurbas	10	4
Byrode	8	0
Shajehanpoor	10	0
Barawas	12	0
Jant	10	0
Putadee	8	0
Hursoo ka Gurree	13	0
Sohut ka Serai	13	0
Delhi (Delhee) Cantonment	14	4
	241	$5\frac{1}{2}$

Leave *Nusseerabad* (Route 212); we proceed, *via* Route 241, to § *Kanpoora*,  $9\frac{1}{2}$  (Route 241); thence pass along a good road to \**Nundala*,  $4\frac{1}{2}$ ; and we soon enter

THE JOODPOOR TERRITORY (Route 8); pass on to \**Khada*,  $2\frac{1}{2}$ ; § *Choonsala*,  $3\frac{1}{2}$ ; encamping ground S.W.; travellers' bungalow; bazaar; and we then enter

THE JETPOOR TERRITORY (Route 235); proceed on to \**Almass*, 2; \**Khundash*, 2; \**Rehlana*,  $7\frac{1}{2}$ ; encamping ground S.W.; thence to \**Hursale*,  $4\frac{1}{2}$ ; § *Bhagpoora*,  $3\frac{1}{2}$ ; and  $1\frac{1}{2}$  mile brings us to the large town of

## § DOODOO (Doodhoo).

Territory, Jeypoor. Civil Authority, Governor-General's Agent in Rajpootana, at Ajmeer. Encamping ground, W. Bazaar. Houses, 776.

DAWKS to Ajmeer, 42 miles W.; Agra, 186, E.

**Fortifications.**—It is surmounted by a mud wall, with a *faussee braie*, and a kunkur soil ditch 20 feet wide at the top, 18 at the bottom, with a scarp of 16 feet, counterscarp of 12 feet, a parapet 4 feet, interior slope 3 feet base, rampart 14 feet, exterior slope 10 feet, interior 3 feet, *pleine terre* parapet of

4 feet high, with a 3 feet thick based crest; the whole having a circuit of one mile, is entered by mud-covered outwork gates on the E. and W., with tanks of brackish water close to them.

*Citadel*, a neat, masonry, lime-plastered structure, 40 yds. square, with a renee, rampart, and parapet, stands in the centre.

Thence proceed to § *Sawarda*, 6; an excellent halting-place, with a large tank opposite it; pass \**Kusnar*,  $2\frac{1}{2}$ ; cross 2 nullahs to \**Akoda*,  $1\frac{1}{2}$ ; encamping ground, W.; water brackish, but good near the village; \**Kherree*,  $1\frac{1}{2}$ ; \**Rajree*,  $3\frac{1}{2}$ ; cross 3 low sand-hill ridges to \**Basingpoora*, 3; and  $4\frac{1}{2}$  miles brings us to the town of

## § JOBNAIR (Jobneer).

Encamping ground. Bazaar. Houses, 720.

**Fort.**—Here are two in ruins, and one in excellent repair.

**Position.**—It is situated at the foot of a steep hill, the ascent to which is difficult.

Thence the road becomes heavy, if rain has fallen; pass through a cultivated country, to § *Sorewarra*,  $6\frac{1}{2}$ ; § *Danakawass*,  $1\frac{1}{2}$ ; § *Kurrumsir*,  $1\frac{1}{2}$ ; here forage is plentiful; thence the road is very badly marked out and heavy; pass \**Stankawas*,  $2\frac{1}{2}$ ; \**Moonpoora*,  $1\frac{1}{2}$ ; \**Ganohee*,  $4\frac{1}{2}$ ; § *Kala Dera*,  $4\frac{1}{2}$ ; \**Moonpoora*,  $1\frac{1}{2}$ ; \**Nursingpoora*,  $1\frac{1}{2}$ ; \**Thakra*,  $1\frac{1}{2}$ ; and  $2\frac{1}{2}$  miles beyond stands the town of

## § CHOONOO.

It belongs to the Raja of Jeypoor's brother (Raja Luximon Singh). Encamping ground. Bazaar. Houses, 4,700. Shops, 400.

Thence pass along a partially-cultivated country; cross the *Kagulgao Ghat*, and at the end of  $6\frac{1}{2}$  miles we arrive at the large town of

## § SAMOTE (Samot).

Encamping ground. Bazaar. Forage plentiful.

DAWKS to Mhow, 364 miles, N.E.

**Fort.**—Here no less than three excellent structures, well-mounted with 10 brass guns and 2 mortars, stand on the heights which command the town.

**Palaces.**—The commodious and palatial residence of the Dewan, "minister," stands on an eminence commanding extensive views. Here he receives and entertains, in *princely magnificence*, all European strangers, whether civil and military servants of the Indian Government or travellers, and by his *urbanity, politeness, and hospitality* has gained the esteem of all classes of Europeans who pass this way.

Thence proceed along a very bad, intricate road, descend the steep, difficult (especially for carts), long and narrow pass of the *Surusutte Ghat*; cross the *Boonae* (Rowance) *Gunga* river, a small stream falling into the *Banguna* river, fordable at all times except immediately after a heavy fall of rain; also pass over the bed of a large nullah, and at the close of  $10\frac{1}{2}$  miles we enter the town of

### § MUNOHURPOOR.

Encamping ground, S., near a large *nullah*. Bazaar. Forage is scarce at times. Houses, 950. Wells, numerous, and full of excellent water.

DAWS to Mhow, 375 miles N.E.

Thence along a heavy, sandy road, cross the dry bed of the *Sabee* river, the sand in which drifts and whirls about in clouds when the gentlest zephyr blows; pass between hilly ridges, and at the close of  $6\frac{1}{2}$  miles we enter the large town of

### § SHAHPOORA.

DAWS to Mhow, 382 miles N.E.

*Fortifications.*—It is surrounded by a well-built wall.

Thence proceed to § *Bubra*,  $6\frac{1}{2}$ , standing on the *Sabree* river; encamping ground *bad*, in the drifted, sandy bed of that stream. Forage, plentiful; cross 2 *nullahs*, and proceed to § *Pragpoor*, 10; bazaar; wells full of excellent water; pass *Poorlee* (Pootlee),  $8\frac{1}{2}$ , and we then enter

### THE ALWUR (Machery) TERRITORY,

Which is bounded on the N. by Goorgaon and Kot Quasin; E. by Goorgaon and Bhurtpore; S. by Jeypore and Jhujhur; lies in lat.  $27^{\circ} 4'$  and  $28^{\circ} 13'$ , long.  $76^{\circ} 7'$  and  $77^{\circ} 14'$ . Is 80 miles long, N. to S., and 65 broad; has an area of 3,573 square miles. Population of 280,000, the greater portion of whom are *Mewattis*, a most brutal and savage race of marauders. Revenue of £180,000. Military force of 7,000 strong, chiefly composed of the *natives* of Oude; and artillery, consisting of 310 cannon and 500 camel swivels. The general appearance of the country is rugged, interspersed with high and low elevations, the greatest altitude being 2,000 feet (the fort of Alwur). The geological formation is *granitoid*. It is watered by the *Saubie nullah*, *Dadur Nuddee*, *Mahnusk* (Mahnashy), *Laswarree* or *Roopareil*. It abounds with tigers, wild swine, and antelopes. Its chief towns are Alwan (the capital and residence of the Raja), Macherry, Tijarra, and Byrod. The principal roads are, viz. 1. From Delhi to Nusseerabad, via Rewari, Alwur, and Rajgurih; 2. Delhi to Nusseerabad, via Ferozepoor and Ramghur; 3. Muttra to Alwur.

#### HISTORICAL REMINISCENCES:—

A.D.

1265. This district appears to have been well wooded and populous, as when the Turkish king of Delhi took possession of it he cleared it of timber for 100 miles, and decimated 100,000 *Mewattis*.
1429. Mobarik Shah conquered it.
1720. The Rajah of Jeypoor wrested it from the Delhi empire.
1774. Pertaub Singh was made Rao Rajah when he had taken this district from the Rajah of Bhurtpore.
- 18th century. The Marathas overrun it, and bestowed a portion of it on the *adventurer*, George Thomas.

1803. Near the village of Laswari, on the banks of the Dadur Nuddee, Lord Lake, in November, defeated and overthrew the Maratha force under the French general, Dundernagil, of whom he made 10,000 prisoners, captured their guns, baggage, ammunition, treasure, and 44 stand of colours.

Tijarra and other districts were given to the Rao Raja by the British government, for his valuable aid.

The Mewattis, during the campaign with Holkar, continually harassed and plundered the British troops.

1805. An increase of territory was bestowed upon the Raja, by the British.

1808. The Raja diverted the course of the Mahnas Ny from the Bhurtpore territory, but which he was obliged to alter through the intervention of the British.

1812. The Raja seized upon two forts belonging to the Jeypoor territory, but which he evacuated and restored, upon the appearance of a British force before his capital.

1826. Lord Combermere, at the head of a large army, marched into his territory, and demanded the assassins who attempted the life of the Nawaub of Ferozepoor (Ahmed Bulsh Khan) to be given up to him, with which request the Raja reluctantly complied.

1831. He intrigued to dethrone the Nawaub of Jeypoor, and when called upon to make reparation he refused, but the British compelled him to pay a heavy fine.

1852. He at length fell into the views of the Indian government, and administered the government of his state with justice, wisdom, and moderation.

Continuing our Route for  $1\frac{1}{2}$  mile we enter the town of

### § KOTE.

Territory, Alwur (Raja Futteh Sing). Civil Authority, the Governor General's Agent at Delhi. Encamping ground, *bad*. Bazaar, and forage scarce. Houses, 1,350. Wells, 4, well supplied.

Thence proceed along a heavy road, which soon becomes good; pass between hills to *Goorjubas*,  $10\frac{1}{2}$ ; then along the heavy, sandy bed of a *nullah*, 2, to the town of

### § BYRODE (B'yrod), 6 miles.

Encamping ground. Bazaar. Position: It stands on the S. end of a hilly ridge.

Thence proceed along a rough, ravined road, winding to the N.E.; cross a *nullah*, then over a good cart road, through a flat country, and we soon enter

THE GOORGAUM DISTRICT, and at the end of 10 miles arrive at the town of

### § SHAJAHANPOOR (Shahjuhanpoor).

Territory, Goorgaum. Civil Authority, the Governor General's Agent at Delhi, the Lieutenant Governor of the North Western Provinces at Agra Bazaar.

**DAWS** to Delhi, 80½ miles.

**HISTORICAL REMINISCENCES:—**

1857. Held by the rebel Sepoys, whom the British dislodged.

Thence along a good road, pass a hilly range on the left, extending for about 3 miles along this route; soon after which we reach *\*Barawas*, 12; provisions obtainable from *Rewarree* (5 miles); about 1 mile N. stands the old cantonment of *Rewarree*.

**HISTORICAL REMINISCENCES:—**

1807. The force stationed here was much harassed by marauding Mewattias.

Thence along a good road, which soon becomes heavy, and at the end of 5 miles we reach the town of

### § REWARREE.

**Bazaar.** Forage, plentiful. Population, 26,956.

**DAWS** to Delhi, 50 miles S.W.

**HISTORICAL REMINISCENCES:—**

1857. Here Tooley Ram, the rebel, encamped, but left his guns and magazines on the approach of the British.

In December, Hodgson's horse cut the Gujars in pieces.

Thence proceed to § *Jant*, 5; then along a heavy road, cross the *Sabee* river (dry in November), to § *Puladee*, 8; § *Hursoo-ka-Gurree* (Hursu-ke-Gurhee, Gurhee Hursoro), 13; bazaar; then cross 3 nullahs, the bed of one of which is very deep and unfordable for a considerable period after the monsoon; pass on to *Sohka-Serai*, 13, and we soon enter

## THE DISTRICT OF DELHI.

Situated within the jurisdiction of the Lieutenant Governorship of the North Western provinces. It is bounded on the N. by Paneeput, E. by the *Junna*, which divides it from Meerut and Boolundshuhur, S. by Bullabgurbh and Goorgaon, and W. by Rhotuck, Buhardoorgurbh, and Jhujur, lies in lat. 28° 24' and 28° 54', long. 76° 49' and 77° 29', has an area of 602 square miles, population of 306,550, chiefly Hindus and Mahometans. It yields a land revenue of £35,000 per annum. The general appearance of the country is rocky, barren, and impregnated with salt. Its greatest elevation is 800 feet above the sea. It is watered by the *Junna*, Delhi canal, *Hansoti* nullah, and *Farrukhnagar Jil*. Its productions are barley, wheat, and pulse.

**HISTORICAL REMINISCENCES:—**

A.D.

1857. This district was in open rebellion, and entirely held by the Sepoys.

1858. This district was re-organised by Sir John Lawrence, Bart., thus:—

1st division: Delhi, Goorgaon, Paniput.

2nd division: Hissar, Rohtuck, Sirsa, and Jhujur.

The principal roads are, 1st, to Calcutta; 2nd, to Meerut; continuing our Route, at the end of 14½ miles we enter the cantonments of the once fine, large, and magnificent city of

+§ **DELHI** (Dihli, Dili, Dehly, Dehlee, Dehli).

Territory, North Western Provinces. District, Delhi. Civil Authority, the Resident Governor General's Agent, and Lieutenant Governor of the North Western Provinces at Agra. Military Authority, the Officer in Command. Military Station. Civil Station. Encamping ground. Bazaar. Post Office. Parade ground, Protestant Church, erected by Colonel Skinner, at a cost of £10,000, in which, prior to the rebellion in 1857, divine service was performed on Sundays, at 11 a.m. and 6 p.m. Fall of rain—the average, 10 inches. Newspaper, "The Delhi Gazette." Climate, arid but healthy. Courts of Justice. Palace of the British Resident, a fine edifice. Bank, Delhi, plundered of £150,000 in the rebellion of 1857. Observatory, founded by Jey Singh (the Rajah of Jeypoor), and contained, prior to the rebellion of 1857, *five colossal* instruments, and was then well worth inspection. The College was a handsome edifice.

**HISTORICAL REMINISCENCES:—**

A.D.

1792. Founded.

1829. Richly endowed by Nawaub Itmail-ood-Dowlah, minister of the King of Oude, with £725 6s. The Indian government added £3,314 14s. Total revenue, £4,058.

1857. Prior to the rebellion it was attended by no less than 400 students of all castes.

**DAWS.**—See Table of Distances from the Bengal Presidency.

*The North Western Dāk Company.*—Dawks to Calcutta, via Allyghur, Bhowgong, Cawnpore, Putehpore, Allahabad, Benares, Sassoram, Shergotty, Mungulpore, and Burdwan. 155 stages and 894 miles. To Umballa, 18 stages; office, Delhi.

*Conveyances* the same as at Bombay.

*Railways in progress.*—Delhi to Agra, Lahore, Peshawar, Cawnpore, and Allahabad.

**HOTELS**, several; tariff, 5 rupees, (10s.) per diem, or £10 per month.

Boats on the river.

*Circumference*, 7 miles.

*The Fortifications.*—Prior to the rebellion in 1857, it was enclosed on three sides by a grey granite, bastioned, martello-towered wall, mounting 9 cannon, with an excavated ditch, raised glacis, and extensive curtains.

*The Gates*, previous to the siege of 1857, consisted of 11, viz., the Ajmere, Buddurnao, Cashmere (so celebrated for the noble manner in which Lieutenants Salkeld and Home sprung the mine attached to it in 1857), which had a casemated guard-room for the troops quartered there; and close to it stood that beautiful, chaste edifice, the Protestant church, Causal, Delhi, Kaili, Lall, Lahore, Negumbod, Rajghat, and Turkoman.

*The Streets* were all extremely narrow, except the *Chandni* "white shining," *Chauk* "square, street, or market," which extends N. to S. from the palace to the Delhi gate; it is ¼ mile long, 50 yds. wide, with excellent shops on both sides, and kept remarkably clean, owing to a watercourse flowing in

a red, stony channel, through the centre. There is also another one extending E. to W. from the palace to the Lahore gate, down which also flows a water-course, but the beautiful effect of both these fine streets was in a great measure destroyed prior to the rebellion, by the houses that stood in the centre and across, so that the channels of the courses were scarcely discernible.

**ATTRACTIVE.**—The Royal Palace, which was considered, prior to 1857, by the Delhi courts of law, as an "independent territory," the Mughul monarch and heir apparent **THEN** being exempt from all criminal and legal process, and the sons and brothers of the former princes, from *civil* only, stands in the Chaudni Chauk. It was at one time, one of the *finest* Imperial residences in the known world, although *not surpassing* Windsor Castle. Before the memorable siege of this place, in 1857, it was enclosed on three sides by a red granite, flanked, turreted, cupola wall, 40 feet high, and a mile in circumference, was well and magnificently constructed, had two noble barbican gateways, and on the fourth side was protected by the offset of the *Junna*, over which was a narrow bridge, which connected it with the old, antique, heavy, massive, richly carved, moulded, and corniced *Scindhur Fort*, situated on the E. bank, and originally erected by an early Patan monarch. It (the Palace) was entered by a succession of noble, lofty, beautifully sculptured, red granite gateways. Near the centre of the great tower stood a fine Gothic arch, leading through a long vaulted aisle to a small, open, ornamented, octagonal court, beautifully embellished with richly-carved devices, of flowers, and inscriptions from the Koran, and thence to the private council chamber, "*Devani Khas*," which was a superb, white marbled, four cupola-pillared, arched pavilion, exquisitely embellished and ornamented with carved, gilt, inlaid, arabesque flowers and inscriptions, in the Persian character, and having round the frieze the motto so frequently quoted by Moore in his *Lalla Rookh*, "*If there be an elysium on earth, it is this, it is this!*" but in which opinion the ex-king of Delhi *does not appear to have coincided*; the silver foliage which originally adorned the ceiling, has, like the glory of the Mughul emperor, long since departed, but into *whose coffers* the proceeds were deposited we know not. The condition of this magnificent hall was deplorable in the extreme, as crows, kites, and vultures held their consultations therein. The *ex-emperor of Delhi* rarely, if ever, visited this magnificent Privy chamber of his race, which was open on the side next the palace court, and on the other, leading to the garden, which, although then utterly neglected, was in former days most beautifully laid out in terraced walks, interspersed with the choicest exotics, amidst which played the cool and refreshing waters, from elegant and chastely sculptured white marble fountains, which were well supplied from a superb marble aqueduct. Within the palace was an octagonal, white marble pavilion, containing three spacious white marble, domed apartments, then in a *lamentable, filthy, and mutilated* state, in which stood a fountain, beautifully ornamented, both of the same material.

*The Private Royal Mosque, "Moti Masjid,"* was a small, exquisitely carved, white marble edifice, but also left in a *shameful, dilapidated, filthy* condition.

*The Public Hall of Audience, a "Dewanee-aum,"* which contained the throne, *was besmeared, and almost covered with the excrement of birds*, although a large superb marble pavilion, but kept in as *dirty, neglected, and wretched* a condition as the other parts of this most princely pile of buildings. It also contained a most diabolical machine for *crushing state prisoners* to death. Close at hand stood

*The Roshun-a-Dowlah Mosque*, from which the barbarous Persian usurper (Nadir Shah) witnessed, in 1739, the massacre of 30,000 Delhians, by his troops.

*The Chief Mosque, "Jumna Masjid,"* erected by Shahjehan, in 6 years, at a cost of £100,000, stood on a red stone-paved platform, 450 feet square, from which it rose 30 feet above the level of the city, had a large gateway on each of its three sides, approached by flights of stone steps; in the centre stood a marble ablution reservoir, filled by machinery from fountains supplied by the well, near the mosque. It was also skirted on three sides by open octagonal pavilions and arcades. It occupied the W., was a superb, oblong edifice, 261 feet long, ascended by beautiful stone steps, having a large, white marble, slabbed front, with a ten-compartment cornice, 4 feet long, 2½ broad, exquisitely inlaid with black marble, *Musli* character, Koran inscriptions, and a white marble flag; paved interior, 3 feet long, and 1½ foot broad. The whole edifice was ornamented at each end with three white marble, black ribbed, minareted domes, 150 feet high; the summit was ascended by a red stone staircase of 130 steps, from whence a most extensive and imposing view of the city, river, ruins, and neighbouring country was obtained. It was repaired in 1851.

*The Large Well*, which was excavated in the solid rock, and repaired by the British, in 1809, stands close by, the water from which is raised by machinery.

*The Palaces of the Nobles* were nearly all destroyed by the Rohillas and Mahrattas.

*The Ali Murdan Khan Canal*, so designated after its projector, an able and rich Persian, who possessed considerable power here, during the reign of *Shah-Jehan*, from 1638 to 1656, draws its supply from the Feroz Shah Canal, at Kair (Rair, 70 miles), from which it flows to the city, over the top of a high, artificial mound, passes through a masonry aqueduct, continues along by the N.E. base of the rocky range W. of the city, passes through a solid, rocky channel, for 3 miles, where it is 25 feet broad, and of similar depth, but in one place it is 60 feet deep; it then enters the town by an open channel, flows along by a large aqueduct, traverses and diffuses streams throughout the whole of the palace, and falls into the *Junna*, whose waters are not only *unpleasant* to the taste, but *unwholesome*, being strongly impregnated with *natron*. The crection of this canal must have cost an immense sum of money, as well as great labour, but the supply of such a vast quantity of pure water is a most *inestimable benefit* to the city, and when, in former times, a watercourse flowed

through the principal streets, its value must have been most invaluable.

#### HISTORICAL REMINISCENCES.—

The Nawab of Oude's father (Safdar-jang) is supposed to have derived an annual income of £250,000 from this source.

1752. He revolted, and the canal was allowed to go to ruin.

773. Ahmed Shah repaired it at a cost of £10,000. Soon after the supply was cut off.

1820. The inhabitants held a public festival to demonstrate their extreme gratitude and joy at again beholding the water return, through the repairs made by the British Indian Government, at an outlay of £110,000, which now yields a dividend of 15½ per cent., or £17,000 per annum.

1830. The Indian Government repaired the Doab canal, also constructed by Ali Murdan Khan, which had likewise been allowed to go to ruin.

*The Arsenal*, which stood on the bank of the Jumna river, contained 120 guns of various calibre, and numerous stand of arms; and, at the time of the rebellion at Meerut full 500 stand were here stored up. *The Powder Magazine*, well supplied.

*The Suburbs* are not only extensive but even beautiful. Several of the localities have been designated, and not inappropriately so, by Europeans, the *Islington*, *Clerkenwell*, &c., of Delhi.

*The Bridge of Boats* across the river Jumna, over which no less than 65,000 bullock carts (hackeries), 100,000 mules, and 84,000 ponies pass annually.

*The Roads* are numerous, branching off in almost all directions, and leading through a complete maze of ruins of tombs, palaces, serais, and gardens, the most extensive and beautiful of which were the *Shahjinar* (Shahlamarat, "King's Edifice"), which, at the period of the rebellion of 1857 was in a most ruined and desolate state, is a mile in circumference, and cost £1,000,000. They were formerly most picturesquely, beautifully, and tastefully laid out, ornamented with red stone, octagonal pavilions, baths, grottoes, secluded groves, pleasure houses, the whole of which were rendered cool and refreshing by the *jets d'eau* which played from the richly-carved marble fountains, all arranged with the exquisite skill and taste for which that Emperor was so remarkable; but all that then (1857) remained of this splendid regal paradise was the lofty brick wall by which it was surrounded, and a few fine large stately trees, amidst which stood the rural retreat of the British Resident.

*The Citadel of Feroz Shah (kotla)*, a large, clumsy, rude-looking structure, stood to the S. of the city. It was formerly the fortress, and was washed by the Jumna, but which now seldom or ever reaches as far, except when the inundation of the river is very great. Not far distant from the ramparts of the river face, stood a square, three-story, vaulted building, most probably used as a summer house, at the end of a court yard, from the terraced roof of which, having the ruins of a mosque adjacent, rose the single shaft red stone pillar, 37 feet high, with a girth of 10½ feet at the base, called *Lah*, or *Feroz*

Shah's Staff, so named on account of that Emperor having had it erected in that position in 1355. It is supposed to have been brought from the Sewalik mountains at Rajpur, on the bank of the Jumna. On it were several inscriptions, the most ancient of which was written in a language which partakes of the Sanscrit and Palis, and is supposed to have been inscribed by the Buddhist king, Asoka, surnamed *Pirgadassi*, 325 B.C., and inculcates the observances of that religion. The most modern is that of the twelfth century.

*The Old Patan Fort*, a circular, round-pierced, loop-holed towered structure, was surrounded by walls 60 feet high, with a gateway in the centre of each side.

*The Tomb of the Emperor Humayun* (1½ mile S.) stands in the centre of an arcaded platform, 200 feet square, each arch of which contains a tomb, which is reached by four large flights of steps. It is a noble square red stone, inlaid, large dome, Saracenic architectural building, having in the interior a spacious circular apartment, resembling the Oxford Ratcliffe library, in the middle of which stands an elegant small white marble sarcophagus, wherein repose the *ashes* of Humayun, and in the smaller apartments are the *remains* of his family relatives and favorites. The view from the summit is superbly grand and magnificently imposing, as nothing but vast ruins are visible as far W. as the hilly range (8 miles distant).

#### HISTORICAL REMINISCENCE.—

1857. Here Captain Hodgson, through the instrumentality of an illegitimate son, and the aid of the one-eyed Moulvie, Pujub Ali, Sir John Lawrence's *trusty emissary* captured that hoary miscreant, the ex-king of Delhi, and killed two of his sons, whither they had concealed themselves during the *last act* of the memorable siege of Delhi.

*The Mosques and Burial Places*, which lie scattered about the W. of the above tomb, are worth inspection. The most remarkable is the beautiful, elaborately, and elegantly-carved white marble mausoleum of that reputed Mahometan Saint, Nizam-uddeen, close to which, in small, elegant, lattice-worked white marble enclosures, repose the *ashes* of the members of the Mughul family, as also the remains of the Princess Jahanara, the daughter of Shahjehan, who shared his captivity (see Route 235). The *mausoleum of Safdar Jang*, vizier of Delhi in the 18th century, the ancestor of the *present ex-king of Oude*, is situated 2 miles beyond. It is an arcaded, octagonal dome, parallel, perpendicular, red sandstone, and white marble sectioned structure, within which repose the *ashes* of that able minister, in an exquisitely carved white marble sarcophagus. It is surrounded by a beautiful garden, adorned with elegant fountains of the same material, all of which, with the exception of the latter, were, until 1857, kept in excellent order by the ex-king of Oude's agent. *The Kubb Minar*, situated 5 miles to the S., is a tapered, four balconied, fluted, ornamented, embattled, fine red stone, and marble cupola-pillared dome column, 248½ feet high, with a base diameter of 42½ feet, supposed to be the highest column *extant*. The balconies are of the following respective heights:

90 feet, 140 feet, 180 feet, and 203 feet from the ground. The fluting extends to the height of 180 feet, at which the fine undated white marble material commences. The cupola is eight-pillared, enclosed by an iron gallery, to which we ascend by a spiral staircase of 383 ruined steps. In 1303 an earthquake and terrific thunderstorm injured it materially, cracked the staircase and central pillar vertically, and displaced a considerable portion of the stones on the W. side; but all has been admirably repaired by an Indian Government engineer. It is decorated with four Persian inscriptions, two of which inform us that the Turkish Mussulman Delhi monarch, Shams-ood-deen Altamsh, who ruled over this empire from 1210 to 1236, erected it; but another attributes its construction to his heir, Naser Amin-ool-Numenli, which in all probability signifies that the red stone portion was erected by the monarch, and the remainder by his heir. They also add that in 1529 and 1531 it was much injured by lightning.

The unfinished pillar, close by, which is only 40 feet high, with a base diameter of 85 feet, bears no inscription, hence the origin of its erection, is involved in mystery; but it is most probable that both these structures were erected to commemorate the preponderance of Islam over Brahminism.

The ruins of large and superb edifices are scattered about in all directions. In the court yard of one stands a soft iron pillar, 26 feet above the ground, and one foot in diameter. The depth buried is unknown; but Hindu superstition affirms "that it is indented in the back of a tortoise, on which rests the entire universe." Further to the N. stands an enormous Mussulman tomb, adorned with an undeciphered inscription, but supposed to contain the ashes of Shams-ood-deen Altamsh.

The Sepulchre of the Emperor Shah Alum, and a large Italian architectural edifice, (formerly used by the ex-king of Delhi as his country palace, through the court-yard of which passes the public road), are near at hand.

EXCURSIONS.—The extensive, hard, red stone ruins of Toghluabad, 4 miles to the E., and 10 miles distant from Delhi, appear to have been reduced to its present destructive state by the effects of an earthquake. The Mausoleum of Feroz Toghlu, which is strongly fortified, was so designated in honour of Kutb-ud-din Ibeq, who governed this kingdom from 1206 to 1210, and appears to have been erected in the 14th century, at which period these ruins formed a portion of the ancient city of Delhi, and were constructed by that prince, who also erected the town of Ferozabad.

#### HISTORICAL REMINISCENCES:—

B.C.

3080. This empire, according to Hindu chronology, was founded by Yudisthira, and the seat of government held at Delhi.

The seat of government was removed from Delhi.

A.D.

792. Anungpal held his court at Delhi.

990. The Rajah of Delhi defeated by the Hindus.

1008. The Rajah of Delhi repulsed by Mahmood of Ghuzni.

A.D.

1191. This empire ranked as one of the four great Hindu powers.

1193. Kutb-ood-deen defeated the Rajput Raja, Pirthi, who held this kingdom, and established the Mahomedan dynasty, the slaves of the Sultan of Ghor.

1288. The Afghan adventurers, Khiljis, assassinated the Rajah Keikobad, and placed Jela-ood-deen on the throne, which dynasty (Khilji) ceased to govern in

1321, when Sultan Mobarik was murdered.

Gheias-ood-deen Toghluk, the founder of the Toghluk family, ascended the throne.

Mahmud reigned when Tamerlane the Tartar (whose sword is in the possession of the Rajah of Khypoor) invaded it, plundered and burnt this city, and murdered 200,000 Delhians, whose heads he had piled up like towers, and left their bodies to be devoured by the birds of prey.

Interregnum of anarchy and confusion ensued.

1450. The Patan Lodi Afghan (Behlol) seized upon the throne.

1526. Ibrahim, his grandson, was killed at the battle of Paniput, at which place

The celebrated Mughul (a designation given to all foreigners of fair complexion, but not confined to those of the Mogul race) Baber, the descendant of the celebrated Chengis Khan on the throne.

1550. Humayon (his son) succeeded him,

1540, but was defeated by the Patan adventurer, aided by the Persian king.

1559. Humayon regained the throne by the battle of Sirhind.

1560. Akbar (his son) succeeded him, whose harem contained 5,000 women, each occupying a separate and magnificently furnished apartment, and who extended his empire from Chittagong, in the E., to Candahar in the W., and from Bultistan (Little Thibet) in the N., to Berar in the S.

1627. Shahjehan succeeded him, he amassed £6,000,000 of treasure, besides vast quantities of jewels, bijoux of every description, and most costly furniture.

The succession disputed by his sons Dara, and Aurungzebe.

1658. Aurungzebe ruled, and extended the southern frontier to Tanjore. He subdivided the kingdom into 22 *Soubahs* "provinces," which then yielded an annual revenue of £37,800,000, and maintained an annual force of 200,000 men.

1707. He died, and Jehander Shah (his grandson) succeeded him.

1713. He was deposed and strangled, and Farrockshir succeeded him.

1719. He met with a similar fate, also did his two successors.

Mohammed Shah reigned, and the Marathas began to dismember this vast territory.



1737. And, headed by Bajee Rao, attacked this city. *Asaf Jah* (viceroy of the Deccan, administrator of the empire, "*Nizam-ool-Mulk*") declared himself the independent ruler of the Nizam territory, hence its designation.
1739. The Persian usurper, Nadir Shah, marched into Afghanistan, crossed the Indus at Attock, attacked the Mughul force, and routed it at Kurnaul, and levied such enormous contributions on the inhabitants, that, at the end of 58 days, he returned to Persia with no less than 120 millions sterling of treasure, among which was the celebrated *peacock throne*, worth six millions sterling.
- The Province of Tatta (the modern Sindh) and all the Mughul territory W. of the Indus was transferred to Persia.
- Bengal revolted, the Rohilla Patans declared their independence. The Nawab of Oude threw off his allegiance; the Mahrattas took Guzerat, Berar, Orissa, and Malwa; the Rajputs held Ajmeer, and in
1752. Ahmed Shah Douranee (Durani) of Cabul the Punjab.
1754. The Great Mughul, Ahmed Shah, was dethroned and blinded.
- The dismemberment of the vast Delhi empire took place.
- Alumghir II. succeeded him, but only retained the plundered capital of Delhi, which in
1756. Shah Durani (Douranee) took possession of.
1758. The Mahrattas, under Sedashio Bhao, contemplated the entire subjugation of Hindustan.
1761. They were repulsed with great slaughter at Paniput, by the Cabul chief, Ahmed Shah Durani, who placed his (Shah Alum's) son (Jewan or Bedar), Bukht, aged 13 years, on the throne.
1760. His father assumed the title of Padshah (Badshah) and took up arms against the British, but was defeated at the battle of Patna.
1765. He ceded Bahar, and Orissa, the Dewanny Provinces of Bengal, and received a territory, yielding an annual revenue of £260,000.
1771. He quitted his assigned residence at Allahabad, and transferred to the Mahrattas the territory, &c., granted him by the British, in 1765, of which
- The British themselves now took possession.
1771. He returned to Delhi, and then became the captive of Madhagi Scindia, the Mahratta chief, upon the decline of whose power, The celebrated Rohilla chief, Ghulam Kadir (son of Zabithah Khan, and grandson of the celebrated Najib-ood-Dowla) fixed himself at Delhi.
1788. His conduct became so *overbearing* to the Padshah, that he sought aid from Scindia; his communications with that chief, having been intercepted by some of Ghulam Kadir's emissaries, that chief entered the royal palace, plunged a dagger into both his eyes, took possession of his treasure, and plundered and outraged the females of his family. He soon met with his deserts, for, falling some time afterwards into the power of Scindia, "he was tied by one of his feet to the foot of an elephant, beaten to pieces, separated limb from limb," and thus perished ignominiously, and suffering most execrably.
1788. Shah Alum was kept by the Mahrattas in a most degraded state of poverty, which position was not ameliorated by
- Perron, the French adventurer, who was allowed £200,000 per annum for the royal expenditure, but not more than one-fifth part ever reached the Padshah.
1803. Lord Lake advanced towards Delhi, routed the Mahratta force under General Louis Bourquien, took the Padshah under British protection, and an ample annual revenue was allowed him.
1804. Jeswant Rao Holkar besieged Delhi, with an army of 70,000 men, and 150 pieces of artillery, but Lieutenant Colonel Burn, with a small force (the irregular troops having *deserted*) maintained the defence of the then 9 miles of ruinous fortifications, so skillfully that after three days, on the approach of Lord Lake's force, the Mahratta chief withdrew.
1805. The Padshah was prohibited from coining money. The offerings, "Nuzzur," or presents of British officials, were curtailed considerably, both by the Marquis of Hastings and Lord Amherst; the former wounded that monarch's feelings by *seating himself* during an interview.
- Lord Ellenborough repudiated the practice *in toto*, but made an addition to the yearly allowance in lieu thereof.
1806. The unfortunate Padshah, Shah Alum, died at the advanced age of 86 years. He was succeeded by his son Akbar.
1813. The request of the Princess of Travancore, to be supplied with a dress of investiture for her infant son from the Padshah, was refused, which shows the great deference with which the Sovereign of Delhi was held in, almost throughout the Indian Empire; consequently it was deemed necessary to prohibit the head of the fallen House of Delhi all *outward insignia* of royalty.
1837. Mahommed Bahadur, the lineal descendant of the illustrious Baber, succeeded, who, with his relatives occupied the Palace at Delhi, which was at this period given up to the British Government; he received an annual income of £150,000, but soon became irretrievably involved in debt.
1857. The disbanded Native Bengal Infantry regiments here joined the rebel Sepoys from Meerut, in May, took possession of the city, massacred all the Europeans, and proclaimed the King of Delhi—a Sovereign of Hindustan. They plundered
- The Bank, Public Treasury, &c., held by them, and they took possession of £150,000 treasure.

**1857.** The Sepoy rebels fled from Meerut, arrived here in May, massacred all the Europeans, and took possession of this city, which they found most amply stored with guns, stand of arms, ammunition, and plenty of treasure, all of which they appropriated to their use. Gens. Nicholson, Wilson, and Sir Henry Bernard died here. Gen. Anson died at Kur-naul, *en route* to this siege.

In September, captured by the British, after a long and sanguinary siege, by Gen. Nicholson, and a loss of 1,670 men. It was reduced to a mass of ruins. The inhabitants offered £800,000 to redeem or spare the city. £50,000 treasure, and 100 stand of arms were dug up. Lieuts. Salkeld and Home blew up the Cashmere Gate at the siege—the former died here. The murderer (a Mecca pilgrim) of Mr. Frazer was here tied to a tree and cut to pieces, December 23. The Nawab of Jhujhur was hung here, and his treasure (£90,000) and state confiscated.

**1858.** Sir John Lawrence re-organised this district and divided it into the two following divisions, viz.:—1. Delhi, Goorgaon, and Paniput. 2. Hissar, Rohtuck, Sirsa, and Jhujhur.

Here Husun Ushkeree, the *soi-disant* prophet, was executed on the 29th July. He stated that "he deducted 10 years of his own life in order that it might be added to that of the King of Oude."

Rissaldar Hisuayut Ali (a Parbea of the Purbas) was presented with £100, and the Summel of the Governor General of India, who bestowed upon him the free jaghira of his native village of Mahonah, producing a yearly revenue of £500, as a reward for his having saved and protected thirty-two Europeans for eight days, in June 1857.

The artisans of gold and silver embroidery, worked shawls and laces, obliged to turn pedlars and packmen.

A handsome monument was erected in the churchyard, over the remains of the victims of the May massacre, in 1857.

The ex-King of Delhi was tried and banished near to Rangoon.

**1859.** His son Feroze Shah still remains at large in the Nepanese Territory, with the Begum of Oude and Nana Sahib. He attacked Mundesore Station in August, released 700 prisoners, and Captain Hawes, the Political Agent, was killed in the conflict.

The jewels of the King of Delhi sold by auction at Calcutta, by Messrs. Hamilton & Co.

This (until the events of 1857-58-59) superb and imposing looking city, standing at an elevation of 800 feet, is situated on a low rocky range, about 1 mile from the right bank of an offset of the *Jumna*, which branch leaves the parent stream 5 miles above the town, rejoins it 2 miles below, was founded by Shahjehan in 1631, is 7 miles in circumference, and was left after the siege of 1857 a complete mass of ruins, but previously its appearance,

as approached from the Agra or N.E. road, was peculiarly impressive, solemn, and grand, as the traveller passed a plain interspersed with half-ruined, massive, Patan architectural obelisks, the greater portion of which lie covered with thorny bushes, and the ruins of beautiful brick mosaic dwellings—encased, enamelled-tiled, brilliant-coloured, decorated, gilt-domed, elegant, ruined monuments lay scattered about in all directions, and once constituted the magnificent and ancient city of *Indraprestha* (Inderput. "Emperour of the World"), which was founded by Yudesthira, who, according to Hindu chronology, died 3,101 years before the Christian Era, which then covered a space of 80 miles on the banks of the *Jumna*, and above the then lofty ramparts of the modern city rose beautiful acacias and gigantic date trees, peering gradually above which are seen the light and elegant gilded domes and minarets of mosques, high clusters of towers and battlements, a few houses, and over the *glacis* were scattered numberless tombs, picturesquely shaded by the beautiful yet mournful foliage of the salvadora. Now (1859) under able superintendence, it is once again recovering some of its *pristine beauty of position*, and is being placed in a more sanitary state.

## ROUTE 245.

NUSSEERABAD TO GWALIOR, VIA  
KUROWLEE.

DISTANCE 241½ MILES.

ROUTES.	Distances of Stages.	
	Miles.	Fur.
Beonja to Ramsir .....	10	3
Gotana (Goteana) .....	7	3
Burra Lamba .....	1	3
Gunnour .....	12	0
Diggee .....	7	0
Chowgeen .....	10	0
Dangurtul .....	11	0
Pallae (Pullae) .....	13	4
Gungwarra .....	12	0
Chor Mularna .....	13	0
Meenapara .....	15	2
Khooshalghur .....	8	7
Mahomedpoor .....	8	4
Kurowlee .....	12	0
Bugrar .....	9	0
Mundrael .....	13	0
Baoree (Bawlee) .....	7	4
Koolowlee .....	10	4
Kylarus .....	9	4
Sikrowda .....	9	0
Semowlee .....	12	4
Chokai Paharee .....	10	0
Gwalior Residency .....	8	0
	241	2

Leave *Nusseerabad* (Route 27), and proceed along a stony road, through an undulating, cultivated country; pass § *Beonja*, 3; § *Sunond*, 4; cross two nullahs to § *Ramsir*, 3½; § *Mynahsa*, 2; § *Naspoole*, 3; cross four nullahs to § *Gotana*, 2½ (Goteana); thence along a good road to § *Jorapoor*, 3½; § *Jaw*

*rota*, 2½; cross five nullahs to *Pandawarra*, 2½; thence the road becomes broken and stony; pass through an open district, and at the close of 3½ miles we reach the town of

### § BURRA LAMBA.

Territory, Jeypoor. Civil Authority, the Governor General's Agent in Rajpootana at Ajmeer. Encamping ground. Bazaar. Fortifications: it is surrounded by a mud wall and deep ditch. Thence proceed along a good road; pass \**Gunnour*, 12; \**Desmee*; and at the end of 7 miles, we enter the town of

### § DIGGEE (Dhiggi).

Encamping ground. Bazaar. Thence pass on to \**Sora*, 5; cross a nullah to \**Mounee*, 5; pass on to *Choojeen*, *Bunwarra*, *Basra*, *Ramba*; cross the *Ma-shee* river to \**Dangurtul*, 11; proceed to *Chukana*, *Kundawcut*, *Chorpoora* and *Nouae*, and at the end of 13½ miles, we enter the town of

### § JULLAEE.

Encamping ground. Bazaar.

Thence pass on to \**Byroopoora*; \**Jamrole*; \**See-so'a*; cross the \**Dahil* river and four nullahs to \**Gungwarra*, 12; provisions obtainable from *Bow-ree*, 4 miles N.E.; then cross a nullah to \**Chor Mularna*, 13, surrounded by a mud wall and ditch; here fuel is very scarce. Thence along a good road to \**Phursada*, 5½, but which becomes very heavy when crossing the dry, sandy bed of the *Moreel* river; then pass on to \**Buttoda*, 3½, which is surrounded by a ruinous mud wall and ditch; then pass across the very heavy and sandy bed of the \**Bunhan* river, 5½, here only a small rill in the dry season, but 150 yds. wide, with sloping bank; hills now appear on the right for upwards of 3 miles, and we soon reach \**Meenapara*, 1; thence along a heavy, sandy, cart-road; cross a nullah, 6½, 20 yds. wide with sandy bed, low banks, and only full of water one-third of the year; then cross another, 1½, whose bed is clayey, banks low, and in which there are pools of water, and ¼ mile brings us to the town of

### § KHOOSHALGURH.

Encamping ground. Bazaar. Fortifications; it is surrounded by a deep ditch.

Here the traveller should lay in a store of provisions for 20 miles; pass \**Mahomedpoor*; thence along a good road for about 8 miles, whence it becomes difficult, passing through ravines for 2 miles, and we then enter

### THE KUROWLEE DISTRICT (Kerowlee),

Which is bounded on the E. by *Dholpore*, S.E. by the river *Chumbul*, which separates it from *Gwallor*, W. by the *Bunass* river, which separates it from *Jeypoor*, and N.W. by that State. It lies in lat. 25° 6' and 26° 43', long. 76° 41' and 77° 38', has an area of 1,878 square miles; population of 187,800, a clear revenue of £20,000 per annum, and a military force of 1,900 men.

### HISTORICAL REMINISCENCES:—

A.D.

1454. The King of Malwa (Mahmud Khilji) conquered it.

Akbar took possession, and added it to Delhi. The *Mahrattas* wrested it from him, and exacted a tribute of £2,500 per annum from the population, which

The *Peishwa* gave over to the British, who remitted it to the *Rajah*, who, with base ingratitude, in

1825, joined the rebellion of *Doorjun Sal*, during the *Burmese* war.

1852. The *Rajah*, *Nursing Pal*, died, when his adopted son, *Bhurrt Pal* succeeded him; the administration of the government was conducted by the British authorities, until he attained his majority.

1857. Here *Col. Seaton* defeated the *Rajah* of *Mynpooree* in December.

1859. *Tantia Topee* reached here in February, and changed his name to *Ram Singh*.

Proceed along ravines, and at the end of 10 miles farther, we enter the town of

### § KUROWLEE (Kerowlee).

District, *Kurowlee* State. Encamping ground. Bazaar. Fine groves in the vicinity. Houses, well built of brick, faced with stone, and covered with thin slabs of that material. Streets are narrow and extremely filthy. Palaces—The *Rajah's* residence is a very handsome structure, ornamented with lofty towers, with red stone; interior, handsomely furnished, and having gardens tastefully laid out, and ornamented with fountains. Forts: It is well defended by two fortresses, standing on two hills adjoining the town.

This place which is the capital of the State, stands on an elevated spot, amidst most difficult ravines, with beautiful, well-cultivated lands, and fine groves around it.

Thence pass through ravines; cross three nullahs, then the road becomes stony and uneven to \**Bug-rar*, 9; pass a *Chokee* on the summit of \**Needur Pass*, 7, with a tank and hunting ground of the *Raja* of *Kurowlee*; pass \**Needur*, 2, and we then enter

### THE SHEKAWUTTEE DISTRICT

(*Shakhawati*, *Shekhawuttee*, *Shekhawattee*, *Shekhavati*),

Which is bounded on the N.W. by *Bikaner*, N.E. by *Loharoo* and *Jhughur*, S.E. by *Jeypore* and *Patun*, and S.W. by *Joudpore*. It lies in lat. 27° 20' and 28° 33', long. 74° 52' and 76° 10', is 95 miles long, from N.E. to S.W., and 63 broad; has an area of 3,895 square miles. Population of 380,500, chiefly *Rajputs*, who abstain from eating the flesh of the swine, and on the birth of every male child, sacrifice a goat, whose blood is sprinkled over the infant. They are a most determined set of marauders. It formerly had a revenue of £230,000 per annum; but the *Shekawuttee* brigade is now a British force.

The country is arid, and soil fertile. The productions are wheat, barley, grain, pulse, red pepper, bhang (hemp) and Bhurt, which grows abundantly in the sandy portions of this district, and the inhabitants of these parts chiefly subsist on babul, karil, and phok. The chief towns are, Lutchmangurh, Mundella, Khetri, Goodah, Singana, Futtehpoor, Sikur, Khandhalla, and Jhunjhala. It is watered by only one stream, the Katuree, which traverses it from N. to S.

#### HISTORICAL REMINISCENCES:—

It was originally governed by a number of *Thakoors* (petty chiefs), who were descended from Shekji, a member of the Rajah of Amber (Jeypore's) family.

15th century; that Rajah took possession of this state.

18th century, Jey Singh recovered it.

1834. The British troops took possession of the forts, owing to the government being in a state of anarchy and disorder.

The Thakoors formed and maintained an irregular force, for some period, when the British government undertook, not only the charge but the cost of it; ever since, the country has remained quiet.

And soon afterwards enter the walled town of

#### § MUNDRAEL (Mundrela) 4 miles.

Territory, Jeypoor. District, the Shekawuttee State. Civil Authority, the Governor General's Agent at Rajpootana (which appointment was held by Captain Bird, who in 1856 retired from the service with a fortune of no less than £750,000). Encamping ground. Bazaar.

Dawks to Jhoonijnnoo, 13 miles N., Delhi 111, W.S.W.

Fort.—A fine Pukkar structure standing on a hill. Thence along a broad road, which becomes bad as it leads through ravines for  $5\frac{1}{2}$  miles; pass \**Utar*, cross by ferry boat the *Chumbul* river; we then enter

THE GWALIOR TERRITORY, (Route 8), and soon afterwards pass \**Baoree* (Bawlee), 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; \**Kainaree*; \**Peerpurgum*; \**Bairee*; \**Rumpoor*; \**Kooloonie* 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; pass *Sawat Naipree*; cross by ford the *Koonree* (Kooaree, Kewari, Kohari) river, which rises about 60 miles S.W. of the Gwalior fort, flows N.W., passes on to the N.E., then E., and at length S.E. for 185 miles, and falls into the *Sinde* on the left, in lat. 26° 26', long. 79° 14'. It is crossed on the road from Agra to Gwalior by a ford at Hingonah, also from Etawa to Gwalior, about 45 miles from its mouth. In its lower course it passes through *Sindous* the former haunts of the Dacoits, Thugs, &c. The peculiar manner in which parties were formerly openly, and are even now in some parts covertly initiated into the *Mysteries of Thuggee* may not be inappropriately noticed here. It was generally customary for a group of natives, whose remarkable appearance not only fixed the attention of the beholder on them, but also caused him to imagine that they were remnants of a race belonging to some remote age, to be seen seated on each side of the novice, who sat on a blanket, looking towards the W. and paying deep and profound attention to the

instruction of the *Gooroo*, "spiritual teacher," who, after he had informed him that he was invited into the sacrifice of the *Tipoonee*, made a small hole in the ground close to the blanket on which the uninitiated was seated, then placed the sacred pickaxe thereon, whilst another put a piece of silver as an offering and a pile of sugar, a small portion of which was dropped into the hole, whilst one of the assembly poured forth an earnest supplication to their "powerful goddess," after which he presented the novice with a piece of the thus consecrated sugar, and whose inauguration was then accomplished. The *Gooroo* then addressed him as follows: "you have partaken of the consecrated sugar, and are now a Thug, and have vowed destruction to all beings whom the goddess casts in your path." The next day the ceremony was renewed, and the convert was not allowed to partake of any nutriment except milk. Sacrifices were offered up to the sacred pickaxes, and as the birds alighted conclusions were drawn from such omens. Then the novice was ordered to bathe himself carefully, after which his body was anointed with fragrant oil, his forehead marked with vermillion, a handkerchief having a large knot tied at one end with a piece of silver placed in it was given to him in his left hand, he holding the plain end in his right hand, and about the space of a man's neck between them. The *Gooroo* then told him "that when he threw the fatal cloth from behind, then he must suddenly turn his knuckles into the neck and the sudden wrench would cause instant death." They were generally benevolent and venerable looking men, patterns of every domestic virtue, excellent sons, husbands, and fathers, exceedingly generous towards their own kindred, gentle, polite, and amiable in their outward demeanour. Their costume consisted of a green turban. A little practice soon causes the novice to become an adept at *strangulation*, after which he learns to become a *Sotha*, which consists in the display of consummate tact, powers of dissimulation, ability to sustain a variety of characters and disguises, politeness of demeanour, command of language, suavity of manners, pleasing, simple, and artless address and blandishments, so as to entice the unwary, and wean himself into their confidence and esteem, as a spider weaves its web around its victims, but more especially by practising the *Gankurna*, which consists in a Thug feigning death, who is immediately told by some of his confederates that a charin will restore him. The stranger who has been previously enticed to their rendezvous is requested to join in this pious work, and to count a number of stars, and whilst thus engaged the novice performs the *strangulation*, dexterously throws the handkerchief, and fastening the knot with a firm grasp, kills his victim, whose body after having been *plundered* is cast into a grave previously dug for him. Thanks to the well-directed and praiseworthy exertions of the E.I.C. Thuggeism in this mighty empire has been almost entirely suppressed, as few and rare instances of such are now ever known, although the fact must not be disguised that it is still covertly carried on. There is an excellent figure representation of the various stages of this diabolical practice to be seen faithfully delineated in the British Museum. It

is affirmed by the British press that *garotting* which became so prevalent in England in 1855-56 by *tickets of leave men* (pardoned convicts) was first copied from such, but how far the truth of such assertion is correct, the author of this work knoweth not.

Thence proceed to \**Kylarus*, 9½; should provisions be required previous notice must be given; then pass \**Doongurpoor*; \**Siotee*; cross the *Sone* river to \**Sirooda*, 9, standing on the right bank of the river; pass *Joura*, and we soon enter

## THE BUNDELKUND (Bundelkhand, Bundela "race," and Khand "region," Bundela DISTRICT.

Which is bounded on the N.W. and W. by Gwalior, N.E. by the Jumna, which separates it from Etawah, Cawnpore, Futtehpore, Allahabad in the Doab, E. by Bhagelkhand (Rewa territory), S. by Saugor and Nerbudda territory. It lies in lat. 23° 52' and 26° 26', long. 77° 53' and 81° 39', is 200 miles long from N.E. to N.W. and 135 broad, has an area of 18,099 square miles, population of 2,260,714, chiefly composed of Yadvansis, Ahirs (Abeer), descendants of the Chandelas (Chundal), Raghuvanshi tribe, Bundelas (so named from being the descendants of Banda "slave girl" who was concubine of the Gharwar adventurer Hardee who murdered the former Rajah), Bondelas, Puars (the most treacherous and deceitful of all the tribes), Dhandelas, Gujars (Gujars, Gopirs) Mahratta Pandits of Jaloun. Chaubi (Brahmans so called from reading the 4 (Chou) Vedas, and a few Mahometans. The predominant religion is Brahminism, but *Suttee* has been abolished. The language is a kind of Oordoo Vernacular, a medley of Sanscrit and Persian.

It contains the districts of

### BANDA.

1857. Here the Nawaub rebelled, and joined the rebels. Sir Hugh Rose defeated him, and took possession of the place. Mijore Tewaree, a Sepoy of the first regiment native infantry, saved the lives of Mr. Duncan and his family; but, being taken prisoner by the Sepoys, was tortured with red hot irons. He escaped from Lucknow, took a letter to Cawnpore, and is now Jemandar of the Oude police; and at the capital (Banda) Captain Glas-tonbury Neville, of Crimean celebrity, was killed.

HUMBERPOOR, held by the rebels in 1857.

CALPKE.—The whole district was devastated by the rebels, and the fort held by Balla (Lalla) Sahib, the brother of the Nana, who was wounded in the battles of the 6th and 7th December. Here General Inglis defeated the Gwalior rebels, when the Central India field force captured shot, ammunition, ordnance stores, gun foundries, wheel carriage manufactories, 24 stand of colours, entrenching tools, 10,000 lbs. of English gunpowder in barrels, all valued at £30,000. Here the Ranees of Jhansi commanded the troops.

### Territories of

JITPORE, held by Sir E. Lugard in 1858.

JALOUN.—Here Nana Sahib encamped in September, 1857, and the Ranees surrendered to Sir H. Hamilton.

*Pergunnahs* of Duboi and Gurota.

*Jaghires* of Chirgaon (Churgaon).

*The nine Native States of*

ADYGHUR, held by the rebels in 1857.

BIJAWUR.

CHURKAREE.

1857. The Rajah's palace defiled by the Sepoys, and £30,000 of treasure carried away; his troops defeated; guns captured by the Sepoys; but, nevertheless, the gallant prince remained faithful to the British.

CHUTTERPORE.

DUTTEEAH.

1857. The Rajah was besieged by the Ranees of Jhansi.

1859. The Regent Ranees died, and the succession disputed. The adopted son of the Rajah supported by Sir H. Hamilton.

JHANSI.

1857. The Europeans massacred by the rebels.

1858. Sir H. Rose besieged it.

The Ranees, who wore a necklace worth £5,000, was killed at Gwalior Fort.

The father of the Ranees hung.

Here Lieutenant C. E. Webber, Royal Engineers, "the boy officer," gallantly scaled the walls of the capital, performed feats of valour, and killed all his opponents.

OORCHA (Terree).

PUNNAH.

1857. The Rajah friendly to the British, but was defeated, and driven back by the rebels.

SUMPTEUR.

*The three Independent Jaghires of*

BAONEE.

BERONDA.

1857. Here the Sepoys rebelled.

SUREHLAH.

*The Jaghires of* Bijra, Dhoorwey, Fuharee, Tohree, FUTTEHPOOR.

1857. Rebels defeated here, the Rajah, Jusseen Singh, killed in battle. Value assessed by government, £1,000 per annum, given to Jobber Singh for his fidelity.

*The Callinger Jaghires of*

BEHUT.

BHYSONDAH.

KAMPTA.

NYGAON.

1857. Held by the rebel Sepoys.

PALDEO.

POORWAH.

1858. Attacked by Ben Madho,

**PURRAH.**  
**TAHRAON.**

1853. General Whitelock captured the fort, Narain Rao, brass guns, 800 stand of arms, and £200,000 in treasure. Re-captured by the rebels, but taken possession of by General Whitelock.

**MUKREE.**  
**ALLYPOORA.**

1857. Held by the Rajah.

**BEHREE.**

1858. The rebels routed by Captain Costoman, of the Rohilkund force.

**GORIHAR.**  
**GUROWLEE.**  
**JIGNEE.**  
**JUSSO.**  
**LOGASSO.**  
**NOWAGON.**

1858. Held by the rebel Sepoys.

All under the charge of the Governor-General's agent at Gwalior.

The chief towns are—Banda, Calpee, Chatarpoor, Dutta, Jaloun, Jhansi, Mohaba, Oorcha, and Teharl.

The principal roads are E. to W., from Allahabad, *via* Banda, to Nusseerabad; N.E. to S.W., Futtchpoor, *via* Banda, to Saugor; N.E. to S.W., Cawnpoor, *via* Calpee and Jhansi, to Gooena; N. to S., Cawnpoor, *via* Banda and Hummerpoor, to Jubbulpore; S.E. to N.W., Banda to Gwalior, and N.W. to S.E., Agra to Saugor. The general appearance of the country is an immense plain, interspersed by three mountain ranges, viz.:—

1st. The N.E. or Bindyachal (Binduchal) hills, which in no part have a greater elevation than 2,000 feet, begins near Seundah, on the Sindh river, extends S.W. to Narwar; thence S.E. to lat. 24° 12'; then N.E. to Ajeagarh, Kalleenjur, Birghar, from whence it stretches beyond this territory. It is of granite formation, interspersed with trap, and has an average height of 520 feet above the sea, with a plateau of 12 miles wide.

2nd. The Punna range, which rises S. of the Bindachal plateau, is on the summit a platform of 10 miles, with an average elevation of 1,125 feet between the Kuttra Pass and Lohargaon. It is of volcanic sandstone origin.

3rd. The Bandair ranges lies to the S.W., and is separated from the Punna hills by the Lohargaon valley. It is of sandstone, ferruginous, gravel origin.

It is watered by the Sindh, Phooj, Betwa, Dhasan, Berma, Cave (the only navigable one in the district, and then but for 60 miles, in the monsoon), Oormul, Chandrawal, Baghis, Paisuin, Tor, and Jumna rivers, and the Jhils (Jheel), or lake of Burwa Sagur. Its productions are iron ore, diamonds, turquoises (about the Punna range), teak, dwarfish ebony, bamboo, acacia, catechu, which produces terra japonica, all the indigenous trees of India, cotton, sugar cane, indigo, aul, ach, jowar, bajra, millet, pulse, mahra (for its petals, which, when

dried, are equal to raisins). The manufactures are red, coarse cotton cloths, dyed with the extract of the ach plant; coarse sacking, for wrappers of merchandise; sugar candy and paper, at Calpee, and carpets at Jhansi.

**HISTORICAL REMINISCENCES:—**

A.D.

1021. The then reigning Rajah marched with an army of 82,000 men and 640 elephants against Mahomud of Ghuzni, but was obliged to yield, and pay him a large tribute.

1183. Parmal Deo, the twentieth reigning prince, from Chandra Varma (who established himself with the Chandel Rajputs at Afuboba and its vicinity), was deposed by the Pirithi Rajah, the king of Delhi and Ajmeer, at a period when this district was in its greatest splendour, and extended from the Jumna river to the Nerbudda; after which the country became a prey to dreadful anarchy.

- 14th Century. The Bundelas, under Hurdeo, surnamed Dewuda Bir, settled on the right bank of the Jumna.

1531. Pretap Hrad (the tenth descendant of that chief) founded Oorcha, and was succeeded by

Birsing Deo, surnamed Dangi (robber), hence their territory was called Dangaya (*Thieves' Land*), who considerably increased the territory through the assistance of the Padshah of Delhi, Jehanger, whose friendship he gained by the base murder of his father's (Akbar's) minister—the clever Abulfazi.

Jajhar Singh (his son) succeeded him, who, rebelling against the Court of Delhi, was exiled, and retired to the Gondwana Wilds, after which it became annexed to that empire.

For six years, when owing to the frequent rebellions of the Bundelas, they were received into the military service of that empire. Those residing in the E., under the command of Rajah Chatrasal, repulsed the forces of Delhi, but being hard pressed procured

The Peishwa's aid, to whom Jhansi Fort and district, and the E. part of this territory was ceded, all of which

That Prince bestowed on the Brahman, Kasi Pandit, whose descendants held it until the British obtained it.

The Peishwa then wrested Oorcha from its Rajah, and bestowed it upon a Soubahdar, whose descendants still rule over it.

The entire district became distributed amongst several chieftains.

Anarchy now prevailed throughout the whole of the district.

1792. The Mahratta chief, Ali Behander, undertook its conquest, but after 13 years' persevering exertions, he died without subjugating it. When the Peishwa fled to Basscin, he ceded to the British the Hummerpoor and Banda Districts.

1732. Hummat Bahadar aided the British, who not only allowed him to retain his territory, but at his demise, in

1804, they bestowed pensions on his surviving relations.

Shamsur Bahadar joined Scindia, but was repulsed by Colonel Powell, at Capsah, on the left bank of the *Cane* river, and received a pension of £40,000 per annum from the British Government.

1809. The Rajah of Ajegrah was defeated by the British.

1812. The British attacked the Callinger Hill Fort, (Kalinjar, Kalanjara, Kalinjer, Kalleenjur, Kallinjier, Kalingar, Calanjara, Calnjier) which is celebrated for its temples, considered by the Hindus as particularly holy. The principal idol is the hewn stone rock, squatting, highly-indecent, gigantic figure of Siva (Nilkauth, so-called from Nil, "blue," and *Kauth*, "throat," thus designated because the legend states that, when he had drunk the sea poison to preserve the world, it stained his throat blue). Near to this gigantic statue is a *Lingam*, 3 feet high and 2 feet in circumference, "which bears a close resemblance to a human face, with two silver eyes. Lieut. Maisey has made some beautiful drawings of the Cave Temples at this place, and the antiquities of Sauchi near Bhilisa; for a description of which the traveller is referred to his memoir, extracts from which will be found in the *Bengal Asiatic Review*."

1814. The Jaghiredar of Chirgaon revolted, a British force was sent against that fort, which was invested two days, and after a desperate engagement it was captured.

1816. The rebellious Jaghiredar was killed whilst marauding, by some British troops, and his possessions were annexed to those of Jaloun.

1817. The Peishwa ceded to the British the whole of his rights and possessions over this district.

1857. The whole of this district was entirely overrun by the rebellious Sepoys, with whom the Rajah sided.

Kalinjur. Fort was captured and held by the Sepoys until dislodged by the British.

1858. The Sepoys fled thither in great force, after the capture of Lucknow.

Lala Sahib (Nana Sahib's brother), appeared here with a large army in March.

Several of the petty Rajahs joined the Rebels, whilst others remained faithful, a record of which is affixed to each state.

And soon after which we enter

### THE ALLYPOORA (Alipora, Allapoor) JAGHIRE,

Which is bounded on the N. by Humerpoor, E. and S. by Jeitpoor, and W. by Jhansi (Jhansee), lies in lat. 25° 8' and 25° 21', long. 79° 14' and 79° 24'; has an area of 85 square miles, 23 villages,

population of 9,000, revenue of £4,500 per annum, and a military force of 76 men.

#### HISTORICAL REMINISCENCES:—

1808. The Jaghiredar was confirmed by the British Government, in his possession of the territory, and his descendant now rules over it.

1857-58-59. The Sepoys committed sad havoc in this district, and also the large town of

### §ALLAPOOR (Allypoora, Alipora.)

Territory, Bundelcund. District, Allypoora Jaghira. Civil Authority, Resident at Gwalior. Encamping ground. Bazaar.

Thence pass *Turra*, cross the *Ahsin* (Asun) river, which rises in lat. 25° 59', long. 77° 38', flows N.E., joins the *Kooree* river, and thence flows 65 miles and falls into the *Sindh*, after a course of 80 miles. It is crossed by ford from Agra to Gwalior, in lat. 26° 28', long. 78° 6', and we soon afterwards enter

THE GWALIOR STATE (ROUTE 8), and also the town of

### §SEMOWLEE, 12½ miles.

Territory, Gwalior. Civil Authority, Resident at Gwalior. Encamping ground. Bazaar.

Thence, along a good road, which soon becomes very rocky, and jungly, pass \**Kainra*; \**Chokai*; \**Paharee*, 10; then cross the *Sunk* river (Byetunnee), which rises at *Lohadugga*, in lat. 23° 29', long. 84° 55', flows 275 miles; passes through the Cuttack district, and the Mahamuddee and Brahmune district, for 70 miles, for the last ten miles of which it is called the *Dhumrah*, and falls into the Bay of Bengal, and we soon reach the celebrated hill fort of

### †§GWALIOR (Gawaler, Gualior, Gualior).

Territory, Gwalior or Scindia's Possession. Civil Authority, Resident. Encamping ground. Bazaar.

Dawks to Agra, 65, S.; Allahabad, 277, N.W.; Calpee, 100, W.; Calcutta, via Ahmedabad, 772, N.W.; Delhi, 175 miles, S.

Manufactures of gunpowder, fireworks. Artillery foundry. Tanks, several of which are very large, and well supplied.

The *Cantonment* of the Maharaj (Lashkar), which extends some lines, lies S.W. of the rock, and is merely a cluster of dirty, rough, irregular buildings, all of which are in a most filthy state.

The *Palace* of the Maharaj is a mean structure, but generally supposed to have formerly contained immense treasure, the hoarded proceeds of rapine and plunder.

The *Fort*, the capital of the Scindia possessions, stands on an isolated, ochreous, sandstone, horizontal, strata, perpendicular, precipitous rock, about 1½ mile long, N.E. to S.E., and 300 yds. broad, having large, sculptured, bold relief figures of Parswanath, the 20th Jain, upwards of 40 feet high; situated about 700 yds. to the S. of Conical hill, a curious stone edifice, having on the S., S.E. and S.W. similar hills, at the distance of from 1 to 4 miles, the *tout ensemble* forming an amphitheatre, and on the E. flows the *Sowunreeka* river, round the edge of which is placed an irregular rampart, the entrance

within which, on the N. of the East side, is by wide, steep, step road, cut out in the face of the rock, practicable for elephants, and which is protected on the exterior by a high, massive, stone wall, well defended by traversing guns, directed downwards; the interior being approached by seven gates, the chief of which is the *Hutput* or Elephant, so called from the sculptured figure of that animal, placed on its summit. In the centre stand two curious, ancient, Hindu architectural, red stone, pyramidal edifices, surmounted by *kiosks*, formerly the palaces of the mother and sister-in-law of the reigning Rajah, when Gwalior was a large empire, and this place the seat of government. Close by stand six lofty, bastioned, thick curtainled, round towers; and, on the E. side, there stretches horizontally, a curious, glaring, blue-coloured, coarse porcelain tiled streak, which gives these edifices a very picturesque appearance. The magnificent sandstone edifice, beneath which repose the ashes of that celebrated sanctified sage, Muhammad Ghous, who flourished in the reign of Akbar.

The *Ruins* of a large Jain Temple, about 700 years old; also, those of the lofty Thalee-ka-lath (Telikalath), which an *oilman* erected in the time of Aker Shah.

The *Fortifications* would require 15,000 men to defend them.

*Houses*, good, but irregularly built.  
*Street*, about a mile long.

#### HISTORICAL REMINISCENCES:—

- A.D.  
773. Sarga Sena, the Rajah of a small district, situated close to the rock, erected this fort.  
1028. Mahmood, of Ghuzni, besieged it, but was compelled to retire.  
1196. After a long and desperate assault, Shahabuddin of Ghor's Lieutenant (Bahauddin and Kutbuddin Eibak), captured it.  
1211. The Mussulmans held it.  
1231. The Slave King of Delhi, Shamsuddin Altamsh, recovered it after a year's siege, and in one of the gateways are carved four lines, commemorating this event.  
1398. The Hindu Chief, Narsingh Rao, took possession of it.  
1519. The Patan, King of Delhi, Ibrahim Lodi, recovered it, but at his demise a Patan adventurer took possession of it.  
1528. Baber captured it, and ordered the sculptured colossal figures on the rock to be destroyed; which, however, was never done.  
Humayon held it till his exile, in  
1543, when Sher Shah captured it.  
1556. Akbar held it, made it his state dungeon, and herein confined his cousin, Abulkasim (the son of the unfortunate Kamran), who was afterwards murdered.

Here Aurungzebe also imprisoned his brother Morada, his son, and nephew (Soliman, and Sepehr Shuko, the sons of Dara), all of whom he basely had assassinated.  
1737. The Mahrattas held it, but on the dismemberment of Delhi, the Jat Rana of Gohud captured it from them.

1779. Scindia took it—a British force re-captured it, led on by Captain Bruce (the brother of the celebrated Abyssinian traveller), and restored it to the Rana of Gohud.

1784. Scindia recovered it.

1803. The British took possession of it, and in 1805, restored it to Scindia.

1844. A British Garrison again held it, but it was soon restored to Scindia.

1857. The rebel Sepoys seduced the Gwalior Contingent, from their allegiance to Scindia, and headed by Tantia Topee, Ranees of Jhansi, Nawaab of Banda, Koor, Dowlat Singh Rahimati,

1858, attacked that prince, drove him, his family, and his Dewan, Dinker Rao, from the place; elected Rao Sahib (the Nana's nephew), to the throne, and the Nana, as Peshwa.

Tantia Topee fixed his head-quarters in Phoolbagh, "*Flower Garden*." The rebels plundered the treasury of £2,000,000, and assailed the bankers most heavily.

Sir H. Rose erected batteries on the Lashkar (isolated rock, on the flat plateau) and on the 19th of June restored the Maharaj. The fort was stormed, and Lieutenant Rose fell. In September, four emissaries of the Nana's were executed here, for attempting to tamper with the Bombay 25th Native Infantry.

## ROUTE 246.

Proceed W.

### NUSSEERABAD TO JOODPOOR.

Distance 108½ Miles.

ROUTES.	Distances of Stages.	
	Miles.	Fur.
Nusseerabad to Burguchewass .....	13	4
Nagela .....	11	2
Rass (Raus) .....	13	4
Bussai .....	13	0
Lotowlee .....	10	4
Puchak .....	10	4
Leonee River .....	13	4
Kupraira .....		
Beesulpoor .....	10	2
Nandra .....	12	4
	108	4

Leave *Nusseerabad* (Route 27), and proceed along a good road, cross a *nullah* to § *Burguchewass*, 13½; we then enter

THE JOODPOOR (Jodhpoor) STATE (Route 8); pass \* *Nagela*, 11½, to the town of

#### § RASS (RAUS).

Territory, Jodhpoor. Civil Authority, Governor-General's Agent in Rajpootana, at Ajmeer. Encamping ground. Bazaar.

This place stands on the N.W. of the Aravalli range.

Thence proceed to \* *Bussai*, 13; \* *Lotowlee*, 10½; cross 3 *nullahs* to \* *Puchak*, 10½; then pass over the



\* *Loonee* river (Looni); also a *nullah*, to \**Kupraira*, 13½; thence proceed to \**Beesul-poor*, 10½; \**Nandva*, 12½; cross a *nullah*, and seven miles beyond brings us to the town of

§ *Joodpook* (Jodhpoor, Route 20).

## ROUTE 247.

Proceed N.W. during January, February, and March.

NUSSEERABAD TO MOOLTAN, VIA NARNOUL, HANSI, BUTNEER, AND BAHAWULPOOR.

DISTANCE 604½ MILES.

ROUTES.	Distances of Stages.	
	Miles.	Pur.
Nusseerabad to Kote, via Route 244	142	5½
Thunwas	10	1
Narnoul	14	2½
Kunonde	13	7½
Doodwa	17	5½
Dadree	7	1
Nundoo (Munheiro)	10	3
Burra Bowrahee	8	3½
Chota Bowrahee	12	3½
Hansi	11	1
Hissar	15	7½
Agrooa	13	2½
Futtehahad	17	6½
Jodka	14	0½
Birsa E. Gate	12	2½
Raneaee	12	5½
Booreewalla	18	3
Butneer	8	6½
Boorutghur	23	2½
Sidarghur	10	0½
Baloochia (½ mile N. of the Road)	19	1
Anoopghur	17	7
Wuller (Sidarghur)	11	7½
Phoolera	11	2
Meerghur	15	0
Maroot	11	6½
Chappoa	9	3
Kaleepar (Dak Station)	12	6½
Bhurwalla	14	5½
Bahawulpooi (Mooltan Gate)	14	2
Custom House Ghat	3	0
Fahore	12	4
Kotlee	11	6
Peer Junnoo	11	1
Larh	7	1½
Mooltan (Delhi Gate of)	12	6½
	604	3½

Leave *Nusseerabad* (Route, 27), and proceed, via Route 244, to § *Kote*, 142½ (Route 244); thence along a good road, but rather bad in some parts; pass § *Gopalpoor*; cross the dry bed of the *Sota* river (Sote or Yarwufadar, so called from *Yar*, "friend," *Wafadar*, "trustworthy"), which rises in Moradabad, in lat. 28° 54', long. 78° 33', flows S.E. for about 130 miles, and falls into the Ganges on the left, in lat. 27° 41', long. 79° 29'. It is crossed by the road from Bareilly to Meerut, where it is fordable from Bareilly to Delhi by a fascine bridge. The name of

*Yarwufadar* was bestowed upon it by Mohammed Shah, of Delhi, during his invasion of Rohilkund, in 1745. Thence pass on, and enter

## THE JAGHIRE OF JUJHUR,

which is bounded on the N. by Hurriana and Rohituk; E. by Delhi, Gurgaon, and Alwur; S. by Gurgaon and Alwur; W. by Shekawuttee and Loharoon; and lies in lat. 27° 55', long. 75° 55' and 76° 58'; has an area of 1,230 square miles; population of 123,000; annual revenue of £60,000; and a military force of 3,000 men. It has an elevation of 840 feet, is in many parts a low, rocky region, well-watered by the Jumna and its tributaries. The principal roads are, viz., Hansi to Nusseerabad; Hansi to Neemuch; and Dadree to Jujhur. Its chief towns are Jujhur, Narnot, Dojana, and Kanound.

### HISTORICAL REMINISCENCES:—

1806. The British conferred it, by Lord Lake's advice, in perpetuity, upon Nijabut Ali Khan, a member of the Bhuraith family, for his assistance against the Mahrattas.

1835. His grandson, Fyre Ali Khan, succeeded.

1857-58. He joined the rebel Sepoys against the British Government; was tried, condemned, and executed at Delhi; his treasure, £90,000, and territory (which now forms a division of the Delhi District) confiscated.

Thence proceed to \**Boodwall*, 3½; § *Thunwas*, 2½; encamping ground distinctly marked out by pillars. Then pass along a good road, which, although practicable for carts, is rather heavy; pass § *Surohee*, 5½; cross the dry bed of the \**Kursawuttee* river, to § *Mandee*, 6; and 3 miles beyond brings us to the town of

## § NARNOUL (Narnol).

Territory, Jaghire of Jujhur (British territory). Civil Authority, The Governor-General's agent at Delhi, and Lieutenant Governor-General of the North Western Provinces at Agra. Encamping ground, defined by pillars. The Golee river flows by this place, but is dry in March. Houses, 2,730. Bridge, a handsome Juckka structure, erected across the Golee river. Fort, an old ruinous edifice, formerly held by that celebrated adventurer, George Thomas, by whom this place was acquired.

### HISTORICAL REMINISCENCE:—

1858. Col. Gerrard took it, and the Summand Khana, a relative of the Nawab of Jujhur, was killed in battle.

This place is very ancient and curious.

Thence proceed along a heavy road, passing through a productive wheat, barley, and gram district; pass \**Nussapoor*, 2½; \**Mairadoo*, 1½; \**Hoodenda*, 2½, with its brackish water; \**Nangul-Chowdree*, 3½; we then reach some sand-hills, which are in many places covered with bushes, but soon pass along loose sand, which has the appearance of sea waves, the wind as it wafts along leaving a track like drifted snow—off the beaten track animals sink knee deep—continuing our journey for 3½ miles, we reach the town of

## ‡ KUNONDE (Kanoond, Kanound, Canound).

Territory, Jaghire of Jujhar (British). Civil Authority, Governor-General's Agent at Delhi, and Lieutenant-Governor North Western Provinces, at Agra. Encamping ground,  $\frac{1}{2}$  mile distant. Bazaar. Houses, 2,000; Fort, a very strong mud edifice. Palace, the late residence of the Nawab, Abdool Rayman Khan.

### HISTORICAL REMINISCENCE:—

1858. Here Col. Gerrard was killed, in the decisive engagement with the rebels, which lasted until sunset, when the British were victorious.

This large place, of considerable importance during the Mahratta War, was the stronghold of Fawon Rao. Thence proceeded along a good but heavy road, practicable for wheeled carriages; pass \**Munjero*, 1; \**Malaria*,  $4\frac{1}{2}$ ; \**Bowana*,  $1\frac{1}{2}$ ; \**Lelang*,  $3\frac{1}{2}$ ; \**Potoe*,  $1\frac{1}{2}$ ; \**Sanoo*,  $1\frac{1}{2}$ ; ‡ *Doodara* (Doodwa),  $\frac{2}{3}$ . Previous notice should be given, if a large quantity of provisions are required; soon after which we enter

## THE TERRITORY OF THE NAWAUB OF BAHADOORGURH (Bahadoor Jung),

which is bounded on the E. and S. by Delhi; N. and W. by Rohtuk; lies in lat.  $28^{\circ} 37'$  and  $28^{\circ} 49'$ ; long.  $76^{\circ} 54'$  and  $77^{\circ} 1'$ ; is 14 miles long and 6 broad, from E. to W., has an area of 48 square miles; population of 14,400; annual revenue of £13,000; a military force of 150 men.

### HISTORICAL REMINISCENCES:—

1806. It was granted to the Nawaub of Jhujur (Jujhur), but was soon after taken from him, and given to the Nawaub of Bahadoorgurh, a Mahometan.

1857. The Nawaub rebelled, joined the Sepoys, was defeated by General Whitelock, and his territory confiscated by the British.

Thence pass on to \**Gassola*,  $2\frac{1}{2}$ , and  $4\frac{1}{2}$  miles brings us to the town of

## ‡ DADREE.

Territory, Bahadoorgurh. District, Dadree, the capital. Civil Authority, Governor-General's Agent at Delhi, and Lieutenant-Governor of the North Western Provinces at Agra. Encamping ground, S.W., marked out by pillars. Bazaar. Wells, water brackish. Tanks, water excellent. Houses, 3,400. Fort, is a strong structure, and the residence of the Nawaub.

### HISTORICAL REMINISCENCE:—

1858. The Nawaub acted friendly towards the British; town captured by the Sepoys, but regained by Brigadier Showers.

Thence proceed along a heavy, sandy road; cross several narrow belts of sand hills; pass \**Gheekaro*,  $3\frac{1}{2}$ ; ‡ *Nundoo* (Munheiro),  $6\frac{1}{2}$ ; encamping ground, N.E., marked out by pillars; thence the road becomes rather heavy; pass a sand-hilly range to the W., *Nagul*,  $1\frac{1}{2}$ ; then the road leads between grain and sugar plantations, interspersed with hamlets, and we then enter

## THE ROHTUK DISTRICT,

which is bounded on the N.E. by Paneeput; E. by Delhi and Bahadoorgurh; S. by Jhujhur (Jujhur); S.W. by Dadree; and W. by Hurrianah and Sirhind; lies in lat.  $28^{\circ} 38'$  and  $29^{\circ} 16'$ ; long.  $76^{\circ} 10'$  and  $77^{\circ} 4'$ ; is 50 miles long from E. to W., and 44 broad; has an area of 1,340 square miles, contains 7 Pergunnahs, viz., Rohtuk, Beree, Gohana, Kerthowda, Mehian, Mundowthee, and Bewhanee; population, 294,119, chiefly composed of Hindus and Mahometans. The Feroze canal flows through this district, and at Gohana; when the Delhi canal was constructed by Ali Murdan Khan, the water escaped from its confines and destroyed the town of Lalpur. It is under the jurisdiction of the Lieutenant-Governor of the North Western Provinces, and forms a division of the Delhi District.

### HISTORICAL REMINISCENCE:—

1858. Held by the Sepoys, but recaptured in September, by Colonel Van Courtland;

And  $6\frac{1}{2}$  miles brings us to the town of

## ‡ BURRA BOWANEE (Bewannee, Bewhanee, Bhowanny, Bowani).

Territory, Rohtuk. Civil Authority, Collector at Rohtuk. Bazaar. Houses, 4,800. Fort, small. Population, 29,442.

Commerce: it carries on an extensive trade with the neighbouring States, especially in sugar, which is manufactured here.

### HISTORICAL REMINISCENCE:—

1809. It was captured by the British.

Thence along a good road to \**Louarree*,  $8\frac{1}{2}$ ; ‡ *Chota*; ‡ *Bowannee*,  $4\frac{1}{2}$ ; encamping ground, S.W., marked out; fuel scarce; soon after which we enter

## THE BRITISH DISTRICT OF HURREEANAH,

(so called from Hara, "verdant," on account of its fertility), which is bounded on the N.W., N., and N.E. by Sirhind; E. by Rohtuk and Dadree; S. by Dadree and Loharoo; W. by Bikaner and Bhutteana. It lies in lat.  $28^{\circ} 33'$  and  $29^{\circ} 49'$ ; long.  $75^{\circ} 20'$  and  $76^{\circ} 22'$ ; has an area of 3,300 square miles, and a population of 225,086, chiefly composed of Hindus and Mahomedans. The chief town is Hansi (Hansee). It is on an alluvial soil, producing rice, wheat, millet, barley, pulse, and luxuriant grass; but, as much of its fertility depends on the monsoon, a considerable quantity of water is *always preserved* in masonry tanks by the population, as in the hot season the climate is very arid, and the water from the few springs found in this district is *brackish*. It is watered by the Jumna canal, which flows by Hansi and Hissar to the *Gagur* river, along which small barges pass. Tigers and lions infest the woods and jungly wastes.

### HISTORICAL REMINISCENCES:—

This district is celebrated as having been the scene of the notorious Irish adventurer, George Thomas' attempt to establish an Independent British state.

He fortified the capital of this place (*Hans*), founded cannon, manufactured arms and powder, coined rupees, and well organised and disciplined a body of 6,000 men.

He was attacked by the Mahrattas, headed by the French adventurer, Perron, and was obliged to retreat into the Bengal Presidency, where he died in

1802, when *en route* for Calcutta.

1857-58-59. The rebels harassed this district. The troops belonging to the Hurriana brigade rebelled, were disarmed, and then executed. The Jat villagers protected the Europeans during the *emeute*.

Thence along a good road, which passes close to fields, well-cultivated with crops of gram, barley, and wheat; then cross five small canals, which branch from the large Ferozeshah canal, and we soon reach *\*Sekunderpoor*, 8½; and towering in the distance appear the *Toosang* range; and 2½ miles farther we enter the town of

### † **HANSI (Hansy, Hansee).**

Territory, British. District, Hurreanah. Civil Authority, Collector at Hissar. Military Station, the head-quarters of the Hurreanah Light Infantry, and also of a regiment of Irregular Cavalry. Military Authority, Officer in command. Encamping ground, ½ mile E., clearly marked out. Bazaar. Cantonment, S. of the town. Post Office. Population, 9,112.

*Mint* in the time of the adventurer, George Thomas, 1798, where he had silver rupees coined. *Manufactures* at the above place were powder, cannon, muskets, and matchlocks.

*Fort*, which was in former days considered *almost impregnable*.

DAKWS to Delhi, 80 miles W.; Calcutta, 989 N.W.

#### HISTORICAL REMINISCENCES:—

A.D.

1036. The fort was considered by the natives as *impregnable*, but Massaoud (son of Mahmud of Ghuzni), on his invasion of India, stormed and captured it in six days, and obtained immense treasure therefrom.

1798. That bold and indefatigable Irish adventurer, George Thomas, made it the capital of his contemplated Independent state.

The French adventurer, Perron, drove him from this place, when he proceeded to Calcutta, but died *en route*.

1857. The Bengal mutineers occupied it in May, and massacred all the Europeans.

Thence along an excellent road; pass *\*Khood*, 6½ miles; then across a gram, wheat, and barley district, and we soon enter

### THE HISSAR DISTRICT,

Which, in the reign of Akbar, produced an annual revenue of £137,502 4s., and maintained a military force of 62,575 men, but is now a *pergunnah* of the British District of Hurreanah (Hurriana), and thence proceed to the town of

### \$ HISSAR, 9½ miles.

(Hissar "*citadel*," Hissar, Feroza Hissar, Feerozeh).

Territory, British. District, Hurreanah. Civil Authority, Resident Collector. Bazaar.

DAKWS to Delhi, 104 miles N.W.; Calcutta, 991 miles N.W.

Bridges, constructed of good masonry, across the watercourse.

ATTRACTIONS.—The *Ruins of the Palace of the Sultan Feroze*, which contains vast subterranean chambers. The *Feroze Shah's Lath* (club or obelisk), an iron rod pillar, standing on an ancient one-piece stone base, nearly 11 feet high, with a circumference of 8½ feet; the remainder is constructed of red Agra sandstone, having on the summit an iron rod, on which was formerly placed a cupola. It is 45 feet high from the base, and a *solid column*, surrounded by old buildings, used as magazines, in one of which is the *entrance* to a subterraneous passage, which leads to Hansi, a distance of 16 miles. The inscriptions have not been deciphered, but the *capitals* resemble the English, rather than Indian characters. There is the representation of a ship, but such does not in the slightest degree resemble the model of any modern vessel: it is a curious structure, and was erected by Feroz Shah from the description which an officer gave him of a vessel he had seen. The E.I.C. formerly had a breeding stud of horses kept here, as also a bullock farm for rearing cattle for the use of the ordnance department, but both have been abolished. There existed a stone and brick fort in the time of Akbar.

#### HISTORICAL REMINISCENCES:—

1857. In May the Bengal mutineers held this place, and massacred all the European inhabitants.

1859. The English ladies again obliged to flee away for safety.

Thence proceed through a thin, thorny, grass jungly district; pass *\*Checkunass*, 9½; *\*Agra*, 3½; encamping ground, well marked out E.; then along a good, open, but heavy road after the monsoon; pass *\*Keree*, 2½; *\*Budophal*, 3½; *\*Drungur*, 3½; and a few miles beyond, stands the town of

### \$ FUTTEHABAD, 5½ miles.

Territory, British Hurreana. Civil Authority, Superintendent of the Bhutte Territory of Sirsa. Encamping ground, W. Bazaar. Forage scarce. We then enter

### THE BRITISH TERRITORY OF BHUT-TIANA (Bhutte),

Which is bounded on the N. by Bahawalpore and the protected Sikh States; E. by Hurriana; S. by Bikaner, and W. by Bahawalpore. It lies in lat. 29° 12' and 30° 29', long. 73° 1' and 75° 22', and extends as far as the Sutlej river; has an area of 3,017 square miles, population of 112,974, chiefly composed of Hindus and Mahometans, many of whom migrate to the banks of the Sutlej from February to July, but return thither in the monsoon (August to December). Six *pergunnahs*, containing the towns of Sirsa (Sirshah), Durhal, Raneah, Goodha, Mulout,

and Wattoo, producing a land revenue of £16,400 per annum. The W. part is a great sandy desert. The centre is very productive, and the E. is arid and barren. Its productions are wheat, rice, barley. It is watered by the Guggur, the channel of which is in many parts stopped up by earth, and the Chintang, which flows parallel to it.

#### HISTORICAL REMINISCENCES:—

1803. The treaty concluded with Scindia, at Seorjee Anjengaum, first connected the British with this district.

1810. A British force entered this district, on account of the desperate marauding habits of the population, expelled the chief, Bahadur Vihan, and placed the government in the hands of his son, Zabetu Khan.

1859. It now forms one of the Non-Regulation Districts, and its revenue and judicial administration is directed by the Governor-General's Resident Agent at Sirsa.

Thence proceed to \**Khuratee Khaira*, 5½ (here water is bad); \**Kookurwalla*, 1½; §*Jodka*, 6½, with its custom-house W.; encamping ground E.; forage scarce; then pass along a heavy, sandy road, between slight jungle, to \**Soochee*, 2½; \**Kotlee*, 1; \**Moreewalla* (Bhopur), 1½; \**Khyrpoore*, 6½; and 1½ mile beyond stands the E. gate of the town of

#### § SIRSA (Sirсах).

Territory, British Bhuttiana. Civil Authority, Resident Superintendent of the Bhutte Territory. Military Authority, Officer in command. Military station. Here are stationed two companies of the Hurriana Light Infantry, and a squadron of Irregular Cavalry. Encamping ground S., before entering the E. gate. Bazaar. Forage plentiful. Post office. Houses, 930, good, but irregularly built. Streets: it contains a wide one leading through the centre of the place. Tanks: a fine one is situated to the S. Ruins of the old town and fort are scattered about on the S.W. Jail situated to the N.; also the Kutcherri and private residences, and that of the British Superintendent is a fine building.

#### HISTORICAL REMINISCENCES:

1857. Here the rebels were defeated, and the Nawaub of Runeea, and Gohar Ali Khan, his uncle, both hung for treason.

Then pass through the above town, which leave at the W. gate, and proceed along a road, leading between jungle, to \**Ramnagurree*, 1½; \**Bhungoor*, 1½; then cross the \**Khyggur* river, 3½, which here forms a large *jhil* (jheel) or lake, about 300 yards broad, the banks of which are densely covered with gram, barley, wheat, and rice, and 5½ miles brings us to the town of

#### § RANEEA (Raneeah).

Territory, British Bhuttiana. Civil Authority, Superintendent of Bhutte, at Sirsa. Encamping ground beyond the Government Treasury. Bazaar. Thana and Government Treasury E.

#### HISTORICAL REMINISCENCES:

1858. Sepoys defeated, and guns captured.

This place, although situated in a most fertile district, is *unproductive*, owing to the stoppage of the Gagur (Guggur, Cuggur) river; thence we proceed along a good road through jungle; pass \**Jungmulera*, 7½; \**Aleepoor*, 1½; \**Kunjurwalla*, 1½; §*Sooreewalla*, 4½; encamping ground; thence through a cultivated district; pass \**Peer Ramree*, 4½, and we enter

THE BIKANER TERRITORY (Route 242); pass \**Tehree*, 4½, and 4 miles beyond stands the town of

#### § BUTNEER (Bhutneer, Bhutnair, Batner, Batnir, Batneir).

Territory, British Bhuttiana. Civil Authority, the Superintendent of the Bhutte District at Sirsa. Encamping ground S.E. Bazaar. Forage plentiful.

DAWS to Delhi, 207 miles N.W.; Calcutta, 1,094 N.W.

Fort.—This structure is a large pukka, small bastioned fortress, standing on a hill, the interior of which is a heap of ruins, although from a distance, as the town is approached, it has a formidable appearance, which contributes considerably to the grand *coup d'œil* of this place afar off.

Commerce.—In 1397 a most extensive transit trade was carried on here. Houses, 250.

#### HISTORICAL REMINISCENCES:—

13th cent. It originally belonged to Bhuttiana, from which place Bhatti Rajpoots (who, though Mahometans, allow their women to walk unveiled, occupy them in pastoral duties, and are particularly addicted to smoking), migrated about the above period.

1397. Tamerlane attacked, captured it, destroyed its extensive transit trade, and almost exterminated all its inhabitants.

1800. The Rajah of Bikaner held it, but the bold and courageous Irish adventurer, George Thomas, breached the ramparts, and wrested it from him.

1857-58-59. The Rajah *extremely* kind to the Europeans during the Sepoy rebellion.

Thence proceed along an excellent road, with bajree, mutt, and till fields lying to the N., at the base of sand hills; pass \**Dublee*, 8½, with its small kucha fort, and encamping ground S.E.; then pass along a good road, leading between thin, thorny jungle, and grass, to \**Lukooalee*, 9½; \**Rampoora*, 8½; encamping ground; well and tank. If officers are proceeding with troops they should encamp here, and then proceed direct to *Sirdanghur*, in lieu of going, *via Soorutghur*, as that will save a considerable distance; but travellers can pass \**Luckoomalee*, near to \**Lodana* (2 miles E.); \**Bhagur*, with tanks and wells; and at the end of 5½ miles we enter the large town of

#### § SOORUTGHUR.

Territory, Bikaner. Civil Authority, Superintendent of the Bhutte District, at Sirsa. Encamping ground N.; forage plentiful. Bazaar. Houses, 1,300. Fort, a small pukka structure. Range of sand-hills S., and extend a considerable distance to the N.E. Here the traveller *should lay in a store of*

provisions for 10 miles. Thence pass along, between jungle and grass, to the deserted hamlets of *Nigona* and *Separe*, to \**Sidargurh* (Sirdarghur), 10, in the centre of which stands a mud fort, then proceed across a plain interspersed with jungle; pass within  $\frac{1}{2}$  mile of \**Baloochia*, 19 $\frac{1}{2}$ , standing that distance N. of the road; then cross a very heavy sand-hill to the encamping ground, which lies hard and dry in a valley or dell, surrounded by hills; thence proceed for 10 $\frac{1}{2}$  miles to a \**Dak Station*; pass along a bad road to the improving hamlet of § *Anoopghur*, 7, standing amidst bajree and mutt fields, with its small square fort; encamping ground W.; forage plentiful. Now the road becomes very sandy, after which it is firmer and hard, leading through thin jungle and grass for nearly 9 miles, when we reach some *pillars*, which mark the boundary of

THE BIKANER (Route 242) and BAHAWULPOOR (Route 272) TERRITORIES.—Pass on to § *Wullur* (Sirdarghur), 3, with its small pukka fort; encamping ground, S., and forage; Civil Authority, the Commissioner of Mooltan. Thence along a very heavy, sandy road (there is also another Route to the N.), passing through thin jungle and grass for 5 $\frac{1}{2}$  miles, to a \**Dak Station*; pass § *Phoolera*, 6; encamping ground, N. Thence the road is very good, except for 2 miles, which leads across heavy sand, and is difficult for carts; then through a barren district, and we soon pass a \**Dak Station*, 8; the water in the *Boodk-e* well is excellent; after which we soon reach \**Meergurh*, 7; houses, 100; fort small, square, with bastioned angles, erected by Bahawal Khan, and having an excellent residence in the interior; encamping ground S. and E.; provisions must be procured from *Maroot*, 11 $\frac{1}{2}$  miles distant; then proceed along a hard clay road, to \**Jamghur*, a ruined, deserted hamlet, with a pukka *fausse braie* fort, with a good well in the interior; the road now leads over very lofty and heavy sand-hills, to § *Maroot*, 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ , with its small fort, 90 feet high, standing on a hill, to the summit of whose walls the sand has actually drifted up in a bank; population consists of Hindus and Mussulmans; encamping ground (*bad*), N.; *gram not procurable*; thence proceed along a good road, leading over very deep sand-hills, but well defined by *pillars* and *mounds* of earth, at intervals of 20 yards. At the 6 $\frac{1}{2}$  mile cross a very deep sand-hill belt,  $\frac{1}{2}$  mile broad; also a similar ridge at 1 mile, and 2 miles beyond brings us to \**Chappoa*; encamping ground to the left; provisions only obtainable by notice being previously sent to the civil authorities; pass the deserted hamlet of \**Maree*, and then proceed to the *dak station* of \**Kaleepar*, 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; encamping ground; both water and provisions must be previously ordered; thence proceed along a good road, leading through thin jungle, to the deserted hamlet of *Pohurwalla*, 14 $\frac{1}{2}$ , the houses on the S. side of which are nearly buried in sand; encamping ground; water and provisions must be, on the return journey, brought from *Bahawalpoor*, 14 $\frac{1}{2}$  miles distant; the road now leads through heavy sand, interspersed with hard clay, to \**Jutul-ke-bustee*, 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; encamping ground, W.; and 5 $\frac{1}{2}$  miles beyond stands the Mooltan gate of the large town of

§ BAHAWULPOOR (Route 272); then proceed to the *Custom House and Ghat*, 3, standing on the

banks of the *Ghara* river, with high right, and low shelving left bank; plenty of boats plying; encamping ground,  $\frac{1}{2}$  mile N. of the Ghat; thence along a good road, cross 7 canals, and a small sand-hilly range, situated W. of the road; pass \**Adam Wahe*, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; encamping ground, S.W.; \**Kul-loowalla*, 10, with its old mosque. This place, once so populous, is almost quite deserted; provisions must be ordered previously; continuing our route along a heavy, jungly, sandy road, cross several ruinous bridged canals, pass \**Puhore*, 3; \**Meerapoor*,  $\frac{1}{2}$ ; \**Doga-Shah-ka-Bohur*, 1; \**Kotlee*; encamping ground, E.; \**Truggur*, 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; cross a *mullah* 40 yds. wide, also a canal; pass § *Mukdoon*, situated  $\frac{1}{2}$  mile E. of the road; thence along a good road, pass \**Peer Junnoo*, 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; encamping ground; then along a good road, intersected by 11 ruinous bridged canals; pass close to *Hoosain Larh*, *Mungur Hulice*, *Lukkote Peer*, all situated W. of the road, to § *Larh*, 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; encamping ground,  $\frac{1}{2}$  mile S.; pass on to \**Gopalpoor*, 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; thence proceed for 9 miles; then pass through nearly  $\frac{1}{2}$  mile of suburban district, and we reach the Delhi gate of the town of

† MOOLTAN (Route 125).

## ROUTE 248.

Proceed S.E.

NUSSEERABAD TO SAUGOR, VIA ROONDEE, KOTA, AND RAGOOGURH.

DISTANCE 350 $\frac{1}{2}$  MILES.

ROUTES.	Distances of Stages.	
	Miles.	Fur.
Nusseerabad to Surana .....	13	0
Surwar .....	12	4
Kekree .....	11	0
Para .....	7	0
Sawar .....	9	0
Jehazpoor .....	10	4
Thanna .....	11	4
Nowgaum .....	8	4
Boonlee .....	10	0
Talra (Talera) .....	10	4
Kota .....	13	4
Ketone (Ketoan) .....	9	4
Koojooree .....	11	4
Sangole .....	15	0
Bopaur (Bhopawur) .....	9	4
Kurera .....	9	0
Koondee .....	12	0
Chubra .....	12	4
Bolone .....	8	4
Kukwassa .....	11	0
Ragoogurh .....	12	2
Aran (Aurun) .....	14	5
Keeria .....	12	4
Daipoor (Deepoor) .....	9	4
Seronj (E. end of) .....	7	0
Schulpoor .....	9	4
Boorasso .....	13	0
Heerun (Aerum) .....	11	0
Korree .....	11	4
Moon dura .....	11	6
Nureawullee .....	9	0
Saugor Cantonment .....	12	4
	350	3

Leaving *Nusseerabad* (Route 27), we proceed along a good road, across open country; pass *\*Dunootoo*, 3½; *\*Lorwarra*, 2½; *\*Rampoora*, 2½; *\*Surana*, 5; bazaar; *\*Golea*, 6½; *\*Keerea*, 2½; we soon afterwards enter

THE JEYPOOR TERRITORY (Route 235), and also

### THE KISHENGURGH STATE,

Which is bounded on the N.W. and N. by Joudpore, E. by Jeypore and Ajmeer, and S. and S.W. by Ajmeer; lies in lat. 25° 50' and 28° 50', long. 74° 50' and 75° 15', has an area of 724 square miles, population of 70,000, and revenue of £7,200 per annum. It is a barren, craggy, hilly country, which has but few productions.

#### HISTORICAL REMINISCENCES:—

- A.D.  
1818. Kulliam Singh, the Rajah (a member of the Joudpore family, and a Rajput of the Rahtore hill tribe), formed an alliance with the British government.  
1825. He became deranged, and proceeded to Delhi, under the impression that the E.I.C. were going to interfere in the government of his territory, sent troops to attack some of his nobles, who rose up against him, and wished to set his infant son on the throne. The British government, however, arranged the matter amicably, but he soon, again, became erratic, left his territory, to which, however, he returned, but, owing to the discontent of the nobles, he was obliged to abdicate in  
1832, in favour of his son, and domiciled himself on a pension of £3,600 per annum, in the British territory.  
1857. Held by the rebel Sepoys, until dislodged by the British.

Then pass on to the town of

### § SURWAR, 3½ miles.

Territory, Jeypoor. District, Kishengurgh State. Civil Authority, The Governor General's Agent in Rajpootana, at Ajmeer. Encamping Ground. Bazaar.

DAWKES to Goona, 204 miles N.W.

Thence proceed, pass *\*Udjura*, 6½; cross a *nullah*, and then enter

THE AJMEER DISTRICT (Route 27), and also

### THE KEKREE PERGUNNAH,

Having a population of 67,080, and united to the states of Phulega and Sawur; and 4½ miles brings us to the town of

### § KEKREE.

Territory, Ajmeer. District, Kekree. Civil Authority, Governor General's Agent at Ajmeer, 50 miles; and Lieutenant Governor of the North Western Provinces at Agra. Bazaar. Population, 4,025.

DAWKES to Ajmeer, 50 miles S.E.

Thence pass on to *\*Koonda*, 4½; cross 2 *nullahs*, to *\*Para*, 2½; provisions only procurable from *Sawur*

(3 miles), or *Kekree* (7 miles), according to whether the traveller is proceeding from or returning to Nusseerabad, via this route; proceed to *\*Goorgaum*, 3½; *\*Rajpoora*, 3; then cross the bed of the *Kharee* river, here 200 yds. wide, with heavy, sandy bed; cross a *nullah*, and we enter

### THE SAWAR DISTRICT (Sawur),

and at the end of 2½ miles reach the town of

### § SAWAR (Sawur).

Territory, Ajmeer. District, Sawar. Civil Authority, Governor General's Agent at Ajmeer, and Lieutenant Governor of the North Western Provinces at Agra. Encamping Ground. Bazaar.

DAWKES to Goona, 177 N.W.

Thence along a good road, pass *\*Keetabas*, 4½; *\*Jeera*, 1½, at which ghat cross, by ford, the *Bunass* river, which is here 300 yds. wide, knee deep in the hot season, with rocky bed and steep banks, and 4½ miles brings us to the town of

### § JEHAZPOOR.

Territory, Ajmeer. District, Sawur. Civil Authority, The Governor General's Agent at Ajmeer, and Lieutenant Governor of the North Western Provinces. Bazaar.

Thence along a bad, broken, hilly road, and we soon enter

THE KOTAH TERRITORY (Route 238); then proceed through dense jungle, pass *\*Bilaita*; *\*Thanna*, 11½; after which the road becomes good, and leads through a well-cultivated district; pass *\*Tyla* 4; *\*Nougallee*, 3; cross the *\*Maize* river, also a *\*nullah*, to *\*Nougaum*, 1½; thence proceed across a well-cultivated country, to *\*Suttoor*, 3; *\*Tullegaum*, 3; after which the road leads across a rugged district; pass the town of *\*Boondee*, 4, (Route 236); the road now becomes good, passes through an undulating jungly country, cross 3 *nullahs* to *\*Nowagaum*, 3; *\*Mungallee*, 2; *\*Leelora*, 3; cross, by a handsome stone causeway, the river *\*Tae*, to *\*Talra* (Talera), 2½; pass on to *\*Kyrowlee*, 3; and proceed along a good road, leading through an open and cultivated country, to *\*Nadna*, 3½; *\*Nowakra*, 3½; cross 2 *nullahs* to *\*Kinaree*, 1½, standing on the left bank of the *Chumbul* river, which here cross by a ferry boat, several of which ply here, also by a good ghat on the right bank, but steep and high on the left.

#### HISTORICAL REMINISCENCES:—

A.D.

1857-58. The rebel Sepoys crossed and re-crossed it during the rebellion;

And 2 miles beyond stands the fortified town of

§ KOTA (Kotah, Route 238); thence along a good road, leading through gardens; then across a rocky plain, serpentine through thin babool jungle, and partially cultivated district; pass *\*Goordumpoora*, ½; *\*Rampoora*, 1; *\*Taikra*, 1; *\*Raipoora*, 2; *\*Dabarkaria*, 2; *\*Keetone* (Ketoon), 3; *\*Udbaipoor*, 2½; *\*Raneepoor*, 1½; *\*Bhugwampoora*, 1½; *\*Arundkaira*,

2; § *Keetulkatra*, 2; then cross 2 nullahs to § *Koo-poor*, 2½; § *Dikote*, 1½; § *Rajpoora*, 1½; § *Kundgaum*, 1½; § *Roopakaira*, 4½; § *Gunnahaira*, 1½; § *Luchmee-poor*, 3½; then cross the flat, rocky pavement bed of the *Kalee Sind* river, whose banks are here cut into ravines, and stream shallow in the dry, but very deep in the rainy season; pass across the *Hoojar* river, also over 3 nullahs, and after 1½ mile we enter the town of

### § SANGODE (Sangod).

Territory, Kotah. Civil Authority, Political Agent at Kotah, 33 miles. Encamping Ground. Bazaar.

DAWKES to Kota, 33 miles, S.E.

Thence pass on to § *Toolsa*, 2½; § *Boorda*, 1½; § *Kusmolura*, 1½; hills are now situated to the S.; cross 3 nullahs to § *Bopaur* (Bhopawur), 4½; then along a broken, undulating road; pass § *Labanee*, 2½; § *Dancee*, 2½; cross a nullah to § *Amlee* and § *Kurvera*; hills are now seen on the right; § *Sukutpoor*, 4; provisions must be procured from the neighbouring villages; thence the road becomes broken and intersected by ravines; pass § *Bukalus*, 3½; then cross, by a good ford, the *Paronee* river, here 280 yds. wide, with pebbly, rocky bottom, steep banks, and easy descent and ascent; pass on to § *Kurkara*, 3½; § *Dailoor*, 4; § *Koondee*, 1½, standing close to hills; and thence along a good road, through an open and well-cultivated country; pass on to § *Moan*, 1½; § *Moassa*, 2½; § *Goorukairee*, 2; § *Kopoor*, 1; § *Reechunda*, 2; then cross the *Andheyree* river, here 170 yds. wide, with rocky bed, steep banks, and clear rapid stream, and we then enter

THE TERRITORY OF AMEER KHAN (TONK, Route 235); then cross 4 nullahs, and pass on to the town of

### § CHUBRA (Chappra, Chupra), 3½ miles.

Territory, Tonk (Ameer Khan's Possessions). Civil Authority, Political Agent at Sehore. Encamping ground. Bazaar.

#### HISTORICAL REMINISCENCE:—

1867-58-59. Held by the rebel Sepoys, who were soon dislodged.

This place belongs to the family of Ameer Khan, and with the adjacent territory, produces them an income of £14,000 per annum.

Thence proceed along a broken, jungly country, much intersected by ravines; pass § *Beendurawee*, 4½; and at the 5th mile, a low, hilly range, ½; proceed to § *Ghattee*, 1½; cross two nullahs, also the § *Byatillee* river to § *Bolone* (Boolain), 2½; then re-enter

THE KOTAH TERRITORY (Route 238), and proceed along a stony, undulating country, amidst low jungle, and partial cultivation; pass § *Babooa*, 2; § *Kurreeya*, 4; cross four nullahs, and pass over stony, jungly hills, then through a well-cultivated valley; cross by ford the *Parbuttee* river, here 150 yds. wide, with stony, rocky bed, and fine,

clear stream; and we reach the right bank, close to § *Kukwassa*, 5; then enter

THE GWALIOR TERRITORY (Route 8); pass § *Sukutpoor*, 2½; § *Bailka*, 1½; cross six nullahs, and we soon after reach the town of

### § RAGOOGURH, 8½ miles.

Territory, Gwalior. Civil Authority, Resident at Gwalior. Encamping ground. Bazaar. Fort, in a very dilapidated condition, but was extremely strong in the time of Daulat Rao Scindia.

DAWKES to Goona, 16 S.W.; Mhow, 169 N.E.; Oojein, 130 N.E.; Agra, 200 S.

#### HISTORICAL REMINISCENCES:—

1628-58. It was founded by the Rajput Chief, Lal. 1821. Dokul Singh was dislodged from it by the allied British and Gwalior forces, but allowed to retain it, with an income of £5,500 per annum, with the proviso that some of his family should remain in the service of the Maharajah of Gwalior.

This place stands on a tributary of the *Parbuttee* river. Thence the road becomes narrow, leads through ranges of low hills, intersected by several ravines and watercourses; then the hills recede as we near § *Sarok*, 9½, and the country becomes open and cultivated; cross 8 nullahs, and we soon reach § *Aran* (Ahrum), 5½; pass § *Bukaim*, 4½; then cross by ford the *Sinde* river, here 100 yds. wide, with rocky bed, low banks, and 2 feet deep in the dry season; thence along a narrow, winding road, much cut up by ravines; pass § *Deoree*, 3½; § *Chopna*, 2½; then along a cultivated plain to § *Keeria*, 2; and we soon enter

THE TONK (Ameer Khan's) TERRITORY (Route 235); pass § *Bohura*, 2; § *Chopna*, 2; cross seven nullahs to § *Losulla*, 1½; § *Daipoor* (Deopoor), 4; thence the road becomes stony; pass § *Duraira*, 2; and 3 miles beyond, descend an easy *Ghat*, 3, which is ½ mile long, and practicable for carts, at the foot of which the road becomes bad and stony; then cross the *Kaitoon* river, and enter

### THE SERONJ DISTRICT,

Which has an area of 344 square miles. Population of 200,000, and a revenue of £20,000 per annum. Thence pass on to the E. entrance of the town of

### § SERONJ (Seronj, Sironge).

Territory, Ameer Khan's Possessions. District, Seronj. Civil Authority, Political Agent at Sehore. Encamping ground. Bazaar. Caravanserais.

DAWKES to Oojein, 140 miles N.E.; Allahabad, 280 S.W.; Agra, 213 S., and Delhi, 310 S.

ATTRACTIONS.—The mosques, bazaar, very large and handsome. The *gigantic* black head of an idol which the Hindus *besmear* with oil and ghee. The Fort, a square towered rectangular fortress, stand-

ing to the W. The tank to the S. contains excellent water.

#### HISTORICAL REMINISCENCES:—

17th century: It was a place of great importance, and an extensive mart for fine muslins and chintzes, so that merchants from all parts flocked thither.

1798. Jeswant Rao Holkar granted it to the Patan Freebooter, Ameer Khan.

1809. The Ameer showed symptoms of animosity against Nagpore. Colonel Close advanced against this place with a large British force, and occupied it.

1817. It was ceded permanently to the Ameer by the British government.

1857-58-59. Here the rebels, under Rao Sahib, crossed the Betwa river.

Thence proceed along a good road; pass \**Bagrode*, 3; close to \**Beerpura*, 1; thence cross the \**Juaree* river, 2; and three nullahs to \**Sehulpur*, 3½; \**Moreedpur*, 1½; \**Kulooa*, 2; \**Kooja*, 1½; cross three nullahs to \**Goaree*, 2; \**Boorasso*, 6; standing on the left bank of the *Betwa* river; thence along a good road, intersected by ravines, ford the above stream, 3, here 220 yds. wide, with rocky, stony bed, sloping Ghat banks, and having a stream 30 yds. wide, and 2 feet deep; pass *Punaur*, 3; then ford the *Ramtee* river, and enter

THE SAUGOR AND NERBUDDA TERRITORY (Route 66); cross three nullahs, and pass on to \**Heerun* (Aerun), 5, standing on the left bank of the \**Beema* river; thence proceed along a good road, passing through jungle to \**Bapson*, 2; then cross the \**Beema* river, here 150 yds. wide, with rocky bed, steep banks, and 2 feet deep, close to \**Silpooa*, 2½; cross two nullahs, to \**Rosula*, 3½; pass through a well-cultivated district to the town of

#### § KORAEE, 4 miles.

Territory, Saugor and Nerbudda. Civil Authority, Commissioner at Saugor. Encamping ground. Bazaar.

Thence proceed along a good road, across a well-cultivated country; pass \**Remiga*, 1½; \**Siloda*, 2½; \**Banhat*, ¾; then the road becomes narrow and stony: pass through dense jungle, enter a pass leading between hills of easy ascent, and which are close to each other, but recede again at the summit of the pass; cross the \**Naveen* river, also a \*nullah to \**Moondara*, 1½; thence the road becomes bad, narrow, and intersected by ravines; pass \**Palee Toora*, 2, cross the \**Dussan* river, 4, here 200 yds. wide, with stony, rocky bed, 2 feet deep, and easy Ghat, also three nullahs; then pass *Nurcaurlee*, standing between two hills, united together by a stone wall at both ends of the passage: thence along a good road leading across cultivated valleys and a hilly country; pass \**Imalee*, 2; \**Bheekairo*, 3½; and 6½ miles beyond stands

#### § THE CANTONMENT OF SAUGOR (Route 240).

## ROUTE 249.

Proceed N.E. by E.

### POONA TO AHMADNUGGUR.

DISTANCE 73½ MILES.

ROUTES.	Distances of Stages.	
	Miles.	Fur.
Poona to Loonee (Loni) .....	13	6
Ahmadnuggur, N. Gate, via Route 176 .....	59	7
	73	5

Leave = † § *Poona* (Route 177) from the Cantonment Church, and proceed along an excellent made road; cross a nullah to \**Ghorpuray*, 1½, situated close the range of *New Barracks*; pass *Moondara*, 2½, standing on the \**Moola Moola* river; thence to the S. bank, 1½; proceed close to \**Kurralee*, ½, standing on the N. bank, both of which are easy of access; and the river has here a gravelly, sandy bed, fordable from November to June, but only by boat in the monsoon; thence to § *Wagoolee*, 3½; § *Loonee* (Loni, Route 53); and then proceed via Route 176, to the N. gate of the town of

† § AHMADNUGGUR (Route 40).

## ROUTE 249A.

Proceed N.E. by E.

During the monsoon this Route should be traversed.

### POONA TO AHMADNUGGUR.

DISTANCE 78½ MILES.

ROUTES.	Distances of Stages.	
	Miles.	Fur.
Poona Church to Wellesley Bridge ....	2	3½
Holkar's Bridge .....	2	6½
Logaun .....	5	6
Wagoolee .....	3	3
Loonee (Loni) .....	4	4
Ahmadnuggur, via Route 176 .....	59	7
	78	6

Leave = † § *Poona* (Route 177) from the Cantonment Church, and proceed along a good road to the \**Wellesley Bridge*, 2½; so named in honour of the *Iron Duke*, who here developed his extraordinary military talents and general foresight; cross the *Moola Moola* river; thence pass over *Holkar's Bridge*, 2½, so named after that celebrated chief; pass \**Logaun*, 5½; § *Wagoolee*, 3½; and then proceed, via Route 249, to § *Loonee* (Loonee, Loni), 4½; and thence, via Route 176, to the N. gate of

§ AHMADNAGGAR, 59½ (Route 40).



## ROUTE 250.

Proceed S.E.

POONA TO BEEJAPOOR, VIA NEERA  
BRIDGE AND PUNDERPOOR.

DISTANCE 190½ MILES.

ROUTES.	Distances of Stages.	
	Miles.	Fur.
Poona to Bhewree.....	9	6
Sassoor (Saswūr).....	7	3
Jeejooree.....	9	6
Neera Bridge ..	14	2
Fultun.....	16	6
Burrud.....	11	2
Natapota.....	12	0
Malseerus.....	11	0
Yellapoor.....	11	2
Shahgaum (Saigau).....	12	2½
Punderpoor, S. side.....	9	2
Beejapoor, via Route 58 (N. side).....	65	7½
	190	7

Leave = † § Poona (Route 177); proceed from the Cantonment Church, along a good road, across an undulating country; pass \*Chota-Kondwa, 2½; then commence the ascent of the Bap-Deo-Ghat, 3, up which laden carts are easily drawn by the assistance of an extra pair of bullocks; arriving at the Top, 1½, we then descend to the Foot, ½; thence proceed to \*Bheerree, 2; \*Bapraum, 1½; \*Chamlee, 1½, with its beautiful grove, in which encamp; pass on to \*Hevera, 1½, situated in an open, cultivated country; and 2½ miles beyond stands the town of

## § SASSOOR (Saswūr).

Territory, Deccan. District, Poona Collectorate. Civil Authority, Collector at Poona. Encamping ground, in a beautiful grove. Travellers' bungalow. Bazaar. Market on Saturdays. Kutcherry (the old palace).

This large town is situated on the left bank of the Kurra river, whose banks are steep and muddy.

Thence pass within 800 yds. to the right of § Sewra, 3½; encamping ground; and 5 miles farther brings us to the town of

## § JEEJOOREE.

Encamping ground, in a beautiful grove, 200 yds. N. Bazaars. Dhurmsalla for natives. Market on Saturday. Houses, 300. The celebrated temple stands on the hill, and there the fair is held annually. Thence cross the \*Wala Khind, 2½, to \*Dound, 1½; \*Wala, 2; and 7½ miles brings us to the

## § NEERA (Nira) BRIDGE.

Travellers' bungalow, close to the bridge erected across the Neera (Nira) river, which rises on the E. of the Western Ghats, in lat. 16° 20', long. 73° 30', flows E. for 130 miles, separates the Poona from the Sattara Collectorate, and falls into the Beemah

river, on the right, in lat. 17° 59', long. 75° 15', on the N. bank of which, about 200 yards from the bangle, there is good encamping ground.

DAKES.—See Table of Distances, Bombay Presidency. Branch roads to all parts of the Deccan.

Thence along a good cart-road, much intersected by nullahs, and in some parts hilly and stony, across an undulating country; pass \*Parigaum, 1½; \*Kooroor, 2½; \*Toldowlee, 3½; \*Soorodee, 3½; \*Neembora, ½; thence cross two nullahs, and a few miles brings us to the town of

## § FULTUN.

Territory, Deccan. District, Sattara. Civil Authority, Collector at Sattara. Market on Saturdays. Encamping ground. Bazaar. Houses, 1,100.

This place stands on the Bangunga river, pass \*Indee (Neednee), 3½; \*Peerud Barrod, 3½; \*Rajoorie, 3½, situated ½ mile to the left; \*Dhurmipooree, 2½; \*Mooroochee, 2½; § Natapota, 3½; thence along a heavy road much intersected by nullahs but very difficult in the monsoon; thence ascend the \*Loundasir Khind, 1½; cross the Gopeelinga nullah to Nandwa, 2½; \*Koorondrar, 4; Malseerus, 2½; now the road becomes good, but intersected by several nullahs, and leading across an undulating plain; pass \*Aooroo, 5½; thence the country becomes barren to § Yellapoor, 6½; thence the road becomes very stony, heavy, and is intersected by numerous nullahs; pass \*Bondia Tondia, 4½; to \*Shahgaum (Saigau), 7½; thence along a good road leading over very heavy, cultivated land; pass \*Wakree, 5½; from whence the road becomes bad in the monsoon, and 4 miles beyond stands the S. side of the town of

§ PUNDERPOOR (Route 58); and thence proceed, via Route 58, to the N. side of the town of

§ BEEJAPOOR (Bijapur, Route 58).

## ROUTE 251.

Proceed S. by E.

POONA TO BELGAUM, VIA THE NEERA  
(NIRA) BRIDGE AND ERROOR, ON THE  
KRISTNA RIVER.

DISTANCE 226 MILES.

ROUTES.	Distances of Stages.	
	Miles.	Fur.
Poona to Neera Bridge, via Route 250 ..	42	1
Salma .....	10	6
Deroor .....	7	6
Julgaum .....	8	6
Rymutpoor .....	12	0
Poonasowlee .....	13	4
Kurr-poor .....	12	1
Hundlee Candlee .....	14	0
Tazgaum .....	10	7
Meerud .....	16	0
Kagwor (Kagwar) .....	10	1
Belgaum Fort (Belgaum or Shahpur Belgaum), via Route 89 .....	68	0
	226	0

Leave =†\$Poona (Route 177), proceed from the Cantonment Church, and thence pass on, via Route 250, \$Neera Bridge, 42½; (Route 251); to \$Salpa, 10½; then to \$Deoor, 7½; proceed along an indifferent road through a hilly country; pass \$Pulse, 2½; encamping ground; cross 2 nullahs, also the \$Wusna river, 4½, to \$Julgaum, 2; encamping ground; then pass along a very bad stony road, difficult for carts, and almost impracticable in the monsoon; cross two branches of the \$Wusna river to \$Koragaum, 3½; encamping ground; pass \$Seerambee, 3½; thence along a rugged, hilly district to \$Nigree, 1½; and 3½ miles brings us to the town of

### \$RYMUTPOOR.

Territory, Deccan. District, Sattara. Civil Authority, the Commissioner at Sattara. Encamping ground good but stony. Bazaar.

Thence pass \$Soorlee, 2½; encamping ground; cross a nullah to \$Arree, 3½; also another to \$Nag-surree Ghat 2½, nearly ½ mile long; and 2½ miles brings us to the town of

### \$POOSASOWLEE.

Encamping ground. Bazaar. Market on Saturdays. Houses, 350.

This small place stands on the Chandnee river.

Thence proceed to \$Kurrepoor, 12½; then to \$Hundlee (Audlee), 14; also to \$Tazgaum, 10½; then along a good road, through an open country; pass \$Nagaumkotta, 3½; \$Kowlupoor, 4½; encamping ground; we then enter

THE MEERUJ JAGHIRE (Route 168); and at the close of 8 miles arrive at the town of

\$MEERUJ (Route 168); thence pass on to \$Mysaul, 6½; encamping ground near the Kristna river; pass on to \$Kagwar 3½, situated on the left bank of that stream, and thence proceed to the town of

†\$BELGAUM, 68, (Route 80).

## ROUTE 252.

Proceed N.W.

POONA TO BHEWNDY (BHIWADI), VIA  
HOWK AND KALLIAN (KALYAN, CALLIAN).

DISTANCE 99½ MILES.

ROUTES.	Distances of Stages.	
	Miles.	Fur.
Poonah to E. side of Chowk, via Route 87 .....	58	6
Narul (Narel) .....	13	1
Toolgaum (Tulligaum) .....	11	4
Callian (Kalyan) Bandar .....	9	7
Bhewendy (Bhiwadi), via Route 53 .....	6	4
	99	6

Leaving=†\$Poona (Route 177), we proceed from the Cantonment Church, to near the E. side of \$Chowk, 58½; (Route 87); then along a made cart-road, 12 feet wide, interspersed with a few covered drains; cross \$a small khind, 4; pass across an open, cultivated country, studded with small hamlets, and interspersed with a hilly range on the left; pass \$Narul, 8½ (Narel, Route 176); thence pass close to the \$Oolas river, 6½, flowing to the right; across some \$wide nullahs, 2½; thence the hills recede to the left, and at the close of 2½ miles we reach =\$Toolgaum (Tulligaum); provisions obtainable at =\$Budlapoor, 2 miles S.E.; then cross a salt creek, 8½; and 1½ mile brings us to=\$Callian Bandar (Kalyan, Callian), Route 53); and thence proceed, via Route 53, to \$Bhewendy (Route 53).

DAWKES.—See Table of Distances in the Bombay Presidency.

The traveller wishing to proceed from Poona to Bhewendy has also a choice of the following routes:

1. Per Railway from Poona, to \$Callian, and thence, per Route 53, to \$Bhewendy, 6½, distance 86½ miles.
  2. Per D&K, from Poona, to \$Panwell, 71½; \$Callian, 15½; and then to \$Bhewendy 6½; distance 93½ miles.
  3. Per D&K, from Poona, to \$Wurgaum, 35½; then along a hilly, jungly country, only passable for laden cattle, across the \$Kosoor Ghat, to Callian, and thence to Bhewendy; distance, 81½ miles.
- This is the most direct route, but hilly, jungly, and only suitable for laden cattle.

## ROUTE 253.

Proceed S. by E.

POONA TO DHARWAR, VIA NEERA  
BRIDGE, ERROOR, AND SANGOLEE.

DISTANCE 256½ MILES.

ROUTES.	Distances of Stages	
	Miles.	Fur.
Poonah to Kagwar, via Route 251 .....	158	0
Padshapoor (Padshapur), via Route 218 .....	45	2
Naisree (Naisurghee) .....	16	4
Sangolee .....	12	0
Gurrug .....	15	0
Dharwar Fort .....	10	0
	256	6

Leaving=†\$Poona (Route 177), we proceed from the Cantonment Church, and thence, via Route 251, to \$Kagwar (Kagwor), 258; thence, via Route 218; to \$Padshapoor, 45½; then along a very bad, stony, and difficult road for carts; pass across a hilly country to \$Hutka Lungra, 4½; \$Poonjahuttee, 3; \$Hoskotta, 4½; \$Lunmunhuttee, 2½; \$Mullopoor, ½.

### § NAISREE (Naisurgoe).

Market on Thursdays. Encamping ground, 8. This place stands on the main road between Belgaum and Kaludghee.

Thence along a good road, leading across an open country; pass \* *Muddunbavee*, 1½; \* *Moorkeebavee*, 1½; \* *Naganoor*, 1½; \* *Byltwar*, 2½; \* *Dewulpoor*, 2½; then cross by ford, in the dry season, and basket boat in the monsoon, the *Mulpurba* river, here 100 yds. wide, fordable in November; and 2½ miles brings us to the town of

### § SANGOLEE.

Territory, The Southern Mahratta Country. District, Belgaum. Civil Authority, Collector and Political Agent at Belgaum, 24 miles E.S.E. Encamping ground, on the right bank of the *Mulpurba*, 400 yds. S.E. Bazaar. And we soon enter

THE DHARWAR COLLECTORATE (Route 80); pass on to \* *Koodanpoor*, 4½; \* *Kurshuttee*, 3½; \* *Turtode*, 4½; cross the *Toonree nullah* to § *Gurrug*, 2½; encamping ground; thence proceed to \* *Mungulhuttee*, 3½; \* *Nurraindra*, 2½; \* *Yetingoota*, 2; and 2½ miles brings us to the fort of the town of

+ § *DHARWAR* (Route 80).

DAWKs.—See Table of Distances in the Bombay Presidency.

## ROUTE 254.

Proceed N.

POONA TO JOONEER (JUNIR, JUNNAR),  
VIA CHAKUN AND NARRAINGUM.

DISTANCE 56½ MILES.

ROUTES.	Distances of Stages.	
	Miles	Fur.
Poona to Bhojapoor (Bhojapur).....	9	6½
Chakun (Chakan), Travellers' bungalow .....	11	0
Pait (Pent or Penth).....	12	6½
Narraingum, E. Gate (Narayangan) .....	14	1
Jooneer Fort (W. of the town) .....	8	7
	56	5

Leaving—†§ *Poona* (Route 177), we proceed from the *Cantonment Church*, and thence along a good made road, across an open, cultivated district; pass through the *Cantonments*, then cross the \* *Wellesley Bridge*, 2½; to the N. end of the \* *Dapoorree Bridge*, 4; and 3½ miles bring us to \* *Bhojapoor*; encamping ground; \* *Moosee*, 4; then cross by flying bridge in the monsoon, the *Indroovnee* river, §, here 230 yds. wide to \* *Koorlee*, 1½; and 3½ miles brings us to the town of

### § CHAKUN (Chakan).

Territory, Deccan. District, Poona Collectorate. Civil Authority, Collector at Poona. Travellers' bungalow, 1 mile distant. Bazaar. Houses, 100. *Fort*: A small but compact structure. It is nearly square, having confined angular towers and central faces, defended by a ditch 30 feet wide, and 15 feet deep, which is wet on the N. side, with high walls, narrow parapet and rampart, mounted with two guns ornamented with Maratha characters; no less than five gateways, adorned with three inscriptions recording the victories of the Mughuls, and lead through the only entrance into the interior; the mud outwork has also a ditch.

### HISTORICAL REMINISCENCES:—

- A.D.  
1295. The Abyssinian Palegar erected it:  
1604. Nizam Shah, King of Ahmadnagar, gave it to Malaji Bhonsle the grandfather of Sivaji.  
1662. It surrendered to Aurangzib's general, Shais-tah Khan, who lost 900 men in besieging it. Sivaji had it restored to him.  
1671. Diler Khan, after a severe contest, re-took it.  
1818. The British easily possessed themselves of it. Thence proceed to the *travellers' bungalow*, 1; cross by a small boat in the rains the *Bam* river, 1½, here 40 yds. wide, to \* *Chandolee* (Chandoli), 4; cross by small boat, in the monsoon, the *Bheema* (Bhima) river; and ½ mile brings us to the large town o

### KHEIR (Khair).

Encamping ground, N. Bazaar. Houses, 1,000.

DAWKs to Bombay, 68 and 76 miles.

Thence ascend to the easy summit of a *Khind*, 4½; pass § *Pait* (Pent, Penth), 2½, with its celebrated *Temple of Dharmaraja*, worth inspection; and 5½ miles brings us to the town of

§ *MUNCHUR* (Manchar). Bazaar. Thence cross by boat, in the monsoon, the *Goor* (Ghur) river, which rises in the E. of the Western Ghats, in lat. 19° 8', long. 73° 36', flows E. for 50 miles through the Poona Collectorate, and also a similar distance through that of Ahmadnuggur, and falls into the *Bheema* in lat. 18° 30', long. 74° 36'; here it is 230 yds. broad; pass along a country interspersed with ascents and descents to \* *Kulhum* (Kalam), 2½; then cross by boat, in the rains, the *Meema* (Mina) river, here 100 yds. wide, and, at the end of 2½ miles, we reach the E. gate of the small walled town of

### § NARRAINGAUM

(Narayungaum, or Nurayangaon).

Encamping ground near the *Meena* (Mina) river.

Thence proceed through the town §; pass along a good cart-road, proceed across fields to Arrive

(Arivi), 2½, standing on the banks of the above stream; and 6½ miles brings us to the W. end of the town of

### § JOONEER (Junnar, Junir).

Bazaar.

DAKES to Bombay, 70 miles E. by N.

Here the Ahmदनagar hills commence, and extend to Bhir in the Nizam's Territory.

#### ATTRACTIONS:—

The *Fort*, a compact structure, standing on an eminence, celebrated in the Maratha wars, and kept in good repair.

The *Hill Fort of Sevnir*, 1½ mile distant to the S.W., should be visited, as also

The large pillared subterranean *Tanks*, coeval with the temples.

#### HISTORICAL REMINISCENCES:—

A.D.

1559. This fort was granted to Malaji Bhonsle, the grandfather of Sivaji; soon after which the Mughuls captured it.

1657. Sivaji surprised and plundered both it and the town, and took away £100,000 specie.

1670. The troops of Savaji, the celebrated Maratha chief, were repulsed from it.

This large walled town, standing on the Kukri river, has very much improved of late years, owing to the E. I. Company having expended a considerable sum of money on it.

The caves, with the hill fort of Harichandragarh, are already described.

## ROUTE 255.

Proceed S. by W.

POONA TO MAHABULESHWUR, VIA THE  
KATROOZ GHAT, MOR AND KOOROOL  
KHINDS, AND TAE GHAT.

DISTANCE, 56½ MILES.

ROUTE.	Distances of Stages.	
	Miles	Fur.
Poona to Yelloo (Yellu).....	12	0
Mohoree .....	9	7½
Ambowree .....	12	4
Chicklee (Chikli) .....	10	5
Malcolm Pait, via Route 190 .....	11	4½
	56	5

Leaving =†§ Poona (Route 177), we proceed from the Cantonment Church (Route 188), to \*Yelloo (Yellu) 12 (Route 188); dhurmsalla; thence along a very rugged, difficult road for laden cattle; pass \*Sevree, 3½; \*Kunjul, 1½; \*Kalowra, 1½; \*Malligaum, 2½; \*Nidham, ½; then cross by boat in the monsoon the Goojwaree river, and a little to the left of the road stands \*Mohoree, ½; then commence the steep, rugged, and difficult ascent of the *Mor Khind*, ½; reach its summit, ½; descend to its foot, ½; then cross by boat in the rains the \*Yelloondee, 2½; and also the \*Neera river, 2 (Route 250), crossed in the monsoon by a ferry boat at *Bhore*, 1½ mile to the left; pass across a cultivated country; pass the hamlets of \*Bumunghur; \*Busrapoor; \*Kaincut; \*Oomburda; \*Serrole; \*Cherkulvarra; \*Natoonee; \*Kurringa; \*Ambowra, 6½; thence ascend the very steep, rugged, and for carts impracticable, \*Koorool-Khind, 3; ascend to its summit, 1; descend to its foot, 1½; then cross the \*Wulkee river, 1½; and proceed up an easy ascent, 1; pass *Argaum*; cross by boats in the monsoon the \*Kristina river; pass the hamlets of \*Mahadosee; \*Chikulgum; \*Ponus; \*Asra; \*Gowra (Gowa), 1; §Chicklee, 1½; and thence proceed, via Route 184, to *Malcolm Pait*, 11½ (Route 184).

## ROUTE 255A.

Proceed S. by W.

This route must only be traversed by pedestrians and palkis (palanqueens).

POONA TO MAHABULESHWUR, VIA THE  
KATROOZ GHAT, MOR AND KOOROOL  
KHINDS, AND NAKINDA GHAT.

DISTANCE, 51½ MILES.

ROUTES.	Distances of Stages.	
	Miles	Fur.
Poona to Koorool Khind (the Foot of), via Route 255 .....	39	4½
Malcolm Pait (the church) .....	11	5½
	51	2

Leaving =†§ Poona (Route 177), we proceed from the Cantonment Church, via Route 255, to the \*Foot of the *Koorool Khind*, 3½; thence pass \*Wasool, 2; ascend the \*Wasool Khind, ½; practicable for laden cattle. On the left stands the *Hill Fort of Kummulgurh*, then descend to the foot; pass \*Nandgaum, 2½; \*Waeegaum, 1; both supplied with water from the Kristina river; then ascend the very steep and difficult (quite impracticable for cattle) *Nakinda Ghat* (Kote's Point), 1½; thence proceed to \*Dhawar Warree, ½; containing 16 iron smelters' huts, and an excellent spring, and 3½ miles brings us to

§ MALCOLM PAIT (PENTH, Route 184).

## ROUTE 256.

The direct Route.—Proceed E. by N.

POONA TO MOMINABAD (AMBAJOGEE), VIA  
PATUŠ AND KURDA GHAT.

DISTANCE, 176 MILES.

ROUTE.	Distances of Stages.	
	Miles.	Fur.
Poona to Loonee (Lonl).....	9	7
Ooroolee (Kanchna).....	7	3
Yewut .....	9	3
Patus (per railway from Poona, 40 miles).....	13	1
Paigauim .....	17	1
Peempulwarree .....	11	7
Koragaum .....	12	2
Nanuz .....	18	3
Kurda (Kurda Ghat) .....	11	6
Eet .....	8	7
Para .....	15	2
Satteeful .....	14	0
Boree Sawungauim .....	15	1
Mominabad (Ambajogee) .....	11	5
	176	0

Leave = †§ Poona (Route 177), and proceed per rail direct to Patus, or else DAK; pass the Cantonment Church, and thence along a good made and well drained road; pass \*Arabsir (Hurrupsir), 3½; §Loonee (Lonl), 6½ (Route 176); encamping ground, S.W., near a nullah; travellers' bungalow; thence pass on to \*Naeegaum, 4½; §Ooroolee (Kanchna); narrow encamping ground to the left of the road; \*Kasooder, 6½; §Yewut, 3; encamping ground on a nullah to the left; travellers' bungalow; =\*Kaergaum, 5½; encamping ground, near the tank; railway to Bombay and all places on the Great Indian Peninsular line (see Time Table, Route 1); =\*Patus, 7½; encamping ground; travellers' bungalow; railway to Bombay and all places on the Great Indian Peninsular line (see Time Table, Route 1); then cross the Bheema river; we then enter

THE AHMADNUGGUR COLLECTORATE (Route 5); pass on to §Paigauim, 17½; §Peempulwarree, 11½; §Korugaum, 12½; §Nanuz, 18½; we then reach the town of

§KURDAH (Kurdiah), 11½ miles.

Territory, Ahmadnuggur. District, Ahmadnuggur. Civil Authority, Collector at Ahmadnuggur. Encamping ground. Bazaar.

DAWKES to Ahmadnuggur, 61 miles S.E. by E. Houses, 2,000.

## HISTORICAL REMINISCENCES:—

1795. This place was the scene of a desperate engagement between the Marathas and the Nizam, when that prince was compelled to sign a humiliating treaty.

Thence pass the Kurda Ghat, and we soon enter

THE NIZAM'S DOMINIONS (Route 52), and we reach §Eet, 8½; proceed to \*Para, 15½; \*Satteeful, 14; \*Boree Sawungauim, 15½; and 11½ miles brings us to the south gate of the town of

## § MOMINABAD (Ambajogee).

Territory, Nizam's Dominions. District, Hyderabad. Civil Authority, Resident at Hyderabad. 175 miles N.W. Military Authority, Officer in command. Cantonment, S. and W. Military station, quarters of the British Subsidiary Cavalry Force of the Nizam's Army. Post-office. Travellers' bungalow, and near it the encamping ground, S.W.

DAWKES.—See Tables of Distances from the Bombay and Madras Presidencies.

## ROUTE 256A.

Proceed E. by N.

POONA TO MOMINABAD (AMBAJOGEE),  
VIA AHMADNUGGUR, BEER, AND DHA  
ROOR.

DISTANCE, 207½ MILES.

ROUTES.	Distances of Stages.	
	Miles.	Fur.
Poonah to Ahmadnuggur, via Route 24½	73	5
Imampoor, via Route 52 .....	11	3
Seerole (Seerut) .....	8	3½
Teesgaum .....	9	3½
Ellegaum .....	13	5½
Ellumb .....	12	5
Rajoora .....	12	7
Beer .....	9	4
Ghat Sowlee .....	12	6
Chickwan .....	10	7
Dharoor .....	11	3
Arus .....	9	1
Ambajogee (Mominabad) .....	12	0
	207	5½

Leave = † \$ Poona (Route 177), and proceed, *via* Route 249, to \$ Ahmadnuggur, 7½ (Route 40); and thence, *via* Route 52, to \$ Inampoor, 11½ (Route 52); thence along a made road, descend the *Joor Ghat*, which is easy for carts, and nearly half a mile long; pass along a cultivated district, with hills to the right; proceed to \$ Kospooree; then cross five nullahs to \$ Mylee-Chincholee, 5½; cross three other nullahs to \$ Seerole (Seerut); encamping ground, S.E., 2½; cross two nullahs to \$ Mohaj, 5; also another to \$ Chota Mohaj, ½; then cross four nullahs to \$ Teesgaum, 4½; encamping ground, N.E.; then proceed along a good cart-road, much intersected by nullahs, and difficult in the rains; pass \$ Nairoonga (Lairoongee), 2; \$ Dhamungaum, 1½; \$ Paturdee, 1½, standing on a wide nullah; \$ Seekta, 5½; thence along an open, cultivated country, cross upwards of 11 nullahs, and 3½ miles brings us to \$ Elleeagaum, 3½; good encamping ground, S.W.; then pass \$ Kurvunde, 4; \$ Mahalwarree, 1; then cross the \$ Keena river, here 90 yds. wide, to \$ Sreepit Warree, ½, pass on to \$ Moongoos-Warree, 1½; \$ Bhalgaum (Bhalguwan), 2½; thence cross the *Sinjana* river, here 200 yds. wide, to \$ Ellumb, 1½; encamping ground, N.W.; thence cross the *Wuttollee* river, here 60 yds. broad, and we enter

#### THE NIZAM'S DOMINIONS (Route 52).

Pass on to \$ Arwee, ½; \$ Jaumb, 1½; \$ Kalapooree, 2½; cross four nullahs, also the \$ Doomree river, here 80 yds. broad, to \$ Rajoor, 5½; encamping ground, N.W.; then cross two nullahs, pass through an open district, interspersed with some hills, close to \$ Tulligaum, 5½; which pass, and proceed on to the large town of

#### \$ BEER (Bheer, Bhir), 3½ miles.

Territory, Nizam's Dominions. District, Aurangabad. Civil Authority, Resident at Hyderabad, 206 miles W.N.W. Encamping ground, N.W. Bazaar. Dawks to Hyderabad, 206 miles W.N.W.

This large town stands on the *Bensoora* river, which flows through it.

Thence pass on to \$ Chincholee, 4; \$ Nalwunde 2½, standing on a river about 60 yds. broad, which cross a little beyond; also four nullahs, to \$ Ghat Soulee, 6½; then proceed along a barren, hilly country; cross a broad nullah to \$ Pokree, 1½; then through an open district; pass \$ Mayunda, 1½; also cross four nullahs, to \$ Chichuan, 7½, standing on the \$ Koonka river; encamping ground, S.W., here 110 yds. broad; cross it, as also two nullahs, to \$ Porgaum, 3; thence along a road much intersected by nullahs, and a river, 100 yds. wide, to *Chor Amba*, 2½; cross four nullahs, to the *Foot of Bala Ghat*, 2½; thence ascend to the *Summit*, 1½; and we soon reach the town of

#### \$ DHAROO (Dartoor).

Territory, Nizam's Dominions. District, Hyderabad. Civil Authority, Resident at Hyderabad, 185 miles N.W.; Encamping ground N.E. Travelers' bungalow. Bazaar.

Dawks to Hyderabad, 185 miles N.W.; *Jaulna*, 72 miles S. *Fort*, a strong structure, and in excellent repair.

Thence along a good cart-road, across some rocky ground; pass \$ Hourigaum, 3; cross two nullahs to \$ Pangree, 2; thence across an open country; pass \$ Wagoolie, 1½; \$ Arus, 2½; encamping ground, S.E.; then cross three nullahs, and pass through a rocky, and partially-cultivated district, to *Chunae*; and at the end of 12 miles we reach the S. gate of *Mominabad* (Ambajogee, Route 256).

## ROUTE 257.

Proceed W. & N.

### POONA TO NAGOTNA (NAGATHANA), VIA THE BHOORE GHAT.

DISTANCE 80½ MILES.

ROUTES.	Distances of Stages.	
	Miles.	Fur.
Poona to Kampoolie (Campoolie, Kampuli) .....	48	4
Jampoolpara .....	14	2½
Nagotna (Nagathana) Bandar (Bunder) .....	17	3½
	80	2

Leave = † \$ Poona (Route 177); also per railway to = *Kampoolie* (Campoolie, railway distance 42) 48½ (Route 176); thence proceed along a tolerably good cart-road, which is dry in the fine season, but almost impassable in the monsoon; pass on to \$ Sheel, 1½; \$ Takaye and Sargaum, 1½; \$ Nawa, 2½; \$ Sangra, ½, standing on the *Mairree* river; then commence the ascent of the \$ Oombra Khind, 2½; pass \$ Oombra, 2; \$ Doorshai, 3, which is situated at the foot of the \$ Oombra Khind; \$ Nanosee, ½; \$ Purlee, ½; \$ Jamboolpara, ½; \$ Ounda (Owand), 3½; \$ Rahabgaum, 8; \$ Chiknee, 4½; and 1½ mile brings us to

\$ NAGOTNA (Nagathana) BANDER (Route 178).

## ROUTE 257A.

### POONA TO NAGOTNA (NAGATHANA), VIA THE GARHOLOT GHAT.

DISTANCE 62 MILES.

ROUTES.	Distances of Stages.	
	Miles.	Fur.
Poona to Soos .....	10	2½
Powur .....	10	5
Bhorlus .....	11	1
Garholot Ghat .....	8	3
Nandgaum .....	8	1
Nagotna (Nagathana) .....	13	4
	62	0½

Leave = † \$ Poona (Route 177); we proceed from the Cantonment Church, and pass along a good cart-road, across an undulating district; cross the \$ Wellesley Bridge, 2½, at the sangum of the *Moota* and *Moota* rivers; pass \$ Gunmesh Khind, 2½; *Tashana*, 1½,

on the left; \**Bhanera*, 1½; \**Soos*, 2½; encamping ground, E.; \**Loula*, 4½, standing near the *Moola* river; \**Ambarra*, 2, standing on that stream; \**Darolee*, 2½, standing close to dense jungle; \**Powur*, 1½, situated on the *Moola* river; good encamping ground, N.; dhurmsalla; thence proceed through a thick jungly, hilly country; pass \**Kullunishait* (Kullumbale), 2½; \**Shaira*, 1½; thence the road leads to \**Moolsee*; cross the *Moola* river to \**Bhorkus*, 7½; encamping ground, N. of the tank; market weekly.

This place stands on the *Moola* river; thence proceed along a very steep and rugged road, quite impracticable for laden cattle; pass \**Peemprae*; thence the way becomes circuitous, steep, difficult, and leads through dense jungle to \**Heerde*, 4½, situated at the top of the Garholot Ghat, which is 2½ miles long. After leaving this spot, the road still continuing amidst dense jungle, practicable for laden cattle, we soon enter

#### THE COLLECTORATE OF TANNAR, and also

THE KONKAN, both described Route 1. Pass \**Nandgaum*, 5½; Civil Authority, the Collector at Tanna; then along a hilly, jungly district, to \**Yaptoona*, 4½; \**Seeloosee*, 2½; \**Chitkee*, 4½; and 1½ mile brings us to

#### § NAGOTNA BANDER (Nagathana, Route 179).

## ROUTE 258.

The shortest Route.

POONA TO SHOLAPOOR (SHOLAPUR), VIA  
INDAPOOR (INDRAPUR).

DISTANCE 155½ MILES.

ROUTES.	Distances of Stages.	
	Miles.	Fur.
Poona to Patas, <i>via</i> Route 256, per railway, 40 miles	39	6
Mullud	10	7
Bheengawa	12	5
Loonee (Loni)	12	5
Indapur (Indrapur)	9	4½
Teemboornee	13	0
Arun	13	7
Hewra	14	0
Lambotee	12	5½
Sholapur (Sholapur), <i>via</i> Route 63	16	2½
	155	2½

Leave = + § *Poona* (Route 177), and proceed to = § *Patas*, 39½, *via* Route 256; thence along a good made road, well drained; pass the *Patus Khind*, 3, the ascent of which is easy, to \**Kurkumb*, 3½; encamping ground, N.W.; \**Mullud*, 4½; encamping ground; \**Ravunggaum*, 2½; \**Kirkee*, 4½, both standing on the *Mulla nullah*, which cross, also re-cross it, 1½, where the channel is sandy, banks steep, and bed muddy; encamping ground; then cross the above *nullah* to \**Bheengawa* (Bheewahun), 4½; en-

camping ground; then cross the *Mulla nullah*, 1½; \**Koombargaum*, 1½; \**Dajj* (Daluj), 2½; § *Loonee* (Loni), 7 (Route 176), both standing on the right of the *Bheema* river; pass \**Gogurgaum*, 4½; *Indapur Warree*, 2½; and 3 miles brings us to the town of

#### § INDAPOOR (Indrapur, "City of Indra.")

Territory, Deccan. District, Poona Collectorate. Civil Authority, Poonah Collector. Encamping ground, N. Travellers' bungalow, stands very high. Houses, 1,000. Tank and wells.

DAWKES to Poona, E.S.E.

This place is an excellent resting spot, and far preferable to either Mahor or Nagathanah (Nagotana). Thence proceed along a road much intersected by very heavy, muddy *nullahs*, especially so after the rains, in which season, cross by boat; the rocky channel of the *Bheema* river, here 230 yds. broad, fordable in the dry season, to \**Hingunggaum*, 5½; and 7½ miles farther brings us to the town of

#### § TEEMBOORNEE.

Territory, Deccan. District, Sholapur. Civil Authority, Collector at Sholapur. Encamping ground, S. Travellers' bungalow (a palace outside the town is appropriated as such). Bazaar. Houses, 1,000.

Thence the road becomes very rough; pass \**Yenagaum*, 2½; \**Akoomba*, 4½; \**Wurud*, 1½; \**Arun*, 4½; encamping ground; now the way becomes stony; pass \**Mooneema*, 2½; \**Shetfulla*, two hamlets, respectively 2½ and 4½; \**Hewra* (a ruined village), 1½; encamping ground, E.; thence along a good cart-road; pass *Chitkee*, ½; \**Yewlee*, 2½; and 4½ miles brings us to the small town of

#### § MOHOL.

Encamping ground, W. Travellers' bungalow. Bazaar.

Thence pass \**Kolaigaum*, 3½; then cross by ford in the dry weather, but flying bridge, ½ mile distant, in the monsoon, the *Seena* river to *Lambotee*, 1½; and thence proceed, *via* Route 63, to the town of

§ SHOLAPOOR (Sholapur), 16½ miles (Route 63).

The traveller will, in 1850, be able to perform this route per rail, as the line from Poona is rapidly progressing.

## ROUTE 259.

Proceed S. by E.

POONA TO SATTARA, VIA THE KATROOZ  
AND KAMATKEE GHAT.

DISTANCE 64½ MILES.

ROUTES.	Distances of Stages.	
	Miles.	Fur.
Poona to Kundala (Khandalla), <i>via</i> Route 190, (also per Railway, 42 miles)	36	6½
Bhoing (Bhotni)	13	5
Sattara (N.W. Gate)	14	3
	64	6½

Leave =  $\frac{1}{2}$  *Poona* (Route 177), and proceed, per Great Indian Railway, direct; or via road (Route 190) to  $\frac{1}{2}$  *Kandla*, 36 $\frac{1}{2}$  (Route 178); thence proceed along an excellent road, except up the ascent of the *Kamatka Ghat*, 3, which is badly paved, and only passable for laden cattle; cross it to the end 1, and proceed to *Sonpur*, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; *Kotla*, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; *Bhudnagar*, 4; *Bhoni* (Bhojni),  $\frac{1}{2}$ ; encamping ground, situated on the *Krutia* river; thence the road becomes good to *Maria*,  $\frac{1}{2}$ ; cross by ferry boat in the morn on the *Krutia* river, here 24 yls. wide, to *Nagpore*, 3; *Musa*, 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; then cross the *Pena* river,  $\frac{1}{2}$ , here 160 yls. wide, and fordable in the dry season, to *Kurda*, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; and  $\frac{1}{2}$  mile brings us to the

CANTONMENTS OF  $\frac{1}{2}$  *SATTARA* (Route 62). The traveller can also proceed by the usual route, that road being practicable all the year round, viz.—leave *Poona* from the Cantonment Church, and proceed, via Route 250, to the *Nera* (Nara) Bridge, 41 $\frac{1}{2}$  (Route 250); and thence,  $\frac{1}{2}$  *Sattara*, 52 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; total distance, 75 $\frac{1}{2}$  miles.

## ROUTE 260.

Proceed N.N.W.

POONA TO SURAT, VIA NASSIK AND THE BOWREA GHAT.

DISTANCE 262 $\frac{1}{2}$  MILES.

ROUTES.	Distances of Stages.
	Miles. Fars.
Poona to Narraingaum, via Route 254.....	47 6
Orkut.....	10 6
Brahmawara.....	7 7
Wassera.....	12 3
Deothan.....	10 0
Nagpur, Sindur.....	15 3
Nassik, via Route 60.....	17 1 $\frac{1}{2}$
Indore.....	14 3
Sourashtra, Sourastrana, via Route 5.....	31 6
Surat, via Route 1.....	94 0
	552 3 $\frac{1}{2}$

Leave =  $\frac{1}{2}$  *Poona* Cantonment Church (Route 177), and proceed, via Route 254, to the town of

$\frac{1}{2}$  *NARRAINGAUM*, 47 $\frac{1}{2}$  (Route 254); thence proceed across the *Krutia* river, to *W. or. S.*; then along a good cart-road, pass *Heera*; cross the *Pashana-wara* river, to *Deothar*, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; and 3 miles beyond stands the town of

## { OOTTOOR.

Territory, Deccan, District, Poona. Civil Authority, Collector at Poona. Encamping ground, Bazar. Hauls can be hired. Gardens, extremely beautiful.

Position. It stands on the *Krishnaswami* river; thence along a good road, pass a *Madras*, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; after which the way becomes rugged and steep, as and the *Brahmawara Ghat*, 1, the road at the summit, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; pass on to *Brahmawara*, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ , standing on the *Aravalli* river; encamp on the ground in the morning a bad road, quite impassable for carts;

proceed to *Kullam*, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ , situated at the foot of the *Mundla Ghat*, 2, which ascend up a bad, steep road, extremely tiresome for cattle; then down a descent equally as execrable, cross the *Mool* river, and we enter

THE AHMADNUGGER COLLECTORATE (Route 5); pass on to *Lukt Lingod*, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; dhurmsalla; thence ascend the *Wassera Ghat*, 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; and  $\frac{1}{2}$  mile brings us to *Wassera*; encamping ground; thence along a bad road, quite impassable for carts; pass *Torjura*, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; cross the *Prawarra* river,  $\frac{1}{2}$ ; to *Kumbhaji*, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; pass *Tambol*; *Deothan*; 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; encamping ground. Position: It stands near the *Adia* river.

ATTRACTIONS.—The *Hill Fort of Sangur* (3 miles distant), is well worth a visit. It is extremely strong, owing to its position being placed among the Western ghats, with which it is connected on the E. and W. by lofty, narrow ridges; and on the S. and N. it is a rugged and almost perpendicular mountain, having an ascent of  $\frac{1}{2}$  mile, at the top of which stands a craggy, black rock precipice, 40 feet high, and on its summit rises a very strong stone wall, with towers. The fort, which is 2 miles in circumference, has an elevation of 4,152 feet above the sea, is of a triangular shape, and almost unapproachable, except by the gates.

## HISTORICAL REMINISCENCES:—

A.D.

1647. The Mahratta Chief, Sivaji, who named it *Konash*, obtained possession of it through bribery.
1655. That chief delivered it up to Jai Singh (Aurangzeb's General), but in
1670. he re-captured it.
- 1701-3. Aurangzeb wrested it from the Mahrattas, one of whose officers regained it shortly afterwards.
- Aurangzeb's General reduced it by starving out the garrison, and the Mahrattas once again held it.
1817. The British captured it from the Peishwa, to whom it was given up towards the close of the year.
1818. The English invested and captured it.

Thence proceed along a very bad cart-road, then cross the *Adia*, 2; also the *Mahabharata* river, 3; and thence to a *Khand*, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; pass *Dapoor*, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; dhurmsalla; cross the *Dev* (*Saurashtra* river), and  $\frac{1}{2}$  miles brings us to the town of

## { SINKUE (Sindur), (Route 60.)

Position: It stands on the *Dev* river, in an extensive plain.

Thence along a good cart-road, and proceed, via Route 60, to the town of

$\frac{1}{2}$  *NASSIK*, 17 $\frac{1}{2}$  (Route 60); then cross the *Godavari* (*Godavari* river,  $\frac{1}{2}$ ; pass *Masod*, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; *Tak-tak*, 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; *Tak-tak*, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; *Indore*, 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ , both of which are well supplied with water from a large tank; the *Indore* and *Kandla* rivers; and then proceed, via Route 5, to *Sourashtra*, Sourastrana, 31 $\frac{1}{2}$  (Route 5); situated at the foot of the *Korra Ghat* (*Korra* river, etc.) Table of Distances from the



Bombay Presidency), and then proceed, *via* Route 5, to the

§ CANTONMENT OF SURAT (Route 1).

## ROUTE 260A.

Proceed N.N.W.

POONA TO SURAT,

*Via* a detour between Narraingaum and Deothan, avoiding the Braminwarra Ghat.

ROUTES.	Distances of Stages.	
	Miles.	Fur.
Poona to Narraingaum, <i>via</i> Route 254 . . . . .	47	6
Peemprae . . . . .	11	0
Bota . . . . .	7	0
Dholsumna . . . . .	12	0
Dandurful . . . . .	15	0
Deothan . . . . .	10	0
Surat, <i>via</i> Route 260 . . . . .	173	5½
	276	3½

Leaving *Poona Cantonment Church* (Route 177), we proceed, *via* Route 254 to the town of § *Narraingaum*, 47½ (Route 254); thence pass along a good road to \**Peempul*; \**Wundee* (Peemprae); \**Alla*, 11; encamping ground among trees; water from the *Kookree* river; proceed to the *Alla Khind*, and at the end of 7 miles we reach \**Bota*, standing on the *Kus* river, with encamping ground on its banks; thence the road is very good; pass *Gorgaum*, cross the *Mool* river, and we enter

THE AHMEDNUGUR COLLECTORATE (Route 5), and proceed to *Ambai*; then the road becomes very bad, being principally constructed up an ascent of the *Hunmunt Ghat*; pass \**Dholsumna*, 12; then descend the steep declivity of the Ghat; pass along a rugged road, intersected by nullahs, to \**Kurrunzoolia*; \**Gapoorwarree*; \**Chundnapoor*; and we soon reach \**Dandurful*, 15, standing on the banks of the *Peera* river; thence along a pathway across fields and khinds, all quite practicable for carts, pass \**Wurgaum*; \**Peempulgaum*; \**Veergaum*; § *Deothan*, 10 (Route 260); and then proceed, *via* Route 260, to the town of

§ SURAT, 173½ miles (Route 1).

## ROUTE 260B.

The usual and best route for troops.

POONA TO SURAT.

DISTANCE 254½ MILES.

ROUTES.	Distances of Stages.	
	Miles.	Fur.
Poona to E. side of Chowk, <i>via</i> Route 87 . . . . .	58	6
Bhewady, <i>via</i> Route 252 . . . . .	41	0
Surat, <i>via</i> Route 2 . . . . .	155	1
	254	7

Leave *Poona Cantonment Church* (Route 177), and proceed, *via* Route 87, to the E. side of § *Chowk*, 58 (Route 87); then proceed, *via* Route 252, to *Bhewady*, 41 (Route 2), and thence, *via* Route 2, to the town of

+ § SURAT, 155½ miles (Route 1).

## ROUTE 260C.

POONA TO SURAT, *VIA* SUNGUNNAIR.

DISTANCE 262½ MILES.

ROUTES.	Distances of Stages.	
	Miles.	Fur.
Poona to Narraingaum, <i>via</i> Route 254 . . . . .	47	6
Bheekawurgaum . . . . .	9	5
Gargaum . . . . .	12	7
Dholsumna . . . . .	8	1
Sungunnair . . . . .	13	5
Sinnur . . . . .	13	3
Nassik, <i>via</i> Route 260 . . . . .	17	1½
Surat <i>via</i> Route 260 . . . . .	140	1
	262	5½

Leave *Poona Cantonment Church* (Route 177), and then proceed, *via* Route 254, to § *Narraingaum*, 47½ (Route 254); then along a good cart-road; cross the \**Kookree* river, here 360 yds. broad, no boat plying in the monsoon, to \**Peempulwundee*, 7½; \**Beekawurgaum*, 2½; encamping ground N.E.; dhurmsalla; thence the road becomes bad, but practicable for carts; ascend the \**Alla Khind*, 3½, for ½ mile; then down an easy declivity of 1½ mile long; pass \**Bota*, 3½; cross the *Kus* river, 100 yds. broad, no boat plying in the monsoon, to \**Gargaum*, 7½, standing on the *Mool* river; encamping ground N.E., on its banks; cross that stream, which is here 120 yds. broad, has no boat plying in the monsoon, and we soon enter

THE AHMEDNUGUR COLLECTORATE (Route 5); pass on to \**Ambai*, ½; thence along a good road, passable for carts, to a *Chowkee*, 4½; and commence the easy ascent of 150 yds. up the *Dholusna Ghat*; and we soon reach \**Dholusna*, 4½; then along a good cart-road; pass *Kurrunzoolia*, whence it becomes bad; then commence the ascent of *Hunmunt Ghat*, 1½, which, although rather difficult, is practicable for carts; arrived at its foot, 1, we then pass on to \**Ghaban Warree*, 1½; \**Chundnapoor*, 2½; \**Zoola Chundnapoor*; then cross the *Paira*, which rises on the E. of the Western Ghats, in lat. 19° 32', long. 73° 39'; flows E. for 105 miles, and falls into the *Godavery* river on the right; near *Toka*, as also the *Mahalonjee* river, and we soon reach the town of

§ SUGUNNAIR (Sungamneir, Sangamner),

5½ miles.

Territory, Deccan. District, Ahmadnuggur Collectorate. Civil Authority, Collector at Ahmadnuggur, 49 N.W. Encamping Ground. *Ruzsar*.

**Markets on Saturday.** Houses, 1,400. Position: It stands at the junction of the *Paia* and *Mahaloongee* rivers, both of which fall into the *Godavery* river, at *Zoka*, in lat. 19° 38', long. 75° 3'.

**DAWKS to Ahmadnuggur, 49 miles N.W.**

Thence along a good cart-road, pass the *Kurra Ghat*, 7, the ascent of which is 350 yds.; then proceed to \**Kurra*, 1½; pass \**Nandoor*, 3½; encamping round N.W.; thence to *Dooree*, 2½; then a *Warree*, 7½; cross the *Seo* and *Deo* rivers, ½, both of which are here about 60 yds. broad, and ½ mile brings us to the town of

§ **SINNUR** (Sindur, Route 260), and then proceed, via Route 60, to the town of

§ **NASSIK**, 17½; and thence, via Route 260, for 140½ miles, to the town of

§ **SURAT**, (Route 1).

## ROUTE 261.

Proceed N.W. ¼ W. From December to May.

**POONA TO TANNA, VIA PANWELL.**

**DISTANCE 93 MILES.**

ROUTES.	Distances of Stages.	
	Miles.	Fur.
<b>Poona to Panwell, via Road</b> .....	71	4
<b>Tissur</b> .....	10	0
<b>Tanna</b> .....	10	4
	93	0

Leaving — § **Poona Customhouse Church** (Route 177), we proceed, via Road, to the travellers' bungalow at § **Panwell**, 71½ (Route 176); thence along a good cart-road, from the month of December to May, when the rice crops have been gathered in, can if no rain falls, as then the road, or, more properly, the *dhols*, are impassable; cross the creek, pass on to \**Kurra* 1½; \**Kulloor*, 1½; \**Loorpat*, 1½; \**Worra*, ½; cross a wide creek, fordable at half tide, up which boats of 50 can lie and do ascend to § **Kurra**, 1½; now a hilly range stands to the left, whilst the country is open on the right; pass \**Kurra*, ½; \**Kurra*, ½; \**Durra*, 1; soon after which we reach the two villages standing about ¼ mile from each other, of \**Tissur*, 1½, water scarce in May. Thence proceed along a good, made road, with hills to the left, practicable for carts, but quite impassable in the monsoon; pass \**Worra*, ½; \**Chikar*, 2½; \**Kurra*, 1½, with its large, handsome tank, full of excellent water; \**Kurra*, 1½; \**Purra*, 1½; thence the road passes close round the N. end of the hilly range to § **Kurra**, 1½; then cross, by ferry boat, for ½ mile, that arm of the sea called the *Tanna* river, and we soon reach the travellers' bungalow at — § **Tanna**.

The traveller can also perform this Route per the Great Indian Peninsula Railway, about 92½ miles. For times of departure, see page 17, Route 1.

## ROUTE 262.

Proceeding W.

During March and April.

**RAJKOTE TO DWARKA, VIA KAMBALLIA.**

**DISTANCE 147½ MILES.**

ROUTES.	Distances of Stages.	
	Miles.	Fur.
<b>Rajkote to Turugree (Taragri)</b> .....	12	1½
<b>Doonda (Dundi)</b> .....	12	5
<b>Coressan (Urisan)</b> .....	12	2
<b>Burraja (Barraja)</b> .....	11	4
<b>Ali Khand (Alikhana)</b> .....	13	4
<b>Mota Toongee (Mota Tung)</b> .....	15	2
<b>Kamballia (Kamballya)</b> .....	12	4
<b>Veeramdur (Viramdar, Keeramdur)</b> .....	6	6
<b>Gudka (Gadka)</b> .....	10	7
<b>Dwarka, via Route 20</b> .....	40	0
	147	3½

Leaving § **Rajkote** (Route 17), we proceed along a very good road; pass the deserted village of \* **Guntar** (Gantner), 5, standing on a *nullah*, which supplies it with water; § **Turugree** (Taragri), 7½, standing on the W. bank of the \* **Nearee** (Nira, Nyari) river, which is here wide, with rocky bed; cross that stream, to **Surrufdar** (Sarafdar), standing on the *Doondee* (Dundi) river; pass on to § **Kujurreea** (Kajaria), 5½; \* **Salpeeplee**; \* **Doonda**, situated on *nullahs*; then pass § **Kujurree**, 7, standing on the W. bank of the Oond (Und) river, which cross and proceed to § **Wuddala**, situated on the left; then cross the *Rooparel* and *Manica* rivers; pass **Sotia**, standing to the left, and we soon reach § **Coressan**, (Urisan), 12½, which is situated on the *Poolwar* (Phuljar) river, here wide, with steep banks; cross that stream, then pass along a very bad and difficult cart-road to \* **Kundaira**; \* **Dodula**, situated on the left; re-cross the *Poolwar* river, and proceed W.N.W., by which a very bad hilly range is avoided, although the most direct route leads across them; pass \* **Banga** on the right, situated on the *Paful* river, which cross to **Burraja**, 1½, standing on the W. bank of the *Hadur* river; thence along a very bad road, quite impassable in the monsoon; leave **Balar** on the left, pass \* **Kurra**, 4, situated between two branches of the *Nayree* (Nagri) river, the water of which is peculiarly valuable in dyeing, which cross; pass between a low, hilly range, 1½; cross the *Rangaree* hills, 3, to **Ali Khand** (Alikhana), 5, which stands on the *Sewar* river, a fine stream, as also the *Verma*, *Diarda*, *Ranawara*, *Sayaree*, and *Awona* rivers; proceed along a good road near *Gudka*, from whence there is a very bad direct road to **Mota Toongee** (Mota Tung), situated 2½ miles to the N.E.; pass *Induskar* and *Expurkar* to the right, and to the left the town of

## § LALPOOR.

**Territory, Katiywar District, Hailer. Civil Authority, Political Agent at Rajkote. Encamping ground, Balar.**

**Dawks to Baroda**, 200 W., **Ahmedabad**, 174 S.W. Thence proceed to \* **Mota Toongee** (Tung), 15½, situated on a *nullah*; then pass along a heavy road;

cross the *Poolgur* river, here a fine flowing stream, with rocky bed; also the *Secum*, always full; and also the *Thal* river (Ghi or Ghee), and at the close of 12½ miles we reach the town of

§ **KAMBALLIA** (Kanabaliya). Encamping ground. Bazaar. Then cross the beautiful stream of the \**Ghee* river, 1½, also the bad ford of a *nullah*, 1½, with steep banks; pass a large tank, and we soon reach \**Veerandur* (Viramdar, Kee-ramdur), 3½; \**Bhateh*, 4½; \**Mugpoor*; both situated on the right, as also \**Girarnree* and \**Mohun*, on the left; and at the end of 6½ miles we enter the town of

§ **GUDKA** (Gadka). Encamping ground on the bank of a river. Bazaar.

DAWS to the banks of the Gulf of Cutch, 11 miles S. and thence proceed, *via* Route 20, to § **Dwarka** (Route 20).

## ROUTE 263.

Proceed S. by W.

RAJKOTE TO JOONAGURH.

DISTANCE 65½ MILES.

ROUTES.	Distances of Stages.	
	Miles.	Fur.
Rajkote to Goondasira (Gundasira) ....	13	6
Goundul (Gondal) .....	10	7
Joonagurh (Junagarh) .....	40	6
	65	3

Leave § **Rajkote** (Route 17), and proceed along a hard, rocky, and rugged road; pass a *Temple*, 2½; then cross a \**nullah* to \**Kotaria*, 2½, with its small fort; pass \**Kokurdur*, 2½; cross the *Kokurdurree* river, ½, and then proceed across the *Sirdaree* hills, 3½; also the \**Goondasira* (Goondasree or Gundasira) river to the village of § *Goondasira*, 1½; then pass on to \**Urdurree*, 2½, with its small fort; re-cross the *Goondasree* river, to *Hurmuttala*, 1½; also pass across a \**nullah* to \**Simla*, 1½; then cross a *nullah* to \**Nairlee* (Neri), 2½; cross the *Ashupparia* river to a *Temple*, 1½; as also 3 *nullahs*, and at the end of 1½ mile we enter the town of

§ **GOUNDUL** (Gondal, Route 19). Encamping ground. Bazaar. Position: it stands on the Goundlee river.

Thence proceed, *via* Route 20, to the town of § **JOONAGURH** (Junagarh), 40½ miles (Route 29).

## ROUTE 264.

Proceed N.W. by W.

RAJKOTE TO JOORIA BUNDER.

DISTANCE 44½ MILES.

ROUTES.	Distances of Stages.	
	Miles.	Fur.
Rajkote to Purdurree .....	15	5
Dhurroole .....	15	0
Jooria Bunder (Bander) .....	14	2
	44	7

Leave the *Cantonment at Rajkote* (Route 17); pass along a good cart-road, leading across an extensive waste, practicable for carts in the dry season, but extremely heavy in the monsoon, to the deserted village of \**Guttehur*, 4½; \**Thurdurree*, 6½; § *Kanpoor*, 1½, situated on the Naree river; thence to the walled village of § *Purdurree*, beautifully situated on the *Diondee* river, here a fine stream in January; encamping ground; bazaar; then proceed along a good cart-road, across a barren, wild, and level country; pass \**Wunpooree*, 1½; cross 5 *nullahs*, each respectively situated at ¼, ¾, 1, 1½, and 1½ mile; pass the deserted hamlet of \**Lehullah*, ½; then cross 2 *nullahs*, each respectively situated at 2½ and 1½; pass § *Dhurroole*, 2½, standing on the right bank of the *Mocharee* river; encamping ground E.; bazaar. Thence cross a large, rocky bed, steep-banked *nullah*, 4½; pass \**Chota Badra*, 1½, standing on the above stream; pass a large \**well*, 2, full of excellent water; *Burra Badra*, 1½; and 3½ miles brings us to the large walled town of

§ **JOORIA** (Route 28), and we then proceed for 2 miles to the

**BANDER** (Bunder) Route 28.

## ROUTE 265.

Proceed E.S.E.

RAJKOTE TO GOGO.

DISTANCE 115 MILES.

ROUTES.	Distances of Stages.	
	Miles.	Fur.
Rajkote to Tromba (Timba) .....	9	2
Sidar Gurh .....	7	5
Summundiala .....	11	3½
Kotra .....	8	3
Babra .....	10	6
Dussa .....	14	5½
Limra (Neemra) .....	8	2½
Dharooka .....	13	2½
Wurtiaiz .....	15	7
Gogo (Gogha) .....	15	3
	115	0

Leaving the *Cantonment of Rajkote* (Route 17), we proceed along a rough, stony road, much intersected by streams and *nullahs*, leading across a barren, rocky, stony, and uncultivated country, and we soon reach \**Timba* (Tromba), 9½, supplied with water from a flowing stream; thence pass on to \**Unniata*, standing on the *Ajee* river, which rises in lat. 22°, long. 70° 52', flows N.W., and after a course of 60 miles falls into the Gulf or Cutch; thence across an open country, cultivated in the vicinity of the villages, and we soon reach the town of

§ **SIRDAR GURH**, 7½ miles.

Territory, Kattywar. District, Hallar. Civil Authority, Political Agent at Rajkote. Encamping ground high, and close to the travellers' bungalow. Bazaar. Houses, 1,500. Tank to the W., a fine structure. Formerly the capital of the district.

Thence pass on to \*Karejeeo, 2½; \*Halinda, 4½; cross 6 nullahs, to § *Sammundiala*, 3½; encamping ground; pass § *Adkote*, standing on the *Bhadur* river; travellers' bungalow; bazaar; encamping ground; thence along a barren, open, low, hilly district; pass § *Jungwarra*, 2½; § *Kotra*, 2½, standing on a low, rocky hill; encamping ground; pass on to \**Ootcur*, 2½; \**Churka*, 3½; cross six narrow nullahs to the mud-walled village of § *Babra*, 4½; travellers' bungalow; encamping ground; pass \**Goolkotra*, 4½; cross five narrow streams, which irrigate the well-cultivated fields near the villages of \**Chawund*, 2½; \**Jambhree-kee-Deyree*, 3 (a *Charun* hamlet); pass § *Dussa*, 4½; travellers' bungalow; encamping ground; thence along a hard, open, rugged cart-road, leading across a level but in places undulating district; pass \**Mandua*, 4½; \**Julia*, 1½; § *Limra* (Necmra), 1½, situated in a stony, thin, jungle, uncultivated district; encamping ground; pass \**Durwalla*, 1½; \**Lingala*, 4½, standing on the *Rungallee* river, here a fine flowing stream all the year round, which cross, to \**Pepral-lee*, 2½; also re-cross it where it is wide, ½, and again where it is shallow, ½, with heavy, sandy bed; thence along an open, grassy, plain country, and we soon arrive at § *Dharooka*, 3½, standing on the *Rungallee* river; travellers' bungalow; encamping ground N.W., on the bank of that stream; pass \**Ookla*, 3½; \**Palree*, ½; \**Nowajauin*, ½; *Buglana*, 1½; \**Ganglee*, ½; \**Neyra*, 2½; \**Bhoopoor*, 1½; \**Khurtaz*, 2½; then cross a broad, shallow stream, and we enter

### THE GOHILWAR PROVINCES.

so named from its inhabitants, who are *Gohil* *Raiputs*, and which is bounded on the N. by the Collectorate of Ahmedabad; S. and S.E. by that district and the Gulf of Cambay; W. by the *Babriar*-*war* and *Kattywar* Districts; and N.W. by *Kattywar*; lies in lat. 20° 56' and 22° 3', long. 71° 14' and 72° 13'; is 85 miles long from N.E. to S.W., and 60 broad. It has a bold but *unsafe* sea coast of about 40 miles N.E. from *Jullam* river to *Jaunmeer*. Its only port or anchorage is *Mowa* Bay, but that is very bad, sandy ground, 7 to 10 fathoms deep, having a flood tide, and reef of rocks. It is watered by the *Setroonjee* and several mountain torrents, all of which, however, dry up in the fair season. Its ranges of hills are, viz., the *Wullak* in the S.; *Palitayna* in the centre, and *Servi*. It is a fertile grain district, produces most excellent mangoes, and possesses the only forest of trees in the whole peninsula of *Kattywar*. It contains 610 towns, the chief of which are *Limri*, *Mowa* (Mahowa), *Palitayna*, and *Taloja* (Tulaji), has a population of 247,980, annual revenue of £74,000, out of which it pays £8,195 to the British Government, and £3,920 to the *Guicowar* of *Guzerat*. It is governed by the *Rawul Rajah* (Thakoor of *Bhaonagar*, which place is the capital), although situated in the Collectorate of *Ahmadnagar*. Thence pass on to § *Wurtaz*, 2½, standing on a river, with a flowing stream, but affected by the tide, to the W. and S.; travellers' bungalow; encamping ground W.; then along a good road; pass § *Sindhur*, 3½; § *Bodah*, 3½; and proceed across a bad road, leading across a low, salt waste; pass

\**Tungree*, 1½; cross seven muddy nullahs to \**Bootastir*, 3½; and 3½ miles brings us to the large town of § *Gogo* (GOGIA, Route 41).

## ROUTE 266.

Proceed N.

RAJKOTE TO MALLIA, VIA MORVEE.

DISTANCE 59½ MILES.

ROUTES.	Distances of Stages.	
	Miles.	Fur.
Rajkote to Gowreedhur .....	7	0
Hurmuttera (Hurmutteriala) .....	15	0
Veerpoor (Veerpur) .....	11	1
Morvee, N. Gate .....	6	3
Durralla .....	12	0
Mallia .....	7	5
	59	1

Leave the *Cantonment of Rajkote* (Route 17), and proceed along a good cart-road, but which soon becomes heavy and impracticable in the moonsoon; cross the *Ajee* river; also the § *Kalpurnee* (Lalpoora), 2½, here 200 yds. broad, with pebbly bed, to \**Beeree*, ½; cross four nullahs, to § *Gowreedhur*, 4, standing on the *Ajee* river; encamping ground N.E.; pass \**Kugdurree*; encamping ground; \**Suttul* (Chuttur), 9, standing on the *Sarun* river, \**Meytan*, 3½, (Meeteena); then cross 6 nullahs, and enter

THE MUCHU KANTA DISTRICT (Route 16); pass *Hurmuttera* (Hurmutteriala) 2½, standing on rising ground on the *Dumnye* (Teembee) river; then pass on to the N. gate of the walled town of

### § TUNKARIA, 4½ miles.

Territory, *Kattywar*. District, *Muchu Kanta*. Civil Authority, Political Agent at *Rajkote*. Encamping ground, E. Bazaar. Houses, 700. Fort, small. Position: It is situated on the *Dumnye* river, here 200 yds. broad, with sandy bed and black soil banks, difficult in the moonsoon; cross that stream, 1½; pass \**Leijee* (Suddyn) 2½; \**Veerpoo*, 1½; encamping ground, N.; \**Sunnola* (Sonara), 3½; pass through jungle and high enclosures, and 3½ miles brings us to the large, well-fortified town of

### § MORVEE (Moorvee).

Encamping ground, N.E. Bazaar. Dawks to Ahmedabad, 115, W.; Baroda, 155, W.; and Bombay, 300, N.W.

This large place, the capital of the *Muchu Kanta* district, stands on the S.W. bank of the *Muchow* (Muchu) river, here, almost always unfordable in the moonsoon, and which falls into the Gulf of *Cutch*, 22 miles to the N. Thence pass on to \**Ratree*, 9½, standing ½ mile to the right; \**Durrada*, 2½; also situated on the *Muchu* river, and 7½ miles brings us to the town of

§ *MALLIA* (Route 16), standing on the *Muchu* river, here ½ mile wide, with low banks and rocky bed, very difficult for carts, and from which the *Runn* is only 7 miles distant.

## ROUTE 267.

Proceed W. by N

## RAJKOTE TO NOWANUGGUR AND BYREE BUNDER.

DISTANCE 52½ MILES.

ROUTES.	Distances of Stages.	
	Miles	Fur.
Rajkote to Surrudder .....	12	7
Esamum .....	7	7
Wuntullee .....	11	6
Nowanuggur .....	15	6
Beyree Bunder .....	3	7
	52	1

Leave the Cantonment of Rajkote (Route 17), and proceed along a good cart-road, across level ground; pass \* *Rahia*, 3; then cross a narrow, steep-banked, rocky bed \* river,  $\frac{3}{4}$ , to the deserted village of \* *Wanjree*, 3½; then cross the \* *Rehara* river,  $\frac{1}{4}$ , with its low banks, and rocky bed; pass \* *Doonkurria* (Doorkur), 2½; then pass a \* well, 1½, and we soon reach \* *Surrudder*, 2½, standing on the *Dhondee* river; encamping ground on the bank; cross its low banks and pebbly bed, and to \* *Gorree* (Burra), 2½; \* *Jhilra*, 3½, situated on a small stream; thence pass on to \* *Esamun*, 2½; \* *Tora*, 4½; \* *Jallia*, 3½; standing on the *Oond* river; cross its pebbly bed and steep banks, and proceed to \* *Tamachurree*, 1½; \* *Choura* (Moura), 1½; then cross the pebbly bed and low banks of the \* *Mora Hurree* river, 4½; pass *Alga*; *Keenra*; and proceed over the *Nagmuttee* and *Runjauttee* rivers, at the junction of which stands the large fortified sea-port town of

## § NOWANUGGUR.

Territory, Kattywar. District, Hallar. Civil Authority, Political Agent at Rajkote. Encamping ground, N. Bazaar.

DAWS to Ahmedabad, 160 miles, S.W.; Baroda, 200, W.; Bombay, 310, N.W.; Surat, 190, N.

Circumference, 4 miles.

**Manufactures:** Cloth beautifully dyed, the water here being extremely well adapted for such, is exported for the Arabian and African markets.

**Fisheries:** The pearl oyster beds are very extensive, and belong to the Ruler of this province (Hallar).

**Mineral productions:** Copper ore, large quantities of which have been discovered, and are still worked for in the neighbouring hilly range.

This place, the capital of the Hallar District, stands on the E. bank of the Rungawuttee river. It is the residence of the Ruler (the Jam of Nowanuggur), who governs 540 villages, having a population of 207,680; a revenue of £30,000, out of which he pays

£1,725 lrs. to the British government, and £7,754 lrs. to the Guicowar.

Thence proceed for 3½ miles, and we soon reach

## THE BEYREE BUNDER,

Which is situated at the edge of the Gulf of Cutch, on which stands a small fort and a few houses, and there the water is so shallow that even boats (except at spring tides) cannot approach within a mile of the shore.

## ROUTE 268.

Proceed S.W. by W.

## RAJKOTE TO POORBUNDER.

DISTANCE 100½ MILES.

ROUTES.	Distances of Stages.	
	Miles.	Fur.
Rajkote to Cheebra .....	12	1
Kurrairee .....	15	1
Nowagaum .....	12	3
Wuddala .....	12	7
Joodpoor .....	11	6
Wansjalia .....	14	4
Ranawow .....	12	3
Poorbunder .....	9	4
	100	5

Leave the Camp at Rajkote (Route 17), and proceed along a very good road, across a level, open country; pass \* *Chota Moura*, 3; \* *Kunkote*, 3½; \* *Bagooda*, 1½; cross several rocky nullahs to \* *Cheebra*, 3½, standing on a nullah, from which water is obtainable; encamping ground under some low hills S. and W.; thence proceed along the direct road, which is rugged and bad, to \* *Lodeeki*, 3½; \* *Chundlee*, 3; pass through a well-cultivated and open country to \* *Wuddaloo*, 3½; \* *Deyree*, 1½; \* *Kurrairee*, 3½, a walled village, with encamping ground S.W., but swampy in the monsoon; then along a level road, intersected by nullahs, leading through an open, level country, to \* *Hamungaum*, 3½; \* *Tora*, 3½; \* *Bungra*, 3½; \* *Nowagaum*, 2½; encamping ground N.E. on the bank of the *Mooj* (Mowaj) river, dried up in hot weather. Then proceed across jungle, after which cross the low and easy banks of the above stream, to \* *Dharajee*, 2½; \* *Surroda*, 3½, standing on an eminence; after which it becomes stony, and winds amongst some low, steep, and difficult hills, intersected by steep and difficult nullahs; then passing through an open, level country, we arrive at \* *Wudda'a*, 6½, standing on a steep, rocky nullah; encamping ground to the S.E. close to cultivated land; thence along a good road; pass \* *Drappa*, 4½, situated on the \* *Mooj* river, and surrounded by a lofty wall; proceed through dense jungle; cross a branch of the \* *Veeroo* river, 2, which is difficult for carts to traverse; pass \* *Kotra*, 2½, situated on steep bank, rocky bed river, and we soon reach \* *Joodpoor*, 3½; encamping ground N. and S., also on the banks of the river to the W.; then proceed along a good, level road; pass \* *Bahra*, 5, standing on low ground; \* *Choor* (Soor), 2½,

situated under low hills to the E., from whence the road becomes stony, leads across the Pannia range for 4 miles; and 3 miles beyond stands \**Wanjalia*, 7 (Wausjalia); encamping ground N.E., amidst a rugged and hilly spot, supplied with water from *Minur* river; soon after which we enter

### THE BURDA DISTRICT.

Which is bounded on the N. and N.E. by Hallar, E. by Sornth, and S.W. by the Arabian Sea, stands in lat.  $21^{\circ} 11'$  and  $21^{\circ} 57'$ , long.  $69^{\circ} 30'$  and  $70^{\circ} 7'$ , has an area of 570 square miles, population of 46,980, 103 villages, an annual revenue of £8,000, out of which £5,000 is paid to the British government, and £880 to the Guicowar of Guzerat. It has 63 miles of sea coast, contains the ports of Meednee, Poorbunder, and Nurvee Bunder; is well watered by the Boorts and Bhadur rivers. It is a level district, interspersed with rocks, from which quantities of iron ore are procured and smelted down. It is governed by a Chief (the Rana of Poorunder), who belongs to the Jaitwa Rajput tribe.

Thence proceed along a good level road; pass \**Turseye*,  $3\frac{1}{2}$ , standing on the \**Billasaree* river, whose banks are high and bed rocky; the *Burdhar* hills now range along the horizon for 5 miles, and the road becomes very rugged and difficult, leading along its low spurs; pass *Ranaowon*,  $8\frac{1}{2}$ , surrounded by a lofty wall; encamping ground to the E.; \**Wunana*,  $4\frac{1}{2}$ ; then along a swampy road, to \**Rungawa*,  $1\frac{1}{2}$ ; then cross a creek, only fordable at low water, but by proceeding  $1\frac{1}{2}$  mile round by *Chaya*, the creek can easily be crossed at all times, and we soon enter the large, walled, sea-port town of  
§ POORBUNDER (Route 19).

### ROUTE 269.

Proceeding S.E.

This route should be traversed during May.

RUTNAGHERRY (RUTNAGIRI) TO BELGAUM,  
VIA RAJAPOOR, KAREE-PUTTUN, AND  
THE RAM GHAT.

DISTANCE 174½ MILES.

ROUTES.	Distances of Stages.	
	Miles.	Fur.
Rutnagherry to Pamvus .....	10	4
Beenee .....	11	4½
Rajapoor .....	12	1
Karee-Puttun Temple .....	11	5½
Kasarda .....	10	0½
Kunkowlee Peit .....	12	4½
Onwullagaum .....	11	6
Ambairee .....	10	2½
Ambagaum .....	13	5½
Kayaree .....	9	5
Tulkut .....	11	4
Gotka-chee Warree .....	10	4
Belgaum, via Route 80 .....	38	4½
	174	3½

Leaving *Rutnagherry Bunder* (Route 172), we proceed along a bad, steep, narrow, and very uneven foot-path, quite impracticable for cattle; pass \**Rajwarree*,  $\frac{1}{2}$ ; cross by boat the \**Kalinda* river,  $\frac{1}{2}$ , unfordable except at neap tides, boats of considerable burthen can and do approach the Bunder (landing place); then proceed up an easy ascent, to \**Bhatee*,  $\frac{1}{2}$ ; encamping ground, W., on the bank of the river; then pass 4 dhurmsallas, each respectively situated at  $\frac{1}{2}$ ,  $1\frac{1}{2}$ ,  $1\frac{1}{2}$ ,  $\frac{1}{2}$ ; wells; thence proceed down a difficult, paved declivity,  $2\frac{1}{2}$ ; cross a river to § *Gohup*,  $\frac{1}{2}$ , with its 4 temples, all used by travellers as resting places; cross a nullah,  $1\frac{1}{2}$ ; then traverse a river,  $\frac{1}{2}$ , whose waters are salt, when the tide is up, and neither are fordable at high water; pass on to \**Pamvus*,  $\frac{1}{2}$ ; encamping ground, near some temples; water brackish; thence along a paved road, interspersed with easy ascents and descents; pass \**Mouhunga*, 3; encamping ground; water salt, both in the river and nullah; then cross a nullah,  $2\frac{1}{2}$ ; also the river \**Bhur*,  $\frac{1}{2}$ , close to which stands a cluster of large trees; pass on to *Beenee*,  $5\frac{1}{2}$ , standing on the *Moochoondee* river,  $1\frac{1}{2}$ ; water salt at high tide; thence proceed along a bad, rough, hilly, and stony road; cross by boat (which will accommodate 4 persons), the above stream, here 2 feet deep, and fordable at low water; pass *Usolee*,  $\frac{1}{2}$ , with its temple; water must be dug for in the bed of a nullah; thence the country becomes jungly; then ascend a hill,  $1\frac{1}{2}$ , at the summit of which stands a temple; thence proceed down a long, easy declivity; cross the river to \**Kotapoor*; encamping ground, close to the temple; water from the river; thence the road is only practicable for pedestrians or palankeens, and the country still continues very jungly; cross a nullah,  $\frac{1}{2}$ , to

### \* GHOTNA, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles.

COMMERCE.—Great Emporium, large quantities of cloth, ghi, and pepper, being exported. The imports consist of dates, dried fruits, and iron. Population, 3,000. Manufactures of oil from the sesamum and cocoa-nut trees, from which no less than 20 seers of the former, and 40 of the latter are extracted daily, by a most simple process, viz.:—The natives, turn the hollow trunk of a tree into a mortar, make a pestle of a branch, and drive a buffalo round to revolve it.

ATTRACTIONS.—*The Hot Spring* (1 mile above the town), which flows from a carved stone cow's head, placed at the foot of a hill (100 feet high), which joins the Konkan range. The mouth of the spring is 8 inches in diameter—colour of water, dark—possesses mineral properties—has a steady temperature of  $109^{\circ}$ ; eggs can be boiled in it, consequently no bathing can take place therein. *The Intermittent Springs* ( $\frac{1}{2}$  a mile from the hot spring), which only flow for a portion of the year. They generally commence in December, and continue for several months, but the period is not regular. The temperature of the water in the wells which have been erected round them averages  $84^{\circ}$ .

The Temple; water must be dug for in the bed of the river; thence cross a nullah,  $1\frac{1}{2}$

and also the *Sookoondoe* (*Sookunddee*) river, to *§Rajapoor* (*Rajapur*),  $3\frac{1}{2}$ , up which stream boats of 450 candies, *can and do* ascend with the tide; thence along a good paved road; cross by a good ford, except at high tide, when rafts *must* be employed. Here the stream is 150 yds. broad, 2 feet deep, with easy banks, on which stands *Koondea*,  $1\frac{1}{2}$ ; cross a dry *nullah*,  $4\frac{1}{2}$ ; also a *Khind*,  $2\frac{1}{2}$ ; then another *nullah*,  $1\frac{1}{2}$ ; *Punzya*,  $1\frac{1}{2}$ , with its two temples, but water is only obtainable from the *nullah*; then cross by boat (five of which are continually plying), the *Kanwee* river, 3, which is  $\frac{1}{2}$  mile wide, 2 feet deep, good but stony bed; thence proceed to the *Karee-puttun Temple*,  $\frac{1}{2}$ , standing on the banks of the river, up to which boats of 20 candies *can and do* ascend with the tide; thence along a stony, undulating, but good road; cross a *\*nullah*,  $\frac{3}{4}$ , having water in its stony bed, but its abrupt banks are rather difficult; pass *\*Nurgawn* (*Nurgaree*),  $\frac{3}{4}$ , with its two Temples; encamping ground, E., and *nullah* full of water; proceed to *\*Adista Khind*,  $1\frac{1}{2}$ ; cross a *nullah*, to *\*Wurgawn*, 1, with its Temple and *nullah*; *\*Salisole*, 2; standing  $\frac{1}{2}$  mile on the right; encamping ground, E.; water from pits in a *nullah*; thence cross a dry one,  $\frac{3}{4}$ ; also a broad (50 yds. wide) rocky *\*nullah*,  $\frac{1}{2}$ ; to *\*Kussurda*,  $3\frac{1}{2}$ , with its two Temples; encamping ground, N.W., among trees; thence along a good road, pass a small *Warree*,  $1\frac{1}{2}$ ; a *Khind*,  $\frac{3}{4}$ ; then cross the *Seo* river,  $\frac{3}{4}$ , here 20 yds. wide, with good bed, low banks and fordable; pass on to *\*Asulgawn Warree*,  $\frac{1}{2}$ ; encamping ground, N. and S.; then by a *\*Khind*,  $\frac{1}{2}$ , proceed to *\*Nangawn*,  $1\frac{1}{2}$ ; encamping ground, on a plain, S.; 2 *nullahs*, and wells, all full of water; then cross a *nullah*, to *\*Bayal*,  $1\frac{1}{2}$ ; encamping ground, on all sides; *\*Turduille* (*Tondowlee Warree*),  $2\frac{1}{2}$ , situated in an open district; water procured from pits in the bed of a *nullah*; cross a dry one,  $\frac{1}{2}$ , to *\*Janowlee*,  $\frac{3}{4}$ , with its wells of excellent water; then proceed by boat (two ply here continually), across the *\*Hurnee* river,  $\frac{1}{2}$ , here 110 yds. broad, with stony bed; and  $\frac{3}{4}$  mile beyond stands the town of

### § KUNKOWLEE PEIT.

Territory, S. Konkan. District, Ratnagherry. Civil Authority, Collector at Ratnagherry. Encamping ground, on all sides. Bazaar. Market, weekly.

Thence along a good road, interspersed with easy ascents and descents; cross the *\*Gud* river,  $\frac{3}{4}$ , here 220 yds. broad, rocky bed; and then descend to *\*Wagole*, 1, with its temples; thence along a hilly, jungly country; pass *\*Kuscan*,  $2\frac{1}{2}$ , with its temples; cross a *\*nullah*,  $\frac{3}{4}$ , to *Tullood*; encamping ground, N.W.; pass through a jungle of jack and mango trees; then cross the *\*Amurda* river,  $1\frac{1}{2}$ , here 40 yds. broad, with rocky bed, to *Amurda Peit*,  $\frac{1}{2}$ ; encamping ground, amidst mango groves; market weekly; pass a *\*Khind*, 1; cross a *nullah*, to *\*Pokrim*,  $\frac{1}{2}$ ; encamping ground; cross a *\*nullah*,  $\frac{3}{4}$ , to *\*Kooswe*,  $\frac{3}{4}$ , with its 5 Temples; *\*Wurdade*,  $2\frac{1}{2}$ , with its temples; encamping ground, on the S. bank of the river, here 110 yds. wide, and rocky bed, which cross at  $\frac{1}{2}$  mile, by boat, in the monsoon.

The nearest Civil Authority, Political Superintendent at Sawuntwarree; pass on to *Oolajagum* (*Onwullagum*),  $\frac{3}{4}$ , with its four Temples; encamping ground, on all sides, amidst groves of jack and mango trees; and we then proceed across

### THE SAWUNTWARREE (Sawant Wadi) STATE (Route 81).

Pass an easy *\*Khind*,  $2\frac{1}{2}$ ; cross a *\*nullah*; also the *Utkairee* river, here 80 yds. broad, with stony bed; and pass on to the hamlet of *\*Utkairee*,  $2\frac{1}{2}$ ; cross a *\*nullah*,  $\frac{1}{2}$ , to *§Toorsoolee*,  $1\frac{1}{2}$ , standing amidst trees; encamping ground on all sides; water from pits in the bed of a *nullah*; thence along a jungly district, cross a small *Ghat*,  $\frac{1}{2}$ , to *\*Neevaja*,  $1\frac{1}{2}$ , with its five temples; *\*nullah*, having water in pits in the bed; cross *\*Rangna nullah*,  $1\frac{1}{2}$ , here 20 yds. broad, with rocky bed; cross a small *Ghat* to *\*Ambairee*, 2, with its four temples, and having water from the pits of a *nullah* and river; thence along an undulating and jungly district, cross the *\*Sevapoor* river,  $\frac{1}{2}$ , here 110 yds. broad, with rocky bed, to *\*Kundolee*,  $\frac{3}{4}$ ; encamping ground on all sides; four temples, wells, and *\*nullah*; cross a dry *\*nullah*,  $\frac{1}{2}$ , to *\*Ambagawn*,  $1\frac{1}{2}$ ; encamping ground on all sides, and five temples. The road now becomes very stony and hilly in parts, although occasionally good; cross a *\*nullah*,  $1\frac{1}{2}$ ; then ascend *at a declivity*; descend *a declivity* to *\*Sangailewarree*,  $1\frac{1}{2}$ ; pass through dense jungle to *\*Sanjalee*, 1; encamping ground on all sides; five temples; pits in the beds of the *nullahs*; thence proceed along thin jungle; cross the *\*Seersingee* river, 1, here 110 yds. broad, with stony bottom, 2 feet deep; encamping ground near the river; the *Fort of Munohar* is seen bearing N.E.; pass on to *\*Woulais*; encamping ground all round; five temples; the above river flows close by, and supplies the place; pass *\*Deosoor*,  $\frac{3}{4}$ ; with its Temple, encamping ground, and *\*nullah*; cross a stony *\*nullah* to *\*Parpoolee*,  $\frac{1}{2}$ ; then traverse another *nullah*, 11 yds. broad, to *\*Danoulee*,  $1\frac{1}{2}$ ; encamping ground E.; *\*Kayseree*, 1, with its three Temples and encamping ground; cross a *\*nullah*,  $\frac{3}{4}$ , 20 yds. wide, with stony bottom; and proceed to *\*Dabool*,  $2\frac{1}{2}$ , standing on the *Dabool* river, with its Temple; then cross that stream, here 40 yds. wide, with stony bed, and 1 foot deep, to *\*Asner*,  $\frac{1}{2}$ , with its temple; encamping ground; *\*nullah* and wells; pass on to *\*Aneucarree*,  $\frac{3}{4}$ ; then cross a *\*nullah*,  $\frac{3}{4}$ , here 100 yds. wide, with stony bed; pass along a bad, stony road to *Goojur Khind*,  $\frac{3}{4}$ ; thence the country is densely covered with jungle; then cross a stony-bed *\*nullah*; pass on to *\*Jolumber*,  $1\frac{1}{2}$ , with its Temple; encamping ground E.; *\*nullah* full all the year round; pass *\*Tulkuta*,  $1\frac{1}{2}$ , standing on the *\*Tulkut* river; encamping ground S.W., close to the *Custom Chokee* (Branch Route, *via* the *Tulkut* Ghat to *Patna*); pass through an open country; cross the *\*Tulkut* river,  $\frac{1}{2}$ , here 40 yds. broad, with stony bed, to *\*Tulkut*,  $\frac{3}{4}$ ; encamping ground E., and Temples; thence along a good road, re-cross the *Tulkut* river, to *\*Kegree-che-Warree*,  $\frac{3}{4}$ ; encamping ground on the bank of a river, and Temple; pass on to *\*Koombul*,  $1\frac{1}{2}$ , with its Temple; encamping ground S.E., and *\*nullah*; *\*Puntoorlee*,  $1\frac{1}{2}$ ; encamping ground S.E.; temple, and *\*nullah*; then pass *\*Kodasa*,  $1\frac{1}{2}$ ; *\*South*.

\**Purma*, 2½; encamping ground S., and temples; \**Gotka*, 1½; encamping ground E. and W., and standing on the Teelar river; §*Gotka-che-Warree*, 1½, situated on the same stream; encamping ground S.; and thence proceed, *via* Route 81, to §*Belgaum*, 38½ (Route 80).

## ROUTE 270.

Proceed S.S.E.

This route, which is only practicable for cattle to traverse, should be pursued in June.

RUTNAGHERRY TO SAWUNTWARREE  
(SAWANT WADI), VIA RAJAPOOR.

DISTANCE 91 MILES.

ROUTES.	Distances of Stages.	
	Miles.	Fur.
Rutnagherry to Rajapoor, <i>via</i> Route 269	34	1½
Patgaum	15	1
Suntrool	10	4½
Ooligaum (Onwullagaum)	11	5
Mangam	13	3
Sawuntwarree (Sawant Wadi)	6	1
	91	0

Leave *Rutnagherry Bunder* (Route 172); proceed, *via* Route 269, to §*Rajapoor* (Rajapur), Route 269; thence along a paved road; cross the \**Sookundee* river, ½ (Route 261); then across a good road to \**Sut'edee*, 3½; encamping ground; branch road to Karcputtun; \**nullah*, which cross, and then proceed along a bad, hilly, rocky, rough, and uneven road; pass down a difficult stony declivity, 1½, to \**Jooatee*, ½; encamping ground S.; wells, and \**nullah*; thence the road becomes good to a \**small Warree*, 3½, standing on the \**Kanwee* river, ½; encamping ground close to a \**nullah*; then cross, by boat, that stream, here 2 feet deep at low water; pass \**Ka-boorlee*, ½; encamping ground, near two temples; cross a \**nullah*, ½, to §*Patgaum* (Patgaon), 3½; encamping ground, near a large *Temple*; thence along a very rocky, bad, uneven, rough road, steep in some parts, and intersected by *nullahs*, leading across a rocky, undulating, jungly district; pass §*Tumbhan*, 5½, standing on the \**Seo* river, ½; encamping ground, near a large *Temple*; cross by boat that stream, here fordable at low water, 110 yds. broad, with sandy, muddy bed; pass on to \**Baj*, ½; \**Chundosee*, 1½; \**Wulowdee*, 2½; encamping ground, near two *Temples*; pass a *Ghat*, the road across which is very bad, passing through ravines, to §*Seergaum Warree*, 1½; then cross the \**Maebas* river, 1½, with bed stony, and difficult banks for cattle, to \**Satsee*, 1½, with its two large *Temples*, large enough to accommodate an entire infantry regiment; encamping ground on all sides; pass down a steep, stony descent, ½; cross a \**nullah*, also the \**Burnee* river, 1½, here 50 yds. wide, with low banks, gravelly bed, and encamping ground on its banks; pass \**Burnee*, ½, situated in a low, jungly district; thence cross three \**nullahs*, each respectively situated at ½, 2½, and 1½ miles, and having stony, steep banks; pass on to \**Wurora*; encamping ground; then cross

by boat the \**Hurnee* river, 1½, with good, but stony, sandy, and muddy bed; as also the \**Gud* river, 1, with a rocky bed, full of excellent water, fordable in dry, but crossed by boats in the wet weather; pass on to §*Suntrool*, ½; encamping ground, near some temples, close to which stands a jungle of *jack* and *mango* trees. Thence along a good road, cross a \**nullah*, ½; pass an easy *Khind*, about ½ mile long, to a small *Warree*, where there is a *nullah*, from which a branch road leads to Malwan; pass \**Bordwee*, 4½, with its two *Temples*, situated on the *Amurda* river, here 60 yds. broad, with gravelly bed, and at which there is considerable delay in crossing during the monsoon; traverse that stream to \**Amurda Warree*, 1½; thence cross a \**nullah*, ½, from which water is only obtained by digging, to *Kondawarree*, ½, standing in an open, low, jungly country; pass \**Wurdaee*, 2½; encamping ground on the S. bank; then cross a river, ½, which is 110 yds. wide, with rocky bed, and fordable after the rains; pass on to \**Ooligaum* (Onwullagaum), ½; encamping ground on all sides, and large *jack* and *mango* trees close at hand; thence cross an easy \**Khind*, 1½; also a \**nullah*, and the \**Utkairee* river, here 80 yds. broad, with stony bed; and we soon reach the village of \**Utkairee*, 2½, situated ½ mile to the E.; then cross a \**nullah*, ½, to §*Toorsoolee*, 1½, standing amidst trees; encamping ground all round, and \**nullah*; thence pass several *Warrees*; \**Goonalee*, 4½; encamping ground on the bank of the river; then cross by a difficult deep ford, and by boat in the monsoon, the \**Sevapoore* river; pass a *Warree* directly afterwards, and proceed to \**Nanelee*, ½, situated in an open country, with its temple, \**nullah*, and wells; proceed on to §*Mangam* (Mangaon), 1½, circumference 4 miles; bazaar; market on Tuesday; encamping ground; large temple; \**nullah*, and wells; §*Akairee*, 1½; encamping ground between it and the bazaar, well supplied; pass \**Akairee Pail*, 1½; cross an easy \**Khind*, ½, and *nullah*, to the straggling hamlet of \**Kolgaum*, 1½; encamping ground near *Kullat's* bungalow; then cross a \**nullah*, ½, fordable in the hot season; and 1½ mile brings us to the S. gate of the large town of

§SAWUNTWARREE (Sawant Wadi), (Route 87).

## ROUTE 271.

Proceed E.S.E.

SATTARA TO BEEJAPUR (BIJAPUR).

DISTANCE 129½ MILES.

ROUTES.	Distances of Stages.	
	Miles.	Fur.
Sattara to Poosasowlee	26	2
Cheekulwal	12	6
Khaupoor	16	1
Teesungee	11	6
Divulgaum	8	8
Jutt	16	0
Kunburree	13	7
Teekote Oursung	12	1
Bejapoor	12	2½
	129	6½



Leave the *Sattara Cantonment* (Route 62), and proceed to \$*Poosasowlee*, 36½; (thence along a good road, pass \$*Wurgum*, 2½; \$*Rahatnee*, 1½; then the road becomes rocky, and 3 miles to the left stands the *Hill Fort of Booshungurh*; pass on to \$*Mahasoorna*, 4½; \$*Cheekulwal*, 4, standing on the left bank of the *Yairla* river, forage plentiful; thence the road is intersected by 6 \$*nullahs*; \$*Baindoree*, 3½; \$*Lingra*, 5½; \$*Dhoralanaree*, 3½; \$*Sorea* and *Lakeen-soree*, 2; and 1½ mile brings us to the well-fortified town of

### \$ KHANPOOR.

Territory, Deccan. District, Sattara. Civil Authority, Commissioner at Sattara. Encamping ground W.S.W. Bazaar. Wells; *nullah* dry in April and May.

Thence along a rocky, loose, stony road, pass \$*Heura*, 5½; \$*Palsee* 1½; \$*Serunde*, 3½; \$*Teesungee*, 2½; encamping ground open and stony on the E.; \$*nullah* and forage; \$*Choorakindee*, 3½; encamping ground; \$*Naguz*, 2½; cross a steep and very difficult *nullah* in the monsoons; pass \$*Dhalgaum*, 2½, standing on a *nullah* which is dry in April; wells of bad water; encamping ground. Thence along a hard, rocky road, intersected by *nullahs*; pass \$*Choorakindee*, 3½; \$*Dawararee*, 2½; \$*Koombarree*, 3½; thence proceed across dense babool rank grass jungle, through a thinly cultivated district, enter

THE JAGHIRE OF JUTT, and after passing \$*Bes-sal*, 2½, we enter the town of

### \$ JUTT, 4½ miles.

Territory, Deccan. District, Jutt Jaghire of Sattara. Civil Authority, Commissioner at Sattara. Encamping ground N.E. Bazaar. Market, Wednesday. Houses, 600. Fort, small but compact.

DAWKS to Belgaum, 95 miles N.E. Poonah, 136 miles S.E.

This place is the capital of the small Jaghire of the same name, and here the difference between the Maratha and Kanarese language is soon perceptible.

Thence proceed along a hard, rocky road, intersected by *nullahs*, pass \$*Moochindee*, 9½; encamping ground on all sides. It is situated amidst rank grass and dense jungle, which, however, disappears as we approach \$*Kunburree*, 4½, with its encamping ground on all sides; wells and forage; then pass on to \$*Ree-jurjee*, 4½; \$*Babanuggur*, 3½; \$*Teekotee*, 4½, (Our-sung), a large village with a fort; encamping ground on a level plain to the E.; thence along a good road; pass \$*Toorica Moraspoor*, situated in ruins, and 3½ miles beyond stands the town of

### \$ BEEJAPOOR (Bijapur), (Route 58).

## ROUTE 272

Proceed S.W.

SATTARA TO RUTNAGHERY, VIA THE KOOMBARLEE GHAT.

DISTANCE 112½ MILES.

ROUTES.	Distances of Stages.	
	Miles.	Fur.
Sattara to Koombarlee Ghat .....	62	2
Durwun .....	9	2
Makjoon .....	11	3
Foongoos .....	8	7
Rutnagherry Bunder .....	20	5½
	112	3½

Leave *Sattara Cantonment* (Route 62), and proceed to the foot of the *Koombarlee Ghat*, 62½; then cross the *Wychurna* river, 1, here 45 yds. broad, shallow and stony; then along a rugged winding road, passable for cattle and intersected by *nullahs*; pass \$*Seergaum*, ½; \$*Moonda*, 1½; \$*Tulsir*, 3½; then proceed up an ascent of ¼ mile, afterwards descend a declivity, ¼; pass across a thin, jungly, rugged country to \$*Durwun*, 2; \$*Asrood*, 3½, (Assoorda); \$*Kokrai*, 2½; cross the \$*Gud* river, here 100 yds. broad, with sandy bed, to \$*Kokrai Warree*, 1½; \$*Kondevrai*, ½; \$*Boorbar*, 2; \$*Surrud*, ½; \$*Makjoon*, ½, situated on the *Gud* river, up which boats ascend at high water, and which is unfordable in the monsoon and also at spring tides; encamping ground S.E.; thence along a rugged road, interspersed with ascents and descents; pass \$*Foongoos*, 9½, situated on the left bank of the *Shastree* (Saviteri) river, and thence proceed to *Rutnagherry Bunder* (Route 172).

## ROUTE 272A.

SATTARA TO RUTNAGHERY, VIA THE MULLA GHAT.

DISTANCE NEARLY 98 MILES.

ROUTES.	Distances of Stages.	
	Miles.	Fur.
Sattara to Patun (Route 185) .....	38	0
Mulla .....	16	1
Kurbhatia .....	10	4
Sunguneshwur .....	7	5
Well and Dhurmsalla .....	15	6
Rutnagherry .....	9	7½
	97	7½

Leave *Sattara Cantonment* (Route 62), and proceed to \$*Patun*, 38; thence along a good road, practicable for cattle; pass \$*Kasolee*, 1½; then cross by boats, in the monsoon, the \$*Quina* river, ½, here 280 yds. broad, with sandy, pebbly bed, and deep banks, and proceed to \$*Margeeree*, 2½; market on Saturday; \$*Kokaish-wur*, 1½; then proceed up the rugged, stony ascent of a ghat, ½, for ½ mile; thence another road branches off from the *Teura Ghat*, the ascent of which is for 2

miles up a chasm, which is extremely steep, and closely resembles the rocky bed of a torrent. The ghat is situated about 5 miles from *Teerra*; at the bottom on the left, stands the Fort of *Pricheegurh*, about 6 miles to the S. of the Mulla Ghat; pass through a thin jungly country, and at the close of 9½ miles we reach § *Mulla*, 9½; encamping ground, N. or N.E.

Then commence the steep and circuitous ascent of the *Mulla Ghat*, 1½, which continues for 3 miles; pass \**Pachumba Warree*, 3, with its tank, chokoe, and few huts, and then commence the descent (3½), of ½ mile; cross the \**Shastree* (Savitree) river, 2½, here 75 yds. broad, with a stony bed and affected by the tide; pass on to \**Kurbatta*, 1½; encamping ground E., on the banks of the above stream; then along a rugged road, practicable for cattle, with the *Shastree* river flowing on the right; pass \**Punuscuun*, 4½; also a suburb of *Sumpuneshwar*, 1½; then enter the W. end of that village, 2; cross by ford in the dry, and boat in the monsoon, the *Sonicee* river, here 40 yds. broad with sandy bed; pass along a stony and difficult road to \**Koordondie Warree*, 3½; \**Koordondia*, 1; \**Ambair Warree*, 2½; \**Ambair*, 1½; \**Wandree*, standing on the *Bhao* river, 2, here 60 yds. broad, which cross by boat; the road now skirts the hills and leads along the course of the river; then proceed up a steep rocky ascent (½) of nearly ¾ mile; pass a *dhurmsalla* and well, 5½, and then proceed to the *Rutnagherry Bunder* (Route 172).

## ROUTE 273.

Proceeding N.N.E.

SATTARA TO SEROOR (SERUR), VIA THE NERA (NIRA) BRIDGE.

DISTANCE 89½ MILES.

ROUTES.	Distances of Stages.	
	Miles.	Fur.
Sattara to Moresheer (Morgaum).....	48	7
Khore Khind (Khurgaum) .....	15	1
Alligaum .....	11	4
Seroor .....	14	0
	89	4

Leave *Sattara* (Route 62), and proceed, *via* Route 62, to § *Moresheer* (Morgaum, Route 62), 48; thence along a plain bounded on the S. by a hilly range, then down a gentle declivity to \**Warrana*, 7; \**Khore*, 2½, at both of which the supply of water is scanty; thence through the rocky \**Pass of Khore Khind*, and we soon reach \**Kheirgaum*, 5½; Civil Authority, Collector at Poona; pass on to \**Pargaum*, standing on the *Bheema* river, the S. bank of which is very steep and difficult for laden cattle; cross the stream, and proceed to \**Alligaum*, 5, with wells of excellent water; pass along an incline to \**Umila*, 6; and at the close of 8 miles we enter the town of

§ SEROOR (SERUR, Route 176).

## ROUTE 274.

Proceed E.

SATTARA TO SHOLAPOOR (SHOLAPUR) VIA PUNDERPOOR.

DISTANCE 132½ MILES.

ROUTES.	Distances of Stages.	
	Miles.	Fur.
Sattara to Koomta .....	12	6
Nidool (Neerdul) .....	15	4
Goondowla (Burra) .....	12	1
Muswar .....	14	0
Peelew .....	12	4
Bhalownee .....	10	7
Punderpoor, S. Side .....	14	5
Sholapur Cantonment .....	40	0½
	132	3½

Leave the *Sattara Cantonment* (Route 62), and proceed along a good road, cross the *Kristna* river at its junction with the *Yoina*, at \**Mahoo'ee Chota*, 2½; then pass over a small ghat, to \**Burra Mahoolce*, 5; \**Treepootee*, 3½, with its large tank; \**Lasoorina*, 2½; cross two rivers, pass \**Koratgaum*, situated on the right; encamping ground among trees; and we soon arrive at \**Koomta*, 3½, well supplied with water from the *Tilunga* river; then ascend a rugged, difficult *Ghat*, 5½; pass the \**Hill Fort of Wurdungurh*, ½, with its large tank; proceed to \**Poonagaum*, 3, standing on the *Arola* river; encamping ground; pass \**Sindoolwaree*, 3; *Nidool* (Neerdul), with its wells and low encamping ground; thence along a stony but practicable road for carts; pass the *Mahimangurh Fort*, 3, situated 1 mile to the left; pass through a rocky and wild country, to \**Burra Pinglee*, 4½; and we soon reach \**Goondowla Burra*, 4½, standing on the right bank of the \**Mangunga* river; confined encamping ground; thence along a good road, but stony in some parts; pass \**Goondowla Chota*, 2½, standing on the *Mangunga* river, 10½, which cross, and proceed to § *Muscur*, 1, situated on the left bank of that stream; market, twice weekly; encamping ground; thence along a good road, to \**Dool Deo*, 4½; then proceed up the stony ascent of the *Kolwuntnee Ghat*, 1½, impracticable for carts; reach the *summit*, 1; descend to the foot, 2; but, by making a detour of 2 miles, carts may proceed along another road; we then pass § *Peelew* (Peelew), 3½; forage scanty; encamping ground near a *nullah*, 1½ mile distant, when the crops have been gathered in, with some \**wells* close by. Thence along a good cart-road, leading across a level country, stony in some parts, and intersected by *nullahs*; pass \**Tandoolwarree*, 8½; then across an open district, to \**Bhalownee*, 2½, with its \**wells*, full until March; \**Hoopree*, 5½, standing on the *Kajul* river, a small stream; thence proceed to *Wakree*, 5½; and 4 miles brings us to the S. side of the large town of § *Punderpoor* (Route 58), and 40 miles beyond stands

THE CANTONMENT OF SHOLAPUR (Route 63).

## ROUTE 275.

Proceeding N.W. by N.

SATTARA TO TANNA, VIA MAHABU-  
LESHWUR.

DISTANCE 157½ MILES.

ROUTES.	Distances of Stages.	
	Miles.	Fur.
Sattara to Mhar, via Route 179 .....	57	2
Nagotna, via Route 179 .....	39	2
Amta .....	6	6½
Penn .....	11	5½
Apta .....	9	5
Panwell .....	12	2
Tanna, via Route 251 .....	20	4
	157	3

Leave Sattara Cantonment (Route 62), and proceed to \$ Mhar (Mahar), 57½ (Route 179); and thence proceed, via Route 179, to Nagotna, 39½ (Route 179); and thence along a stony, jungly road, interspersed with ascents and descents; pass \*Needhee, 1½; \*Palus Pala, 1½; \*Koladdee, 1, supplied with water from the Amba (Nagotna) river, which flows on the left during the whole of this stage, and rises in the W. of the Western ghats, in lat. 18° 40', long. 73° 23'; then flows S.W. for 20 miles, also N.W. for 30, and falls into the Indian Ocean in lat. 18° 50', long. 73°; then pass on to \*Amta, 2½, picturesquely situated amidst trees; encamping ground, S.W.; thence the road becomes very rugged, impracticable for carts, and leads across fields and thin jungle; pass \*Kasheroo, 2½; \*Pela, 1½; \*Gurba, 1½; \*Dolicee, 2; \*Oorkla, ½; \*Oochela, 1½; pass a stony Khind, 1, and 1 mile beyond brings us to the town of

## \$ PENN.

Territory, N. Konkan. District, Tanna. Civil Authority, Collector at Tanna. Encamping ground, N.E. and N.W., amongst trees. Travellers' bungalow, on the S. bank of the Bhugawuttee river, which stream is affected by the tide, and on which this place stands. Bazaar. Markets on Saturdays. Houses, 15,000.

Dawks to Bombay, 25 miles.

Thence proceed along a good cart-road leading across fields, pass over the stone bridge erected across the river, ½, here 9 feet wide; pass \*Tur-runkop, ½; then a \*Kind; pass Doorshet, 3½; cross a branch of the above stream, to \*Karoshee, 1½; then cross the Apta Ghat, which has an ascent of ½ mile, and a descent of ½ mile, interspersed with dense jungle, and only passable for laden cattle, and at the close of 4 miles we reach the town of

## \$ APTA.

Encamping Ground. Bazaar. Market on Saturdays. Position: It stands on the N. (right) bank of the Veawuttee river, which is affected by the tide.

Thence proceed along a good road, leading through fields, to \*Goolsinda, 2½; \*Bowsir, 1½; \*Dewa Lottee,

½; after which the road becomes rugged and stony; pass \*Narolee, 1½; \*Soomotna, 1; \*Geddeecala, ½; \*Pulluspa, 1½; and we soon after reach the town of \$ PANWELL, 3 (Route 176), and thence proceed, via Route 21, to the town of = † \$ TANNA, 20½ (Route 2).

## ROUTE 276.

Proceed S.E.

SHOLAPOOR TO BELLARY, VIA BEEJAPPOOR  
AND DHANOR, ON THE KRISTNA RIVER.

DISTANCE 234½ MILES.

ROUTES.	Distances of Stages.	
	Miles.	Fur.
Sholapoor to Beejapoor .....	72	0
Mungolee .....	13	0
Bachchwarree .....	12	½
Bilhal (Bidjunallee) .....	10	4
Moodoor .....	10	4
Dhanoor .....	10	2
Dundihal .....	11	7
Lakkehal .....	9	1
Moodianoor .....	12	1
Tawarakaree .....	11	3
Ittanhulle .....	7	4
Hookeekeshalo .....	12	5
Hulhulle .....	10	3
Jowk .....	9	4
Koortenee .....	10	1
Bellary (Fort) .....	11	2
	234	5

Leave Sholapoor Cantonment (Route 63), and thence proceed to \$ Beejapoor, 7½ (Route 58); thence along a good road, dry in the fair season, but heavy in the monsoon; pass through a level country, cross 2 nullahs to \$Heetinhullee, 4½; also over two smaller ones to the \*Dhone Nullah, 3½; which is wide, deep, and separates the Suttara from

THE SHOLAPOOR COLLECTORATE (Route 58), which enter; then cross 2 nullahs to \$Mungolee, 5; encamping ground N., also at Ibrahimpoor, near the S.E. gate; then cross a \*nullah, also some ravines, 2½; pass \*Yeernal, 1½; cross another nullah to \$Bugehwarree, 6½; encamping ground; pass on to \*Ewangee, 2½; \*Hulhu'lee, 4½; \*Korganoor, 1½; then cross some small nullahs to \*Bilhal, 2½ (Bidjunallee); encamping ground near a nullah, S.E.; forage plentiful; cross a \*nullah, ½, to \*Areshunkur, (Hurrooyungoor), 1½; pass \*Eetgæe, 2, standing on a wide \*nullah, ½; which cross, and pass on to \*Hooloor, 1½; \$Kalgee, 3½; travellers or troops should here lay in a store of provisions for some distance; then cross a nullah, ½, to \*Moodoor, ½, standing on the left bank of the Kristna river, whose banks are here high and rugged, with stony bed; encamping ground; then cross 3 nullahs, and we then enter

THE BELGAUM COLLECTORATE (Route 80); pass \*Neerola (Nagurhal), 3½; then cross a steep nullah to \$Gungoor, 2; proceed to \*Koja Nagoor, ½, situated opposite the junction of the Mulpurba and Kristna

river; pass \**Tungurree*,  $\frac{1}{2}$ ; \**encamping ground*,  $\frac{1}{2}$ ; after which we soon reach the left bank of the \**Kristna* river,  $\frac{1}{2}$ , which cross by boats (several ply here) to the right bank, to \**Koilmadoo*,  $\frac{1}{2}$ ; here the bed of the river is very rocky; and we soon reach \**Dhanoor*,  $\frac{1}{2}$ , standing on the right bank of the \**Kristna* river; encamping ground; Civil Authority, Collector at Belgaum. Thence the road leads close to the banks of the river, through a level country, consisting of bleak plains, but all cultivated in the monsoon; pass *Holalee* (Molalee),  $1\frac{1}{2}$ ; cross 6 nullahs to \**Kajanoor*,  $4\frac{1}{2}$ ; \**Anapakuttee*, 1; \**Indawar*,  $\frac{1}{2}$ ; cross another nullah to \**Islampoora*,  $1\frac{1}{2}$ ; then we soon enter

THE NIZAM'S DOMINIONS (Route 52): proceed to \**Antohal*, 1; cross a \**nullah*, 1, to \**Dundihal*,  $\frac{1}{2}$ , standing on the right, or S. bank of the *Kristna* river; encamping ground; then pass over an undulating country, to \**Hulka Wuttee*,  $1\frac{1}{2}$ ; \**Bolakuldee*,  $\frac{1}{2}$ ; thence cross a \**nullah*,  $\frac{1}{2}$ , to \**Nagaree*,  $1\frac{1}{2}$ , standing on the right, and situated on a rivulet; proceed to \**Kodihalo*,  $\frac{1}{2}$ ; \**Judulgoota*, 1; cross 3 nullahs to the *Moorkee* river,  $2\frac{1}{2}$ ; which cross, and pass on to \**Likkhehal*,  $\frac{1}{2}$ , standing on the above stream S.; encamping ground close by, and  $1\frac{1}{2}$  mile N.; thence pass along a grassy, overgrown, jungly district; cross 3 nullahs to \**Konaloo*,  $5\frac{1}{2}$ ; also another \**nullah*,  $\frac{1}{2}$ ; pass \**Kundikul*,  $\frac{1}{2}$ ; cross the \**Moorkee* river,  $4\frac{1}{2}$ , to \**Moodianoor*,  $\frac{1}{2}$ ; encamping ground open to the S., also on the bank of the river; then cross 2 nullahs, to \**Jummalapoora*,  $4\frac{1}{2}$ ; thence proceed along an open and partially-cultivated country, to *Edalapoora*,  $1\frac{1}{2}$ ; cross a rivulet, to \**Etalapoora*,  $4\frac{1}{2}$ ; also another rivulet,  $\frac{1}{2}$ , to \**Tavarakatree*,  $\frac{1}{2}$ ; encamping ground E., and  $\frac{1}{2}$  mile N.; thence along a very bad road, across a jungly, hill district; cross 3 \**nullahs*, also the \**Nowlee* river,  $5\frac{1}{2}$ ; pass \**Poor*,  $\frac{1}{2}$ ; \**Itunhulle*,  $1\frac{1}{2}$ , with its bad water; thence along a level road, cross the above river, to \**Somanaloo*,  $5\frac{1}{2}$ ; pass through a wild, jungly district, to \**Nowlee*,  $3\frac{1}{2}$ ; \**Cheyloor*,  $1\frac{1}{2}$ ; \**Heegadanthaloo*,  $\frac{1}{2}$ ; then re-cross the \**Nowlee* river,  $1\frac{1}{2}$ , to \**Hooteekhaloo*,  $\frac{1}{2}$ ; *Seedapoora*,  $3\frac{1}{2}$ ; \**Kotnakul*,  $1\frac{1}{2}$ ; re-cross the *Nowlee* river,  $\frac{1}{2}$ , to \**Bamgoor*,  $\frac{1}{2}$ ; then traverse 2 nullahs, to the large village of \**Mushton*,  $\frac{1}{2}$ ; cross, by boat, the \**Toombuddra* (Tumbudda, Toongabuddra) river, and we reach \**Hulihulle*,  $\frac{1}{2}$ , with encamping ground to the S., and well supplied with water from the *Buddra* river; soon after which we enter

### THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY,

fully described in "Bradshaw's Hand-Book to Madras;" thence proceed along a good road; cross a rocky \**nullah*,  $1\frac{1}{2}$ , to \**Davacsamoodrung*,  $\frac{1}{2}$ ; then cross a dry nullah,  $1\frac{1}{2}$ , to \**Jowk*,  $1\frac{1}{2}$ , with encamping ground S.; wells, and \**nullah*. The road now becomes bad, and passes through an open country; cross a large nullah, as also two smaller ones, one of which is very deep,  $2\frac{1}{2}$ , and we soon arrive at \**Yellawrinklee*,  $2\frac{1}{2}$ ; pass \**Koortenee*,  $5\frac{1}{2}$ ; travellers' bungalow; encamping ground to the E.; thence along a good made road; cross two nullahs to \**Irrapoora*, 3; then cross two others to \**Allee-poora*,  $5\frac{1}{2}$ ; cross a third,  $\frac{1}{2}$ , and 2 miles brings us to the

§ FORT OF BELLARY (Route 216).

## ROUTE 277.

Proceed N.W.

**SHOLAPOOR TO JOONEER (JUNIR), 714 SEEROOR.**

DISTANCE 187 $\frac{1}{2}$  MILES.

ROUTES.	Distances of Stages.	
	Miles.	Fur.
Sholapoor to Teemboornee, via Route 258 .....	56	7 $\frac{1}{2}$
Wangee .....	12	6
Sogaum .....	9	2
Raseen .....	14	5
Rakhshuswarree .....	8	2
Chambargoondie .....	11	6
Ookurgaum .....	17	0
Goor River to Seeroor .....	12	0
Kownta .....	14	6
Pargaum .....	9	1 $\frac{1}{2}$
Narraingaum .....	12	0 $\frac{1}{2}$
Jooneer (Junir, Junnar) .....	8	7
	187	3 $\frac{1}{2}$

Leaving *Sholapoor Cantonment* (Route 63), we proceed, via Route 258, to *Teemboornee*,  $56\frac{1}{2}$  (Route 258); thence pass along a rough, stony road to \**Kunder*, 6, standing on a nullah; cross another \**nullah*,  $2\frac{1}{2}$ , to *Sangwee*, standing on the left; pass on to \**Wangee*,  $4\frac{1}{2}$ ; cross a nullah to \**Dhygaum*,  $2\frac{1}{2}$ , standing on the left bank of the *Bheema* river; cross four nullahs to \**Sogaum*,  $6\frac{1}{2}$  (the above stream flows 1 mile S.); we then enter

THE AHMADNUGGER COLLECTORATE (Route 5); thence proceed up an ascent, then down a declivity, to \**Rajoorree*,  $5\frac{1}{2}$ ; cross four nullahs to \**Sawree*,  $3\frac{1}{2}$ ; and  $6\frac{1}{2}$  miles brings us to the town of

### § RASEEN.

Territory, Deccan. District, Ahmadnuggur. Civil Authority, Collector at Ahmadnuggur. Bazaar. Dhurmsalla.

DAWS to Ahmadnuggur, 46 miles S.S.E.

Thence cross two nullahs, the latter situated at  $3\frac{1}{2}$  miles; pass \**Rakhshuswarree*,  $4\frac{1}{2}$ ; cross the *Lorakarree* (Loaree) river,  $2\frac{1}{2}$ , to *Chandgaum*,  $3\frac{1}{2}$ , standing on the *Deo* river; encamping ground; then cross two nullahs, and we then enter

THE NASIK DISTRICT (Route 177), to the town of § CHAMBARGOONDEE (Chamburgoondy),  $5\frac{1}{2}$  miles.

District, Nasik. Encamping ground. Bazaar Position.—It stands on the *Sarsotee* river. Thence proceed along a good road, leading across a level, partially-cultivated district; pass \**Pargaum*,  $6\frac{1}{2}$ ; cross a nullah,  $4\frac{1}{2}$ , to \**Beloondee*, 1, standing on the \**Hunga* river; cross it to \**Ookurgaum*,  $6\frac{1}{2}$ ; then traverse a nullah; pass \**Hingnee*,  $10\frac{1}{2}$ ; cross the *Goor* river (which rises in lat.  $19^{\circ} 8'$ , long.  $73^{\circ} 36'$ , on the E. of the western ghats, flows S.W. for 50

miles, through the Poona and Ahmadruggur Collectorate, and falls into the *Bheema* river, in lat. 18° 30', long. 74° 36', and at the end of 1½ mile we enter

§ THE CANTONMENT OF SEROOR (SERUR, Route 176). Branch route to the N. through a very rugged country, and about 3 miles longer leads, via *Neejoo*, *Atkootee*, *Alla*, *Bhela*, and *Peempulwundee*, to *Jooneer* (Junir); then cross a *nullah*, and we soon afterwards enter

THE POONA COLLECTORATE (Route 53), and pass along a good road, through an open, partially-cultivated country, to \**Ungnapoor*, 5½, standing near the junction of the \**Kookeee* and *Goor* rivers; then cross a *nullah* to \**Ahmedabai* (old and new), 3½, situated on the \**Goor* river; thence cross three *nullahs* to *Neemgaum* and *Taklee*, standing on that stream, about 1 mile to the right; soon after which we reach the large walled village of § *Kovnta*, 6½; thence cross that *stream*, 1½; and proceed to the \**Karoola* *nullah*, which is broad; pass on to \**Lakangaum Warree*, 3½; \**Katapoor*, 2½, standing on the *Goor* river, and we soon arrive at § *Pargaum*, 1½, standing on the right bank (S.) of that stream at its junction with the *Meena* river; cross the *Goor* river; pass on to *Nagapoor*, 2; also two hamlets; cross a broad *nullah* with high banks; then traverse the \**Meena* river, here 60 yards broad, and full of water in January; pass *Hewra*, 7½; cross a \**nullah*, and at the end of 2 miles we enter the E. gate of the walled town of

§ NARRAIGAU, (Route 254); then pass through that place to \**Arree*, 1½, where there is a bund erected across the *Kookree* river; thence cross the *Arree nullah*, full of water until February, and proceed along a good cart-road, across a fertile and well-cultivated country, pass on to some *tombs* and *well*; 2; and 5½ miles brings us to the E. gate of the town of

JOONEER (Junir, Route 53).

## ROUTE 278.

Proceed N. by E.

SHOLAPOOR TO MOMINABAD (AMBAJOGEE),  
VIA TOOLJAPPOOR.

DISTANCE 88½ MILES.

ROUTES.	Distances of Stages.	
	Miles.	Fur.
Sholapoor to Tumbolwarree .....	14	3½
Tooljapoor .....	14	4
Dewlaee .....	10	6
Tair .....	13	1
Moorud .....	9	4
Morda River .....	13	3
Mominabad (Ambajogee) .....	12	3½
	88	1

Leaving *Sholapoor Cantonment* (Route 63), we proceed along a good dry road; in the hot season, across level country and cultivated plain; pass through the town of

§ SHOLAPOOR, 1½, (Route 63); then cross a *tree* 1½, here 70 yards broad, to \**Hangloor*, 3½; cross a *nullah* to \**Hoola* (Ool), 3½; also two others, to \**Tambolwarree*, 4½; encamping ground, S.E. near the British boundary; then cross a small *nullah*, also another *nullah*, to \**Soorutgaum*, 3½; cross 3 others to \**Maloomra*; pass on to \**Sangee*, 3½; cross a *nullah* to \**Sindpal*, 2; thence the road becomes stony; cross 2 *nullahs* to the foot of the *Balee Ghat*, 1½, which has a difficult ascent of ¼ mile, practicable for carts; thence along a very indifferent road, cross a *nullah* to \**Boree*, 3½, and we reach the Foot of a small *Ghat*, ½, quite impassable for carts; then proceed up an ascent of ¼ mile; cross a *nullah* to the hamlet of \**Bawee*, 1; pass along an undulating country to \**Kayapoor*, 1½; then cross a *nullah* to \**Dewlaee*, 2½; cross 2 *nullahs* to \**Wagoolee*; thence the country is cultivated to the right, and hilly to the left; cross 3 *nullahs* to § *Tair*, standing on the *Tairna* river; encamping ground, S.W.; then cross that *stream*, here 40 yds. broad, also 3 *nullahs*; then proceed across a level, barren country, interspersed with plains of black soil, to \**Palsup*; proceed to \**Moorud*, 9½; encamping ground, N.E.; cross 2 *nullahs* to \**Naegaum*, 3½; cross 2 other *torrents*, 4½, and pass a hamlet to \**Neelkunt*, standing on the \**Moorda* river, 4½, here 35 yds. broad; thence along a cultivated district, re-cross that *stream*; pass \**Peepulgaum*, ½; cross 3 *nullahs* to \**Tandolja*; then cross the \**Wandra* river, 1½, here 170 yds. broad; and we soon reach \**Dewla*, 2½, situated between the *Wandra* and *Walma* rivers; cross the latter *stream*, ½, at two different places, where it is about 40 yds. wide; pass \**Patowda*, ½; \**Mumdapoor*, ½; \**Kombul*, 1½; \**Sateful*, 1½; then cross a *nullah*, 3½; and 1½ mile brings us to the town of

§ MOMINABAD (Ambajogee) (Route 256).

## ROUTE 279.

Proceed N.E. by N.

SHOLAPOOR TO KAMPTTEE (KAMPTI),  
VIA BEER JAULNA AND OOMRAWUTTEE.

DISTANCE 415½ MILES.

ROUTES.	Distances of Stages.	
	Miles.	Fur.
Sholapoor to Karumba .....	7	6
Wuddala .....	8	2
Wyrag .....	12	1
Mankeshwur .....	12	2
Kola Sangwee .....	14	1
Yeat (Eet) .....	9	5½
Rowlaagaum .....	12	2½
Palee .....	11	7½
Beer (N. Gate) .....	5	4
Erapoor .....	8	4½
Gowraee (Gowurjee) .....	9	6½
Sona Peepulgaum .....	13	0
Umbar (N. Gate) .....	5	0
Peepulgaum (Pipulgaon) .....	8	2
Carried forward .....	137	4½

## ROUTE 279—Continued.

ROUTES.	Distances of Stages.	
	Miles.	Fur.
<i>Brought forward</i> .....	137	4½
Jaulna Fort (Jalna) .....	9	4
Pangree (Pangri) .....	9	7
Akolee (Akoli) .....	10	5½
Jafferabad (Jafarabad) .....	6	7
Worroad (Warud) .....	9	2
Chiklee (N. Gate, Chikli) .....	11	0
Oomrapoor (Amarapur) .....	13	5
Lakumwarree (Lakhenwari) .....	13	6
Bota .....	7	3
Waragaum (Waragaon) .....	10	3
Akola (Fort) (Akolah Fort) .....	13	4
Borgaum (Bhorgaon) .....	10	7
Kookunkair (Kukankair) .....	6	2
Moortuzapoor (Murtazapur) .....	5	5
Korad .....	13	6
Bialam .....	8	0
Omravuttee, E.N.E. Gate (Amrawati) ..	8	3
Peepuljeero (Pipaljarah) .....	13	7
Tuesa .....	10	7
Tullirgaum (Taligaon) .....	9	5
Sarwarree (Sarwari) .....	9	7
Thanagaum (Thanagaon) .....	9	6
Kondullee (Kondali) .....	12	0
Bazargaum (Bazargaon) .....	9	0
Kairce (Kairi) .....	9	3
Nagpore (Nagpur) .....	11	7
Kamptee Cantonment (Kampti) .....	10	5
	415	1

Leave the *Sholapoor Cantonment* (Route 63), and proceed along a good but rather stony road, across a slightly undulating country; pass through the town of *Sholapoor*; cross 3 nullahs to \**Bala*, 2½; then enter

THE AHMADNUGGER COLLECTORATE, 2½ miles (Route 5), soon after which we reach \**Karumba*, 2½; encamping ground, N.W., but rather stony; then cross five nullahs to \**Namuz*, 5½; also, three others, to \**Vudala*, 3; encamping ground, rather indifferent, 100 yds. to the right; then cross the \**Wungerala* nullah, 1½, to \**Darful*, 1½; also, over two others to \**Melparao*, 2½; and also, to \**Ralai Raz*, 2½; thence pass over the *Tooljapoor* river, ½, whose bed is sandy, with steep high banks, to the town of

## § WYRAG, 3½ miles.

Territory, Deccan. District, Ahmadnuggur. Civil Authority, Collector of Ahmadnuggur. Encamping ground, W., near a large tank. Bazaar. Houses, 4,000. Position: It stands on the banks of the Bhogawuttee river.

Thence along an excellent road; pass *Managaum*, or *Nandgaum*, 1½; cross a nullah to *Kalagaum*, 2½; then cross the \**Bhogawuttee* river to \**Paroor*, 3; cross a nullah to the town of § *Pangaum*, 2½; encamping ground; bazaar; soon after which we reach \**Soondra*, 4½; encamping ground, 400 yds. N.; cross two nullahs, and we enter

THE NIZAM'S DOMINIONS (Route 52); then proceed to the large town of

## § BARSEE, 3½ miles.

Territory, British, but entirely surrounded by the Nizam's Dominions. Civil Authority, Resident at Hyderabad. Encamping ground. Bazaar.

DAWKS to Poona, 128 miles E.

This large place was ceded to the British Government by the Nizam, for the maintenance of his military force. Then cross the \**Mooma Gisee* nullah to \**Silgaum*, 3½; pass through a level and well-watered district; cross the \**Jamoe* nullah, 1½, to \**Peepulgaum*, ½; also, two others to \**Mankeswar*, 3½; encamping ground, N.; pass on to \**Ashta*, 4½; \**Rozumba*, 3; cross the \**Oolapa* nullah, to \**Jummalee*, 2½; \**Burra Sangvee*, 2½; § *Kala Sangvee*, 1½; encamping ground, E.; thence the road becomes narrow, and leads between lofty hills, across a hilly, stony district; pass \**Patrooji*, 3½; cross the \**Chumteechee* river, ½; proceed over some very rocky ground; pass a \**temple*, ½; cross a \**nullah*, ½, and we soon reach the foot of the *Nagjurree Ghat*, ½, which, although low, has a rugged, rocky, stony, and steep ascent; pass on to § *Feat* (Eet), 2; encamping ground, 500 yds.; then along a good, but occasionally stony road; cross the *Manjra* (Manjera) river, 3½, which rises in lat. 18° 44', long. 75° 30', flows S.E. for 170 miles; thence it flows through the Nizam's Dominions, and falls into the *Godavery* river on the right, near the town of Sungum; then pass on, across an undulating, stony country, to \**Peepulgaum*, ½; \**Ringhahan*, 1½; cross the \**Bookkair* river, 2½, to \**Chonsala* (Chousala), ½; then cross two streams to \**Rowlasgaum*, 3½; encamping ground, ½ mile N., and rocky nullah, 200 yds. distant; then cross the \**Gunnesh* river, ½, and proceed across a black soil plain; pass \**Wurgam*, 3½; thence the country becomes very hilly; ascend to the top of \**Palee Ghat*, 3½; then down an easy declivity, 1½, but steep in one part, and stony at the bottom; cross a \**nullah*, and also the \**Bensura* river, to \**Palee*, 3½; encamping ground, rather stony; cross four nullahs to a \**temple*, 3½; thence along a very bad, stony road; pass through the town, ½, to the N. gate of

§ BEER (Bheer, Bhir), 1; thence along a good road; cross the \**Bensura* river, ½; pass \**Byrawarree*, ½; \**Jyrawarree*, ½; cross the *Kurpeera* river; also, four nullahs, to \**Pennagaum*, 3½; \**Pargaum*, 1½; thence across a cultivated plain to the \**Sinjana* river, ½; cross it to \**Errapoor*; encamping ground, N.; thence along a good, though rather stony (for 200 yds.) road, across a plain; cross four nullahs, to \**Padulsing*, 3½; \**Rampanee*, 2½; pass a small fort, ½; thence ascend to the summit of a small ghat, ½; then down an easy, gentle declivity; then through a level country, to § *Gowarree* (Gowarjee), 4½; encamping ground, 300 yds. N.W.; then cross the *Utappaora* river; also, nine nullahs, to \**Shahguri* (Sahaguri), ½, standing on the *Godavery* river; here fordable at a deep ford, with strong current in December, but by three boats in the monsoon; encamping ground, 300 yds. N.; pass on to \**Sona Peepulgaum*, 7; encamping ground, confined, 800 yds. N.; cross a nullah to \**Bunjarwarree*, 1½; then over the \**Rotee* river, 1½, to \**Kasseerwarree*, ½; also

cross three *nullahs*, and  $1\frac{1}{2}$  mile brings us to b. gate of the town of

### § UMBUR.

Encamping ground in all directions. Bazaar.

Thence to the N. Gate,  $\frac{3}{4}$ ; cross a *nullah* to \**Par-nair*, 2; also two others, to the \**Bahar* river,  $3\frac{1}{2}$ ; which re-cross at about  $\frac{1}{4}$  mile, and also again at  $\frac{3}{4}$  mile; pass on to \**Peepulgaum*,  $1\frac{1}{2}$ ; then cross the \**Doodna* river,  $\frac{1}{2}$ , which rises in lat.  $20^{\circ} 2'$ , long.  $77^{\circ} 5'$ , flows through the Nizam's territory of Hyderabad, and falls into the Poorna river, a branch of the Godavery; then pass \**Gola*,  $\frac{1}{2}$ ; \**Underwala*,  $2\frac{1}{2}$ ; cross 2 *nullahs* to *Hindawarree*,  $2\frac{1}{2}$ ; also 3 others; then proceed across a level country, interspersed with hills, close to the town of

\**Jaulna* (Jalna),  $3\frac{3}{4}$  (Route 57); then cross a \**nullah* to \**Peepulgaum*,  $6\frac{1}{2}$ ; then the country becomes flat, interspersed with stony hills, and intersected by deep ravines: pass \**Munga-Devulgaum*,  $\frac{1}{2}$ ; then cross the *Koondulka* river, to \**Pangree* (Pangri),  $2\frac{1}{2}$ ; then across a \**nullah* to \**Ossurkari*, 4; cross 2 small *nullahs* to \**Dongaum* (Longaum),  $\frac{1}{2}$ ; also 5 others; after which pass over an undulating country, and we soon reach \**Akolee*,  $5\frac{1}{2}$ ; encamping ground, 400 yds. N.E.; cross 3 *nullahs* to \**Timboornee*,  $2\frac{1}{2}$ ; then over \**another* to \**Sangee*,  $2\frac{1}{2}$ ; the road now leads through partial cultivation; cross the \**Poorna* river, and  $1\frac{1}{2}$  mile brings us to the town of

### JAFERABAD (J'afarabad).

Encamping ground 300 yds. E. Bazaar. Market well.

DAWKS to Aurungabad, 45 N.E.; Bombay, 220 N.E.; Hyderabad (Nizam's Dominions), 260 N.W.

This large place stands on the Gurkpoorwah river, which, although a tributary of the Godavery, is here a very large stream, close to the N.W. frontier of the Ahmदनगर district.

Thence pass an open, undulating plain, interspersed with ravines, and low jungle; pass \**Peepulkotta*,  $2\frac{1}{2}$ , situated on the Damna river, which cross by an easy ford; then pass over 3 *nullahs*, to \**Borkaira*,  $4\frac{1}{2}$ ; cross a large \**nullah*,  $2\frac{1}{2}$ , to \**Wurrood* (Warud),  $\frac{1}{2}$ ; good encamping ground 300 yds. E.; thence along a good, but in some parts stony road; pass \**Sanjole*,  $4\frac{1}{2}$ ; cross a *nullah* to \**Pokur*,  $1\frac{1}{2}$ ; then the country becomes rocky and studded with mango trees; proceed on to \**Pulhaskairo*,  $1\frac{1}{2}$ ; \**Chandee*,  $1\frac{1}{2}$ ; cross a large \**nullah*,  $\frac{1}{2}$ ; and  $1\frac{1}{2}$  mile brings us to the N. gate of the town of

### § CHICKLEE (Chikil).

Encamping ground, 500 yds. E. Bazaar.

DAWKS to Jaulna, N.E.

Thence pass through the N. Gate,  $\frac{3}{4}$ ; and proceed along a road, stony in some parts; pass \**Salood*,  $1\frac{1}{2}$ ; \**Deothana*,  $2\frac{1}{2}$ ; then cross the *Pain* (Payne) *Gunga* river, which rises in lat.  $20^{\circ} 32'$ , long.  $76^{\circ} 4'$ , close to the E. boundary of Candish, flows through the Hyderabad territory, then E. for 320 miles, and falls into the *Wurda* river on the right, in lat.  $19^{\circ} 56'$ , long.  $79^{\circ} 15'$ , and we soon arrive at the town of \**Ootrada Pait*,  $1\frac{1}{2}$ ; thence pass across the stony bed of the above stream, which has sloping banks; cross a \**nullah*,  $\frac{1}{2}$ , and ascend a hill,  $\frac{1}{2}$ , to \**Dygaum*,  $2\frac{1}{2}$ ; thence down a declivity,  $2\frac{1}{2}$ ; cross a \**nullah*,  $1\frac{1}{2}$ ;

pass through a very undulating, low, grassy, stony, hilly, thin jungly district, to *Oomrapoor* (Amara-pur),  $\frac{1}{2}$ ; encamping ground 300 yds. W.; thence along a good but in some places stony road; cross the \**Mum* river, also 2 *nullahs* to \**Torumwarra*,  $4\frac{1}{2}$ ; \**Chichapoor*,  $2\frac{1}{2}$ ; thence along a low, stony, hilly, and table land country, intersected by deep ravines; and  $1\frac{1}{2}$  mile brings us to the gate at the *Lakun-warree Ghat*, the descent of which is easy; cross 2 *nullahs*, also the \**Lindee* river,  $4\frac{1}{2}$ ; and we soon reach \**Lakumwarree* (Lakhemwarree),  $\frac{1}{2}$ ; encamping ground 300 yds. E.; thence the road becomes good, but stony, leading across a level, cultivated, low, thin jungly country, interspersed with date trees; cross 3 *nullahs* to \**Amba-Taklee*,  $4\frac{1}{2}$ ; recross it to \**Lindee* river,  $\frac{1}{2}$ , to \**Bota*,  $2\frac{1}{2}$ ; encamping ground bad; thence descend a hill, 2; ascend the bed of a *nullah* to \**Lonee*,  $2\frac{1}{2}$ ; cross the rough and stony bed of the *Munn* river, to \**Chichoollee*,  $2\frac{1}{2}$ ; thence through a level, cultivated country, pass across two *nullahs* to *Waregaum* (Waragaon),  $3\frac{1}{2}$ , standing on the \**Nurgoona* river,  $\frac{1}{2}$ ; encamping ground; excellent water; then cross that stream, also a large *nullah* to \**Nukkasee*,  $1\frac{1}{2}$ ; pass *Buera*; \**Koregaum*,  $3\frac{1}{2}$ ; \**Kulmajur*, 4; cross 2 *nullahs*, and  $4\frac{1}{2}$  miles brings us to the N.E. gate of the town of

### § AKOLA (Akolah).

Territory, Deccan. District, Nizam's Dominions. Civil Authority, Resident at Hyderabad. Encamping ground on the right bank of the *Moorna* river, and S.E. of the town. *Fortifications*.—It is surrounded by a fine stone and brick wall. *Fort*—a lofty structure. *Position*.—It stands on the right bank of the *Moorna*.

Thence cross the \**Moorna* river to *Dasunpateti*,  $1\frac{1}{2}$ ; and proceed through a level babool jungle, to \**Oomree*,  $1\frac{1}{2}$ ; cross 4 *nullahs* to \**Koordee*,  $1\frac{1}{2}$ ; also another to *Seesa*,  $3\frac{1}{2}$ ; and 2 others to \**Borgaum*,  $2\frac{1}{2}$ ; rocky encamping ground, 400 yds. E.; thence cross 3 *nullahs*; pass through an open, cultivated country to \**Rumbapoor*,  $2\frac{1}{2}$ ; then cross the \**Kolapoorad* river,  $3\frac{1}{2}$ ; to \**Koorunkair*,  $\frac{1}{2}$ ; encamping ground E.; also a small *nullah*, and 2 large ones; thence cross through slight jungle, to \**Chiklee*,  $2\frac{1}{2}$ ; and  $3\frac{1}{2}$  miles brings us to the town of

### § MOORTUZAPOOR, (Moort'auzpoor, Murtazapur).

Encamping ground to the E. Bazaar. Houses, 4,000.

DAWKS to Ellichpoor, 36 miles S. by W.

Thence proceed along an open road to \**Jipoor*,  $2\frac{1}{2}$ ; then cross the *Ooma*; thence along dense, thick jungle to the *Kortee*, *Bota*, and *Landee* *nullahs*; pass \**Korad*,  $6\frac{1}{2}$ ; good encamping ground,  $1\frac{1}{2}$ ; then cross 5 *nullahs* to \**Pichemagte*,  $3\frac{1}{2}$ ; also 3 others, to \**Gunnoree* (Gunnaja); then cross 2 *nullahs* to *Bialam*,  $4\frac{1}{2}$ ; thence along an indifferent path, cross 2 *nullahs* to \**Konta*,  $2\frac{1}{2}$ ; also traverse 4 others, to the *Nanduee* river; thence pass along a jungly country to the E.N.E. gate of the town of

### § OOMRAWUTTEE (Amrawati, "Immortal.") 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles.

Territory, Ceded Districts of the Nizam's Dominions. Civil Authority, Resident at Hyderabad,

309½ miles. Military Authority. Officer Commanding the Hyderabad Subsidiary Force at Secunderabad. Encamping ground, E. and W., near the Nandinee river. Bazaar, well supplied. Warehouses for the cleaning and packing of cotton. Water, scarce in the hot season.

**DAWKES.**—See Table of Distances, Madras Presidency.

This large, populous place, is of very great commercial importance, as it contains the establishments of some of the most influential merchants of Upper India, who principally trade with the cotton planters, whose standing crops they purchase, and have them picked, cleaned, and packed for exportation, by their own employes. In 1842, one merchant sent no less than 100,000 bullock loads to the City of Palaces, *Calcutta*.—Here the Nizam levied the oppressive transit duties on all produce transported through this place. The *Hoondakurs* always sent messengers to the contractors who farmed the tolls, to ascertain their respective rates, consequently the produce was always sent by the *Hoondakurs*, via the cheapest route. The *Brinjaries*, "carriers," invariably travelled by the line which those persons selected. Since it has been ceded to the British Government the transit duties have been abolished.

**ATTRACTIONS.**—The spot, near the foot of a hillock, where Colonel Mackenzie rescued from destruction (the natives having begun to use them for building purposes), the *Buddhist Sculptures*, some of the slabs of which are placed in the *Calcutta Society's Museum*, and remainder in the *East India Museum*, in the *India House*.

Then re-cross four nullahs, to \**Rahudgaum*, 3½; cross three nullahs, to \**Borgaum*, 2½; and thence over the \**Bor*, ½, and *Nand* rivers, to \**Nandgaum*; encamping ground; then cross two nullahs, to \**Savullee*, 1½; and proceed along an open, slightly-cultivated district; pass \**Peepulveera* (*Pipaljrah*), 6½; cross the \**Sooroo Gunga nullah*, to \**Secungaum*, 2; thence cross a \**nullah*, ½, to *Sindola*, 1½; also traverse the \**Bagul nullah*, to \**Morgree*, 1½; pass \**Tulligaum* (*Taligaon*), 1½; then cross the *Pingalloo* river, to \**Tuesa*, 7½; encamping ground, on hard, but level soil; pass on to \**Mundapor*, 3½; cross the \**Wurda* river, which rises in the *Saugor* and *Nerbudda* territory, near *Mooltaee*, in lat. 21° 44', long. 78° 25', flows S., forms the boundary of the *Nagpore* territory and the *Nizam's* Dominions, falls into the *Wein Gunga* on the right. Its entire course is 250 miles, nearly from N.W. to S.E., and at about 180 miles receives the *Payne Gunga*. In the monsoons it is so full that boats of moderate burthen can ascend about 100 miles above its mouth; pass on to \**Bismoor*, 1½; thence to the right bank of the *Wurda* river, ½; and we then enter

**THE NAGPORE TERRITORY** (Route 61); pass through a thin, jungly, and partially-cultivated country; cross the *Pankala nullah*, 2½; and we soon reach the town of

## § TULLIGAUM (Tullegaon, Taligaon).

1½ mile.

Territory, *Berar*. District, *Nagpore*. Civil Authority, Resident at *Nagpore*. Encamping ground, ½ mile, N., high and on even ground. Bazaar, well supplied.

Cross the \**Gunnesh Pail nullah*, thence along a hard stony road, ascend the \**Bowiee Ghat*, 2; then descend it, 1½; also another *Ghat*, 1½; cross a nullah, to *Sabadee*, ½; pass through a hilly and partially-cultivated country, to § *Sarwarree* (*Sarwari*), 3½; encamping ground; cross five nullahs, to \**Kapree*, 2, and two others to \**Karrinja*, 3½; pass through thin jungle, with hills on each side; then cross over two hills and four nullahs, to \**Tanagaum* (*Thana-gaon*), 4½; encamping ground, on a slope, ½ mile beyond, thence cross some hills; pass along a rugged, stony, and broken road, and six nullahs, to § *Kondullee* or *Kondaree*, (*Kondali*), 12; encamping ground, high, dry, and rocky, to the E.; bazaar, well supplied; market, weekly; thence cross the *Jam* river, and several nullahs, to \**Ringnapoor*, 5½; then cross the *Sakdo nullah*; proceed along a road leading through dense jungle, between hills; pass § *Bazargum* (*Bazargaon*), 3½; encamping ground; thence cross several nullahs, and also the \**Kirkee* river, to \**Kanee*, 6½; \**Behar* (*Yehar*), ½; then cross the *Weni* (*Woni*) *Gunga* river, ½; which rises in the *Saugor* and *Nerbudda* territory, in lat. 23° 25', long. 79° 8', among the *Mahadeo* mountains, at an altitude of 1,850 feet, then flowing E. for 80 miles, thence S. for 34, where it becomes the boundary between the *Saugor*, *Nerbudda*, and *Nagpore* territories, thence flows S. for 25 miles, whence it enters the latter district, and then flows S.W. for 80 miles, to *Ambora*, receiving the river *Kanhan* on the right side, then it receives the *Wurda*, in lat. 19° 38', long. 79° 51', thence flows S. for 100 miles, under the name of *Pranheta*, where it falls into the *Godavery* river, in lat. 18° 52', long. 79° 55', after a total course of 439 miles.

Thence we pass on to a nullah, then across a hilly, jungly, and partially-cultivated district, to *Kaires* (*Kairi*), 2½; encamping ground, E.; now the road becomes very stony, and leads through a thin jungly, low, hilly country; cross a hill, also four nullahs, to *Takeen* (*Takea*, *Tukiya*), 3; also four others to *Warree* (*Wari*), 3½; then pass close to the *Rajah's* Palace, after which we traverse four nullahs, to *Kurkao* (*Karkao*), and also another one to the Resident's House, at *Nagpore* (Route 61), to the right of which stands the *Seetabuldee* (*Sitabaldi*) hill, a lofty eminence celebrated in

### HISTORICAL REMINISCENCES:—

1817, And where the *Rajah* of *Nagpore* made a murderous and treacherous attack on the 26th November, with an army of 20,000 men, on the British, but was gallantly repulsed by Captain *Fitzgerald*, G.C.B. (the Resident) and Mr. *Sotteby* (who fell in action).

Thence along a good made road, pass some old barracks, cross a nullah to a *Choukee* (*chaunki*) and bazaar; then cross four others; pass *Lyree* (*Khairi*),



and cross another *nullah*, and we soon reach the Church at the Cantonment of the town of

### † § KAMPTEE (Kampti).

Territory, Nagpore. District, Nagpore. Civil Authority, the Resident at Nagpore. Military Station, the Head-Quarters of the Nagpore Subsidiary Force. Cantonments extending  $\frac{4}{5}$  miles on the S. bank of the *Kanhan* river (Kunnan), which flows serpentine from W. to E., and falls into the *Wain Ganga*, near *Bandoola*, 54 miles below Kampti. It rises amidst a hilly range, distant 120 miles N.W. from this place. Coffee rooms at the Cantonment Church, Protestant, a commodious structure, erected in 1830. Climate, remarkable for the transitions of heat and cold. The following is the average range of the thermometer, viz: from October to middle of March, 65° to 96°; middle of March till 8th June, 96° to 104°. In the rainy season the heat is not so oppressive; it is subject to terrific hailstorms, the stones of which are often 7 to 8 inches in circumference. Race courses on the W. and E. Artillery exercise ground; European Horse Artillery Lines. The barracks for the European Infantry, capable of holding 800 to 1,000 men, are well built, lofty, and admirably ventilated. The Officers' quarters are the best within the Madras Presidency. Bazaar, containing several excellent shops, kept by Parsis, well supplied with Asiatic, Chinese, and European commodities. The fruit is excellent, as the gardens are well kept, but especially *oranges* and *betel leaf* (*pan*).

### HISTORICAL REMINISCENCES:—

1830. This place was visited by a most *terrific* hailstorm.

1857-58-59. Held by rebel Sepoys during the rebellion, but they were defeated and dislodged by the Madras Native Troops.

## ROUTE 280.

Proceed E.  $\frac{1}{2}$  S.

SHOLAPOOR TO SECUNDERABAD (SIKANDARABAD), VIA AKULKOTE (AKALKOT).

DISTANCE 198 $\frac{1}{2}$  MILES.

ROUTES.	Distances of Stages.	
	Miles.	Fur.
Sholapoor to Chinnoollee (Nimbi) .....	13	0
Akulote (Akalkot) .....	11	6
Nagoora. ....	9	5
Ardalagee. ....	10	0
Uttalseroor. ....	8	3
Uttagoonlee. ....	9	4
Kulburga (Culberga).....	10	5
Bolawul. ....	12	5
Mungulghsee. ....	13	4
Juttoor. ....	14	7
Aganoor. ....	10	3
Mootiapetta. ....	11	6
Purrekees. ....	10	7
Dosawara. ....	15	6
Venkalapooram. ....	11	3
Secunderabad (Sikandarabad), Centre of the Cantonment.....	11	4
	198	4

Leave *Sholapoor Cantonment* (Route 63), and proceed along a good road through the town of § *Sholapoor*,  $\frac{1}{2}$  (Route 63): pass \* *Koombarree*, 7; then cross two *nullahs* to \* *Koorndulee*, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; \* *Nimbi* (Chinnoollee), 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; cross two *nullahs* to \* *Walsung*, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; also over two others, to \* *Kurjul*, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; pass \* *Konullee*, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; and 5 miles beyond stands the town of

### § AKULKOTE.

Territory, S. Mahratta Country. District, Akulkote Jaghire. Civil Authority, Collector at Sholapoor. Encamping ground. Bazaar.

DAWKES to Bombay, 250 miles S.E.

This place, the capital of the Jaghire, is held by a petty Rajah, who was formerly tributary to the late Rajah of Sattara, but now to the Indian Government, to whom he is obliged to furnish a military contingent. Then cross two *nullahs* to \* *Eetga*, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ , standing on the *Boree* river, which rises in Candesh, in lat. 20° 47', long. 74° 18', flows E. for 50 miles, then for 40 more, and falls into the *Taptee* (Tapti) river, opposite the town of Thalhair; pass on to \* *Miruzagee*, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; \* *Mhidurges*, 3, with its six shops; \* *Nagoora*, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; then cross three *nullahs*, and we enter

THE NIZAM'S DOMINIONS (Route 52).

Pass \* *Ibrampoor*, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; cross two *nullahs*; and 1 $\frac{1}{2}$  mile brings us to the town of

### § HIPPURGEE (Heepurguee).

Territory, Nizam's Dominions, Civil Authority, Resident at Hyderabad. Encamping ground. Bazaar.

Thence cross three *nullahs* to \* *Khair*, 3; also five others to \* *Ardalagee*, 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; \* *Yellasinghee*, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; cross another to \* *Maraira*, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; then over six *nullahs* to \* *Uttalseroor*, 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; now the road becomes *bad* and difficult for carts; cross two *nullahs* to \* *Nimburga*, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; also six respectively, to \* *Bomunullee*, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; and \* *Wosapoor*, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; traverse three others to \* *Uttagoondee*, 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; then cross nine *nullahs* to \* *Sindaghee*, 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; pass on to \* *Heerapoor*, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; then cross a *nullah* to the *W. gate*, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ , of the town of § *Kulburga* (Calberga, Goolburga),  $\frac{1}{2}$ ; encamping ground  $\frac{1}{2}$  mile before arriving at the gate; bazaar, well supplied; fort.

Then proceed through the town for  $\frac{1}{2}$  mile; pass on to \* *Ubjuddapoor*, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; cross a *nullah* to \* *Sirtighee*, 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; pass over five others to \* *Borawul*, 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ , standing on the *Moosie nullah*, which is here broad and deep; cross it to \* *Koraiacarra*, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; also pass over two *nullahs* to \* *Mulkana*, 4, situated on a *nullah*, which cross to \* *Kodatur*, 5, with its four wells of excellent water; pass \* *Mungulghsee*, 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; \* *Rayakodoo*, 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; \* *Ramutanoor*, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; \* *Sorawullee*, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; cross a *nullah* to \* *Niddogoonda*, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; bazaar; tank; pass on to \* *Juttoor*, 5; cross a *nullah* to \* *Jewungee*, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; then over the \* *Tandoor nullah* to \* *Mundatesur*, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; pass \* *Nanapooram*, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; cross a *nullah* to \* *Konoor*, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; \* *Aganoor*, 2; pass \* *Bunnooz*, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; cross a *nullah*; and 3 $\frac{1}{2}$  miles brings us to the town of § *Gailaul*; encamping ground; bazaar; then cross the *Tandoor nullah* to \* *Nagasumoodrum*, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; cross a *nullah* to

\**Doopachurli*, 2½; and 1½ mile brings us to the town of §*Mootiapetta*; encamping ground; bazaar, well supplied; market on Saturdays; then pass on to \**Boorhanpoor*, 1½; \**Pedla Heerapoor*, 2½; cross a nullah to \**Mitta Kodoor*, 1½; \**Cheekralpullee*, ¾; then cross a nullah to §*Purreckee*, 2¾; then descend a small ghat to \**Madaicerrum*, 4½; pass that *Petta*, 1; cross two nullahs to \**Kungul*, 4¾, standing on the *Moosee* river; then cross two other nullahs to \**Kuttamore*, 2; also another to \**Mittungurla*, ¾; \**Trimnalapooram*, 1½; \**Dosacarra*, 1½; cross two nullahs to \**Turiapullee*, 2½; also another to \**Rood-rarum*, 2½; cross another to \**Chundanullee*, 1; pass over a nullah to \**Sholiapetta*, 4; then cross the *Moosee*

river to §*Venkatapooram*, 1½, standing on the N. bank of that stream; encamping ground on the left of the road; cross three nullahs to *Ummadapooram*, 3¾; pass \**Parkacerrum*, 1½; §*Narseeredleegondum*, 2½; re-cross the *Moosee* river to §*Koticalgoodum*, 1; then cross two nullahs to §*Boodoorail*, 4½; cross a nullah to \**Annuntaghery*, 2½; pass \**Uttapooram*, ¾; cross the *Moosee* river, here 200 yds. wide; then enter the *Begun Petta*, ½; pass through it for ¾ mile; pass *Palmer Petta*, 1½, to the *Hoosain Sagur Tank*, 2; and 2½ miles beyond we reach the centre of the

CANTONMENT OF SECUNDERABAD (Sikandarabad, Route 165).

# A GLOSSARY OF INDIAN WORDS AND EXPRESSIONS CONTAINED IN THIS WORK, AND IN GENERAL USE THROUGHOUT INDIA.

- Achwani**, candle.  
**Aftabgir**, a sun screen.  
**Akham**, orders; a mandate.  
**Ali**, a row.  
**Alutadara**, 2nd class village officer.  
**Amba**, mango.  
**Amir** (Ameer), chief, title of a prince.  
**Ana** (Anna), 1-16th (14d.) of a rupee.  
**Anakatt** (Anicut), a dam, embankment.  
**Anar** (Amin), amen.  
**Andora**, a class of the Nair caste (potmakers).  
**Angarkha**, shirt worn by the Hindus.  
**Anjuni**, the iron wood.  
**Aret**, Egyptian wheels.  
**Asat-Udu**, you genuine owl.  
**Atte**, flour.  
**Aza**, otto of roses.  
**Aya** (Aga Jani), Lord of my life, mode of address of wife to husband.  
**Ayah**, lady's maid or nurse.  
**Baba**, a child, sometimes applied by old natives to ladies (mean sahibs).  
**Babul**, a species of Tamarisk tree.  
**Bachha**, child, young one.  
**Bagh**, garden.  
**Bahadur**, brave, chivalric, a Muhammadan title.  
**Bahin**, sister.  
**Bairaghi**, Hindu religious mendicant.  
**Bairagis**, devotees.  
**Baira** (Buzigerow), a large round-bottomed keelless boat.  
**Bakam**, sapan wood.  
**Bakshish**, see Cherrimeri.  
**Baman**, incarnation of Vishnu in the form of a dwarf.  
**Banghy** Burdars, pitarreh carriers.  
**Bangla** (Bungalow), a house.  
**Baniah**, a shopkeeper.  
**Baori** (Bower), well.  
**Bari** (Bara), great.  
**Bari Bibi**, great lady.  
**Barra Tindal**, chief boatswain's mate.  
**Bazar**, market, market place.  
**Bechobas**, tents without a pole in the centre.  
**Begum** (Bigam), a princess, queen, lady of high rank.  
**Behalering**, dressed in *grand tenue*, and showing consequential airs.  
**Bhagats**, the elders of the Waralis.  
**Bhata** (Batta), a government allowance granted to public officials and soldiers when in active service.  
**Bhisti**, a water-carrier.  
**Bhor** (Bor), the jubube tree.  
**Bhowad**, whirl.  
**Blusa**, chopped straw.  
**Bichwa**, a crooked dagger.  
**Bismillah**, in the name of God.  
**Box Wallahs**, tallymen, peillars.  
**Brahman**, a Hindu priest, or belonging to the highest caste.  
**Buddhist**, a votary of Buddha.  
**Buggies**, a vehicle similar to the old-fashioned cabs or cabriolets.  
**Bund**, a dam.  
**Bunder**, a landing place at Bombay.  
**Byli**, a carriage used at Delhi, drawn by two oxen.  
**Caste**, a race.  
**Catamaran**, a raft of logs similar to the *jungadas* of the Brazilians, and on which the Madrascas paddle through the surf on the Coromandel coast.  
**Chabutra**, platform 3 feet high.  
**Chadur**, a sheet thrown over the head, which covers the whole body. It is worn by the Muslims.  
**Chapatris**, thin unleavened cakes, like a Scotch bannock.  
**Chapkan**, a shawl dress like the Afghan.  
**Chappoo**, raid, foray.  
**Chhaprasis**, official messengers.  
**Charnatu**, a class of Nairs (accountants).  
**Charnai**, native bedstead.  
**Chattah**, an umbrella.  
**Chattis**, earthen pitchers.  
**Chausar**, the Hindu dice.  
**Chawadi**, native travellers' bangle, town hall in the Dekkan.  
**Chawaris**, fans made of the tail of the Thibet cow.  
**Cherrimeri**, gratuity to servants.  
**Chichpugli**, little Tamarind grove.  
**Chilla**, the 40th day after the accouchement of a Muhammadan female.  
**Chillam**, a pipe.  
**Chillumchee**, brass wash-hand basin.  
**Chinna-Kundaka**, native barrow.  
**Chowkars**, door-keepers with gold sticks, who stood at the gates of the Delhi palace.  
**Choli**, the bodice of the Hindu women.  
**Chota**, little.  
**Chouki**, dak station, literally a "seat."  
**Choultry**, Chawadi anglicised.  
**Chowdi**, head man of a place.  
**Chowkedar**, watchman.  
**Chukra**, a discus, quoit.  
**Chunam**, a plaster composed of brilliant white shells.  
**Chure**, bracelets.  
**Cunpound**, grounds in which a bungalow stands, an enclosure.  
**Dacoits**, robbers.  
**Daffadar**, a native cavalry non-commissioned officer.  
**Dagha-baz**, rogue, player with knavery.  
**Daghops** (Dahgop), the circular edifice in the interior of the Buddhist cave Temples similar to the Christian altars, and said to contain the relics of Buddha.  
**Dak**, post.  
**Dakka Maro**, push, push.  
**Dal**, a kind of vetch, "the pulse of Daniel."  
**Dal**, pulse or split vetches.  
**Darbar** (Durbary), a levee, court, reception.  
**Dashan**, ten.  
**Dehists**, Brahmans living above the Ghats.  
**Dessaye** (Desai), a petty native ruling prince.  
**Dhai**, nurse.  
**Dhan**, the court of royalty.  
**Dharam Sala** (Dhurnasalla), the native and pilgrim travellers' place of rest.  
**Dhuds**, a low caste people in Surat.  
**Dhobi**, washerman.  
**Dhobin**, ditto wife.  
**Dhoti**, common dress of a male Hindu.  
**Dinghi**, a large Calcutta boat.  
**Dipah**, a lamp.  
**Diwan** (Dewan), native ministers of finance.  
**Doms**, a low caste people in Bengal; a caste of singers.  
**Dopattah**, a long scarf worn by the Hindus.  
**Dowai**, justice.  
**Drug**, a fort, a narrow strip of thick calico wound round the loins, and falling in folds about and below the knees.  
**Dubash**, an interpreter.  
**Ducks**, Bombay officers, so called from a fish for which that city is famous.  
**Dukans**, shops, small apartments.  
**Duli**, a litter larger than a paliki, and simply a *charpans* made of tape, with a framework for curtains, carried by four men, and accompanied by a *masulchi* (torch bearer), and four bearers and four *banghy* bardars.  
**Durgam**, fort.  
**Durwan**, gate or door-keeper.

**Ekka**, one-horse carriage used in Bengal.

**Fakir**, a religious mendicant.  
**Fassad**, a disturbance.  
**Fir**, distribution of alms.  
**Fowrah**, a kind of spade.

**Gana**, one of Shiva's attendants.  
**Garbi**, fort.

**Gari**, carriage.

**G-risha**, a grain measure, equal to 400 markals = 185·2 cubic feet (9,560 lbs. avoirdupois.)

**Gauri**, a virgin.

**Gharapuri**, town of the rock.

**Ghat** (Ghaut), landing place; steps on the side of a river; a mountain.

**Ghi**, Candles,  $\frac{1}{2}$  lb. *ghi*, clarified butter put into a burner (shaped like a tumbler, with a long stalk and no foot), in which is a small tin, holding two wicks of twisted cotton: the burner is then placed in the candlestick, with a glass shade over it, and the top covered with a perforated tin cover.

**Ghugri**, trees of a patil.

**Ghusal Khana**, bath room.

**Gisu Daraz**, long-ringed.

**Go-downs**, storehouses.

**Gonde**, the aboriginal hill tribes of the Deccan.

**Gopura**, a town gate

**Granth** (*grunt*), the sacred book of the Sikhs.

**Granthi**, a Sikh priest.

**Grumjosi**, village astrologer.

**Guddi**, paper kite.

**Guffogoo**, conversation.

**Gul**, a red powder used at the *Mohi*: composed of barley meal and rice paste, dyed with sappan wood.

**Guli**, rose

**Gumashtah**, an agent

**Gumbaz**, dome

**Gun-fire**, early dawn, when a gun fires from all military posts; hence the name.

**Gurav**, the verges.

**Gurgi**, short drawers.

**Gurus**, one of the spiritual teachers of the Sikhs.

**Hag**, right.

**Hagin**, governor.

**Hammal**, a bearer of a palik-house-servant (Bombay).

**Ham-Shir**, of one milk (sisters).

**Havaldar**, the native sergeant of a regiment.

**Hayat**, the Mangs' salutation, "live long."

**Hélah**, victim.

**Higmats**, tricks of science.

**Hira**, diamond.

**Holar**, musician.

**Hom**, a sacrifice—the burnt offering in the Hindu marriage ceremony.

**Hubble-Hubble**, the common pipe smoked by the paliki bearers.

**Hukkah** (Hookah), a pipe.

**Hun**, the pagoda, a coin = to 3½ rupees (7s.).

**Huzur**, a title of dignity applied by the natives to collectors, judges, and high European officials.

**Ilaqui**, a district.

**Ilm**, science.

**Ilavas**, the name of a tribe in South Travancore (Tiruvankoda) and Tumavelli.

**Iman**, the head person.

**In'am-patra**, deed of gift.

**Itr**, rose essence.

**Jagir**, the act which authorises a person to hold for his individual benefit the revenues of a district, with powers to collect the same, and administer the government of it.

**Jagna**, to watch.

**Jain**, a Hindu sect, half Buddhists.

**Jalmandar**, water pavilion.

**Jam'a dar**, the native Lieutenant of a regiment.

**Jamahs**, long gown worn by the Hindus and Muhammadans.

**Jam-i-Jumshed**, a mirror in which the doings of the world are reflected.

**Jammawar**, striped shawl.

**Janjals**, swivel gun—troublers.

**Janjam**, the thread worn by the Brahmans as a token of their caste.

**Jannab**, birth.

**Jeeras**, the pits in nullahs.

**Jemadar**, a native lieutenant.

**Jhamp**, a screen of bamboo and matting.

**Jhappan**, a sort of sedan chair, with curtains and canopy, which can be removed. A short pole is slung by a leather strap between the side poles, both in front and behind. It is carried by four men in single file, each bearing one end of a short pole on his shoulder. For a journey eight bearers are requisite, and a head bearer, who steadies it, and holds an umbrella. It is generally used at Simla.

**Jim Khanah**, gymnasium.

**Johar**, "Oh! warrior;" the Mahar salutation.

**Jorabs**, Kashmir socks.

**Jungle**, forest; waste land.

**Kabobs**, small pieces of cooked meat.

**Kacha**, unripe, unbaked, imperfect.

**Kacheri** (Kachhar), the office for public business, collector's office.

**Kajawa**, the seat on the camel.

**Kalam**, the disease which injures the tobacco plant.

**Kalasis**, Lascars.

**Kambacht**, luckless wretches.

**Kammerband**, a girdle.

**Kanah**, dinner.

**Kanats**, the side pieces or walls of a tent.

**Kaprawallahs**, clothmen.

**Karanis**, clerks.

**Karbi** (Kirbie, Kurbi), the stalk of the joar, a kind of Indian corn; grass.

**Kat**, terra japonica.

**Katodi**, the tribe inhabiting the Shabysadri range.

**Kawab**, bread made like bannocks.

**Khalasi**, tent pitcher.

**Khan**, a native lord.

**Khanat**, wall of cloth for tents.

**Khand**, a sword.

**Khandi** (Candy), a measure equal to 560 lbs. in Bombay, 500 lbs. in Madras.

**Khansaman**, head servant.

**Khari**, salt water creek.

**Khawand**, lord-may.

**Khidmutgar**, a man servant.

**Khind**, a pass between hills.

**Kila-lar**, the commandant of a fort.

**Kimia**, alchemy.

**Kimkhwab** (Kimcobl), silk fabric interwoven with gold and silver.

**Kimkob**, bales of rich silk, embroidered with gold and silver.

**Kirum**, the highest class among the Nairs.

**Kisa**, a hair glove.

**Kis-mis**, small raisins.

**Koli**, waterman.

**Kolis**, the fishermen, thieves, and watermen of the Gujarat (Guzerat) and the Konkan.

**Konkar**, a natural composition of clay and sand.

**Kookeree**, the knife used used by the Goorkhas.

**Korah**, precipice.

**Korbu**, Muhammadan passenger.

**Kos**, 2 miles.

**Kos** (Sultan), 3 miles.

**Kotaram**, a palace.

**Kotwal**, native mayor.

**Koukanis**, Brahmans living below the Ghats.

**Kouris**, 60 equal a pice, much used in Loodiana.

**Kriyas**, the Hindu funeral obsequies.

**Kubbah**, a dome.

**Kuli** (Coolie), a daily labourer.

**Kuhm**, order.

**Kulkarni**, accountants, chiefly Brahmans.

**Kuls**, ghats, family division.

**Kumbhar**, a potter

**Kunbis**, peasants.

**Kumbi**, a farm labourer, farmer.

**Kurban**, a sacrifice.

**Kusti**, the cord of 72 threads worn by the Parsis.

**Lakh** (Lac), a hundred thousand.

**Lat** (Lath), pillar, ancient Hindu inscription pillars.

**Lohar**, a blacksmith

**Lota**, brass drinking vessel used by the Brahmins.

**Lungi** (Loongi), a colored cloth girdle wrapped round the body by the Muslims.

**Madam Sahib**, a lady in Bengal.

**Mahajan**, native banker.

**Mahar**, messenger.

**Maharajah**, Hindu king.

**Mahars**, a very low caste in Bombay.

**Mahant**, elephant driver, who sits on the animal's neck.

**Mahima**, great mother.

**Maida**, the finest white flour.

**Makar**, monster.

**Mala**, a garland, wreath.

**Mali**, gardener.

**Mamlatdar**, district revenue office.

**Mancheel**, the curtained litter used at Goa.

**Mandap**, the canopy of an edifice.

**Mandapam**, porch in front of a temple.

**Mang**, scavenger.

**Masachhi**, torch-bearer.

**Mashal** (Musal), torch.

**Massik**, goat skin for carrying water.

**Massulah**, a boat used to pass through the surf at Madras.

**Mathpati**, the host of the jangams.

**Matico**, "soldiers' herb", stops bleeding immediately.

**Mauda**, a measure equal to 87.2-7th lbs. in Bengal, 25 lbs. in Bombay.

**Mehrani**, a woman of the sweeper.

**Mela**, fair.

**Mem Sahib**, a lady in Bombay.

**Mhetri**, head sweeper.

**Mihrab**, altar, arch.

**Mir A'ali**, chief justice.

**Miradars**, hereditary proprietors.

**Molevi**, a priest or wali.

**Monsoon**, the periodical fall of rain in India.

**Morti**, a toda hamlet.

**Moti**, pearl.

**Mubarak-bashad**, may you be fortunate.

**Muharram**, most sacred.

**Muhurta**, auspicious moment.

**Mukwar**, a low caste in Malabar.

**Mulana**, schoolmaster.

**Mulla**, Madras officers.

**Munshi** (Moonshree), teacher, secretary, writer.

**Munsif**, a 3rd class native judge.

**Murdan**, mean caste.

**Murti**, image in a temple.

**Musjid**, mosque.

**Muzghar**, the centre room in an edifice.

**Mya**, illusion.

**Nach** (Nauoh), dance, the pirouetting of the native dancing girls.

**Nag**, the deadly cobra snake.

**Nagar Cart**, a cart on springs drawn by bullocks.

**Nahawi**, village barber.

**Naik**, the native corporal of a regiment.

**Naikwad**, Hindu messenger.

**Nakkarah**, kharah, music room.

**Nalki**, a royal palanquin.

**Nalkis**, the state palkins, shaped like four post canopies, with an awning in front and painted

crimson and gold.

**Nariyal**, a cocoa nut.

**Nasika**, a nose.

**Nazuk**, tender.

**Nazzur**, a present of fruit from an inferior to a superior, *accepted* by touching it and *repaid* by a gratuity.

**Niadis**, an outcast Malabar tribe.

**Nihal**, the low caste among the Gonds.

**Nil-gao**, a bluish slate colored cow, similar in appearance to the elk.

**Nim**, a tree used as preservative against snake bites.

**Nishan**, a crest, coat of arms.

**Nizam**, a viceroy.

**Noya**, illusion.

**Nullah**, a mountain torrent.

**Nurak**, hell.

**Nuwab**, deputy-governor.

**Oli**, class.

**Orhni**, a wide muslin scarf thrown over the left shoulder, passed

under the right arm, crossed under the middle, and hangs down

to the feet, or is worn over the head like a veil by the Muham-

madan females.

**Qui-hy**, a Bengal soldier or officer, so called from the number of

servants employed in that Presidency who are summoned by

the call *Koi-hy*.

**Paddy** (Rice), bird of beautiful snow white plumage.

**Padre Sahib**, a clergyman, minister.

**Paolwa**, flying.

**Pagoda**, a coin (3½ rupees, 7s.), so called from having a temple on

its face.

**Pagri**, a turban.

**Pai-jamah**, loose trousers.

**Pakka**, ripe, baked, properly

done.

**Palal**, the Toda priests.

**Palanqueen** (Paisi), travelling conveyance.

**Palegar** (Polygar), shareholder, landed proprietor, a native title

in Madras.

**Palkiari**, a vehicle on carriage springs, and 4 wheels, all the same

size, inside like a vis-à-vis. with

a spare cushion which fits between

the two seats and turns into a

bed, 10 men push and drag it

on, 4 carry pitaraahs, and 1 acts

as torch bearer, and pouring oil

out of a bamboo quill, tooth pick

like shaped, into his torch.

**Pan**, the leaf of the betel tree.

**Panchayat**, court of 5 arbitrators.

**Pankha** (Phankah), fan or ventilator, suspended from the ceiling

or whisked about by a man; it is

a wooden frame 3 feet deep,

covered with white cloth, with a

double flounce of calico at the

bottom; it is slung from the ceiling

as low as possible without

touching the inmate's head, is

pulled to and fro by a rope,

which generally passes through

a hole in the verandah, where

the bearer sits who pulls it, to

cool the room.

**Par**, limit beyond.

**Parlah**, a veil, curtain.

**Pariah**, the low caste at Madras.

**Parit**, a village washerman.

**Paris** (Parsees, Guebers, Fire

Worshippers, Zoroastrians), a

people who consider fire as the

chief symbol of the deity.

**Parwari**, the low caste at Bombay.

**Parwaris**, the low castes.

**Patan**, a descendant of Afghans.

**Patil**, head man of a village.

**Pattan**, regiment.

**Paul**, small tent without walls.

**Peeshachas**, demons.

**Pekovil**, "devil temple," the hut

temple, erected to the manes of

the deceased.

**Peons**, footmen, policemen, messengers in Bombay.

**Peshkars**, an agent, native officer

under a judge in Bengal, next in

rank to the Sarishtadar.

**Peshkash**, a tribute offering from an

inferior to a superior.

**Peshkaidmat**, heinchnan.

**Peshwa** (Peshwa, Peshwar), the

head prince of the Maratha

nation, the prime minister of the

Rajas of Satlra.

**Peta** (Petia, Pettan), a native town,

suburb.

**Petarrahs** (Pitarrahs), square, tin,

pyramidal top boxes, slung at

each end of a bamboo, each

bearer carrying two, which contain

baggage.

**Pharman**, "command me," the

Holars' salutation.

**Phatamar** (Pattimar), a native sailing

boat on the W. coast of India.

**Phins**, the name of the stone circles

on the Nilgris hills.

**Phirni**, ground rice boiled in milk

till it is the consistency of arrow

root.

**Phursen**, the deadly little *kaju tata*

snake.

**Pice** (Paisa), a copper coin= 1½

farthing and 64 make a rupee

(2s.).

**Pir** (Peer), old, a Muhammadan

saint or recluse.

**Pishwaz**, a double-breasted coloured

muslin gown, worn by the

Muhammadan females.

**Pitrah**, paternal ancestors.

**Postin**, sheep-skin cloak.

**Prachi**, eastern.

- Pacheco**, a game like Lotto.  
**Pachisel**, a game played with markers on a cross made up of squares.  
**Puja**, worship.  
**Pujaris**, Brahmans who recruit for pilgrims.  
**Punchayet**, council of influential Parsees.  
**Puraslar**, portico of an edifice.  
**Purnama**, the day of the full moon.  
**Raj**, a kingdom.  
**Raja**, a Hindu king or prince.  
**Rajput**, the military caste next in rank to the Brahmans.  
**Ramosis**, a tribe in the Dakhan, who act as watchmen, and are also *thieves*.  
**Rani**, the consort of a raja, queen, princess.  
**Rat**, night.  
**Rath**, a chariot, car.  
**Rathah**, a car.  
**Ratri**, night.  
**Raw**, king.  
**Regimentdars**, a native commissioned officer in the Mysore (Mausur) Horse.  
**Rezai**, a quilt.  
**Resalahdar**, the native captain of a cavalry corps.  
**Ryot Raiyat**, a peasant subject.  
**Ryots**, cultivators.  
**Sadr Adalat**, the supreme Indian court for trying appeals.  
**Sadr Amin**, a native judge of the 1st class.  
**Saz**, greens.  
**Sahib log**, the British or ruling people.  
**Sahib**, lord, a title given by natives to English gentlemen.  
**Sahukar**, a banker.  
**Sakti**, a goddess.  
**Sambaram**, frankincense.  
**Saptami**, 7th day of the month.  
**Sari**, a piece of cotton worn round the waist, under the legs, and between the shoulders by a Hindu female.  
**Sarpeshkars**, a non-commissioned officer in the Mysore (Mausur) Horse.  
**Sarvans**, camel drivers.  
**Sarzafardars**, a commissioned officer in the Mysore (Mausur) Horse.  
**Sati** (Suttee), the burning of a widow with her deceased husband.  
**Sawar**, a trooper, native, dressed in green and scarlet, with long spear in the hand.  
**Sering**, chief boatswain.  
**Shah**, the title of the king of Persia.  
**Shakari**, a huntsman.  
**Shalwar**, long drawers.  
**Shanars**, a title in Southern India and Tinneveli, palm tree climbers.  
**Shaukh**, the large shells which the Hindus blow as horns.  
**Shemianah**, canopy.  
**Shewallahs**, shrines, temples.  
**Shibundi** (Seebandy), the soldier of a native auxiliary corps.  
**Shikar**, game.  
**Shikari**, native hunter.  
**Shiwalla**, a Hindu temple.  
**Shola**, a wooded dell, patch of jungle.  
**Shudra**, the lowest Hindu caste.  
**Shuve-murgh**, camel fowl.  
**Sipahi** (Sepoy), the native soldier, marine, belted messenger.  
**Sirdar**, chief bearer.  
**Sirpesh**, an aigrette of diamonds.  
**Sitaphal**, a fruit.  
**Sitarce**, a native guitar.  
**Sonar**, goldsmith.  
**Sou**, gold.  
**Subah**, a province.  
**Subahdar**, the governor of a province, a native captain.  
**Sudkah**, alms.  
**Suji**, a preparation of the heart of the wheat.  
**Suniasi**, religious mendicant.  
**Suraiee**, water bottle.  
**Sutar**, carpenter.  
**Suwarn**, golden.  
**Syce** (Sais, Sases), a groom.  
**Tahsildar**, a native collector of revenue.  
**Tainbole**, betel man.  
**Taj a Crown**, the superb mausoleum at Agra.  
**Tal**, halting place.  
**Taluk**, a district or division of a province.  
**Talukdar**, one who farms a district from government.  
**Tanar Naimar**, a class of Nairs, tailors.  
**Tanna**, guard house, police station.  
**Tappal**, post, delivery of letters.  
**Taragon**, a class of Nairs, weavers.  
**Tarli**, a sardine.  
**Tars**, walls of thatch.  
**Tattis**, straight and semicircular screens of thatch, bamboo matting made of sweet-scented grass (*kus*), fitting the doorway on whichever side the wind blows. They should be kept constantly sprinkled with water from a watering pot, as the hotter the wind the more rapid the evaporation; hence the cooler the apartment.  
**Terris**, the Toda temples.  
**Thanadar**, native chief of police.  
**Thukar**, hard.  
**Tiffin**, luncheon.  
**Tindal**, boatswain's mate.  
**Tinwallah**, tinman.  
**Tirth**, place of pilgrimage.  
**Tobah**, an exclamation of astonishment.  
**Tom-tom**, native drum.  
**Tonjon**, a kind of chair, with a hood, for one person, borne by four men.  
**Travellers' bungalow**, a one-storied building, with verandahs, containing two sets of apartments each, one large room, with one or two cane bedsteads; a smaller room; bath room with *chattis* full of water. A butler, bearer, and sweeper are attached to each.  
**Tsamhar**, cobbler.  
**Tudas**, one of the Nilgiri hills.  
**Tugultis**, dangerous quagmires on the Nilgiri hills.  
**Turbat**, a tomb.  
**Ture**, garlands.  
**Tyeur**, I am ready.  
**Ty-khana**, vault beneath a dwelling.  
**Urbah**, a petty Muhammadan chief.  
**Urdu**, camp.  
**Vazir**, a prime minister.  
**Vihara**, a cell in a monastery.  
**William**, a class of Nairs, farmers.  
**Vimana**, a sacred shrine, a holy vehicle.  
**Wad**, an Indian fig.  
**Waf-t**, death.  
**Waghnaiki**, the weapon called the tiger's claw, from its close resemblance to such; used secretly by the Marathas.  
**Wah**, supposed prophets, who keep themselves secluded from the world.  
**Wallakutra**, a class of Nairs, barbers.  
**Wallatera**, a class of Nairs, washermen.  
**Waman**, a dwarf.  
**Wand**, a village of temporary huts.  
**Warali**, a tribe in the N. Konkan.  
**Watt-katta**, a class of Nairs, oil-makers.  
**Wazir**, prime minister.  
**Weskar**, gate-keeper.  
**Wutz**, Indian steel.  
**Yochi** (Bairaghi), a Hindu religious mendicant.  
**Zafardars**, a non-commissioned officer in the Mysore (Mausur) Horse.  
**Zamburaks**, swivel guns.  
**Zamindar** (Zemindar), a landed proprietor.  
**Zenana**, the ladies' apartments.  
**Ziar**, a low caste of Malabar.  
**Zil** (Zillah), the district of a judicial judge; province; tract.  
**Zindah**, living.  
**Zor Lugao**, put on strength.

# TABLE OF DISTANCES

IN THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY AND ADJACENT PLACES IN THE PRESIDENCIES OF

BOMBAY AND BENGAL.

Compiled, condensed, and extracted, from the *Madras Government Route Book*, as arranged by Major Scott, and published by Pharos and Co., of Madras.

From Adony to				From Amboorpett to				From Arcot to			
Distance		No. of Stages.	Miles	Distance		No. of Stages.	Miles	Distance		No. of Stages.	Miles
	Fur.				Fur.				Fur.		
Beder .....	182	6	17	Bowanie .....	133	0	12	Colar .....	90	2	9
Bellary .....	43	6	4	Bowanie .....	141	7	13	Conjeveram .....	29	7	3
Bichookoonda .....	221	7	21	Chittoor .....	42	3	5	Coombaconum .....	163	1	16
Jota Cota .....	77	4	8	Coimbatore .....	193	3	19	Coonator .....	55	5	5
Daiwuroogoor .....	60	3	5	Coimbatore .....	196	4	19	Cuddalore .....	96	2	8
Goolburgah .....	145	6	13	Coimbatore .....	205	3	20	Cuddapah .....	133	6	12
Gooty .....	47	1	4	Erode .....	132	3	13	Cuddapah .....	167	4	17
Guddawnl .....	61	5	6	Gooriattum .....	15	2	2	Ellore .....	334	7	32
Jeddicheria .....	125	5	11	Kistnagherry .....	42	0	4	Erode .....	176	6	17
Jeddicheria .....	112	1	12	Madras .....	115	0	10	Gingee .....	50	7	5
Muctul .....	75	5	7	Oosoor .....	73	3	7	Gooriattum .....	33	5	3
Narrainrowpettah .....	93	5	9	Ootacamund .....	216	7	20	Guntoor .....	275	6	27
Neeracoonnda .....	135	6	13	Ootacamund .....	220	0	20	Hurryhur .....	310	6	30
Patticondah .....	24	3	2	Ootacamund .....	228	7	21	Killianoor .....	66	5	6
Puthore .....	48	2	4	Paulghautcherry .....	223	6	23	Kistnagherry .....	86	3	8
From Ahmednuggur to				Paulghautcherry .....	228	7	23	Kullalighee .....	494	5	43
Asseergurh .....	223	6	20	Paulghautcherry .....	235	6	24	Kurnool .....	257	4	23
Aurangabad .....	71	7	5	Poonamallee .....	102	4	9	Madras .....	70	5	6
Barionee .....	83	6	7	Pulliconah .....	17	6	2	Masilipatam .....	339	4	34
Beelapoor .....	199	5	17	Salem .....	94	6	9	Moolwagul .....	78	6	8
Bheer .....	73	2	5	Salem .....	104	7	10	Myaveram .....	146	1	14
Bombay .....	164	6	12	Streepernatoor .....	89	4	8	Nagery .....	36	6	3
Darwar .....	319	0	29	Trincoor .....	24	3	2	Negapatam .....	175	3	17
Dharoor .....	105	2	8	Vellore .....	30	5	3	Nellore .....	132	2	13
Jaulnah .....	84	7	8	Wanienbaddy .....	10	4	1	Nykavairy .....	52	6	5
Kamptee .....	352	5	34	Womaloor .....	95	0	9	Ongole .....	210	0	20
Kulladighee .....	252	4	22	From Arcot to				Oolundoorpett .....	92	2	9
Kurmulia .....	60	3	5	Allicolom .....	2	6	0	Oosoor .....	117	6	11
Malligaum .....	112	3	9	Amboorpett .....	44	3	4	Ootacamund .....	261	2	24
Meertigaum .....	33	6	3	Arnee .....	19	2	2	Ootacamund .....	264	3	24
Mhow .....	286	7	24	Avenashy .....	211	4	20	Ootacamund .....	273	2	25
Mominabad .....	126	2	10	Avenashy .....	214	5	20	Palaveram .....	60	7	6
Mominabad .....	129	3	12	Avenashy .....	223	4	21	Pallicoondah .....	26	5	2
Nagpoor .....	342	0	33	Bangalore .....	142	1	13	Palmanair .....	53	3	6
Panchore .....	62	1	6	Bangalore .....	137	4	15	Palsamoodrum .....	166	6	17
Poonah .....	72	5	6	Bangalore .....	131	1	14	Paulghautcherry .....	268	1	27
Punderpoor .....	130	6	11	Bellacooa .....	235	3	24	Paulghautcherry .....	271	2	27
Pyton .....	48	3	4	Bellary .....	269	5	28	Paulghautcherry .....	280	1	23
Secunderabad .....	311	7	29	Bezwarrah .....	295	6	29	Pondicherry .....	80	6	7
Seroor .....	31	1	2	Bowanie .....	177	3	16	Poonamallee .....	58	1	5
Sholapoor .....	135	5	12	Calastry .....	74	0	7	Poonangoor .....	72	1	9
Surat .....	256	6	24	Chaitput .....	34	6	4	Sadras .....	69	7	7
Toka .....	43	7	3	Chellumbrum .....	121	5	12	Saint Thomas Mount .....	63	5	6
Yeat .....	72	4	7	Chingleput .....	50	3	5	Salem .....	139	1	13
From Amboorpett to				Chittomanipett .....	110	0	11	Salem .....	149	2	14
Arcot .....	44	3	4	Chittoor .....	27	3	3	Secunderabad .....	415	7	39
Avenashy .....	167	1	16	Coimbatore .....	237	6	23	Shally .....	133	0	13
Avenashy .....	170	2	17	Coimbatore .....	240	7	23	Sholapoor .....	485	3	49
Avenashy .....	179	1	17	Coimbatore .....	219	6	21	Sholapoor .....	503	0	50
Bangalore .....	97	6	9	Colar .....	96	5	10	Sholingwaram .....	15	2	1
								Streepernatoor .....	45	1	4
								Tanjore .....	191	5	18

<i>From Arcot to</i>			M.	F.	Stg.	<i>From Asseergurgh to</i>			M.	F.	Stg.	<i>From Avenashy to</i>			M.	F.	Stg.
Teroovanellore	79	1	8			Mhow	95	7	10			Trichinopoly	110	1	10		
Timmerly	8	0	1			Mhow	111	3	10			Womaloor	75	2	7		
Tindevanum	56	2	5			Mundlaisir	78	2	7			<i>From Ayamungalum to</i>					
Tranquebar	153	1	15			Nagode	401	6	34			Badamy	157	1	13		
Trichinopoly	169	1	17			Nagpore	232	3	23			Bangalore	111	1	11		
Triptacoor	68	6	6			Neemuch	251	3	23			Chittledroog	12	5	1		
Valcoondapooram	128	6	13			Nursingapoor	251	7	25			Cotoorpett	60	2	5		
Vaniembaddy	54	7	5			Poonah	296	3	25			Davengherry	50	7	5		
Vellore	13	6	1			Saugor	266	6	25			Herioor	11	7	1		
Vencatgherry	42	0	5			Seewonee	117	0	11			Humpasangur	87	1	7		
Wallajahbad	36	3	4			Shohre	157	4	16			Hurryhur	59	5	6		
Wanderwash	37	6	3			Seroor	254	7	22			Kulladighee	182	6	16		
Wojelly	98	5	10			<i>From Aurungabad to</i>						Seerah	36	5	3		
Womaloor	139	8	13			Adjuntah	60	3	6			Toomcoor	67	7	7		
<i>From Arnee to</i>						Ahmednuggur	71	7	5			<i>From Batool to</i>					
Arcot	19	2	2			Argaum	167	3	16			Ashtee	97	2	10		
Arsumutty	83	3	8			Asseergurgh	151	7	15			Aumnair	75	7	8		
Chaitput	15	4	2			Bombay	236	5	17			Chundooowanah	102	1	10		
Chellumbrum	102	3	10			Byzapoore	42	1	8			Doomah	172	7	16		
Chingleput	55	7	6			Chandooree	89	2	8			Ellichapoor	59	5	7		
Chungamah	47	3	5			Dharoor	95	3	9			Hindia	87	7	8		
Conieveram	33	7	3			Ellichapoor	212	5	19			Hoshungabad	66	1	6		
Cuddalore	88	1	9			Ellichapoor	197	1	18			Huriah	74	7	7		
Gingee	31	5	3			Ellora	17	4	12			Jubbulpoor	208	0	19		
Guntoor	295	0	29			Hingolee	134	5	12			Kamptee	109	5	11		
Madras	80	1	7			Jafferabad	62	1	6			Mhow	185	6	11		
Madras	83	6	9			Jaulnah	39	7	4			Mooltye	28	7	3		
Negapatam	156	1	15			Kamptee	303	7	29			Oomrawutty	105	5	10		
Nellore	151	4	15			Kamptee	315	1	20			Oomrawutty	105	7	10		
Ongole	229	2	22			Malleigaum	83	4	9			Pandooornah	52	5	5		
Oolundoorpett.	73	0	7			Malleigaum	83	4	11			Sautnair	23	1	3		
Palaveram	69	2	8			Mominabad	116	3	8			Seconee	121	0	11		
Pallicondah	31	6	3			Mulkapoor	106	1	28			Shahpoor	22	5	2		
Poomamallee	67	5	6			Nagpoor	293	2	10			Sindwara	78	2	7		
Rajah Chuttrum	40	3	4			Nassick	109	4	9			Sundoorjunna	44	2	5		
Rycoottah	112	3	11			Nassick	103	2	12			Timboornee	65	3	6		
Saint	112	4	12			Neemgaum	125	5	12			Unchode	135	4	13		
Saint Thomas Mount.	73	0	8			Panchore	31	1	3			<i>From Bangalore to</i>					
Streepermatoor	54	5	5			Poonah	144	4	7			Adamancotah	79	7	8		
Tanjore	172	3	16			Secunderabad	305	2	18			Adony	209	3	22		
Teroovanellore	59	7	6			Secunderabad	302	0	30			Ahmednuggur	553	3	54		
Timmerypettah	11	2	1			Seroor	103	0	7			Allicolum	139	4	15		
Tranquebar	133	7	13			Shahgurh	46	0	18			Allicolum	133	6	15		
Trichinopoly	149	7	15			Sholapoor	186	1	23			Amboorpett.	97	6	9		
Valcoondapooram	109	4	11			Sholapoor	177	5	2			Arcot	142	1	13		
Vellore	23	4	3			Surat	227	7	6			Arcot	137	4	15		
Villapooram	58	4	6			Toka	28	0	2			Arcot	131	1	14		
Wallajahbad	41	7	5			Yewlah	59	1	6			Arrahully	24	1	3		
Wootungerry	66	3	7			<i>From Avenashy to</i>						Ayamungalum	111	1	11		
<i>From Asseergurgh to</i>						Rowanie	37	2	3			Belgaum	311	7	30		
Adjuntah	91	4	9			Caroor	63	1	6			Bellary	178	7	19		
Ahmednuggur	223	6	20			Colimbatores	26	2	3			Bellary	190	6	19		
Akberpoor	85	4	8			Coonoor	39	4	4			Bellary	184	3	20		
Argaum	63	5	7			Darapooram	38	4	8			Berhampoor	785	0	73		
Ashta	137	3	14			Dindigul	83	7	7			Bezwarrah	399	5	41		
Aurangabad	151	7	15			Erode	34	6	6			Calicut	210	1	21		
Bolur	87	0	5			Guzzelhutty	32	5	6			Cannanore	198	2	18		
Bombay	393	4	32			Hassanoor	46	6	6			Cannanore	205	0	20		
Boorhaunpoor	12	4	1			Hurdanully	58	2	6			Chamrajnugrum	110	0	10		
Charwah	66	2	6			Jakattalla	41	6	4			Chenroypatam	89	5	9		
Deola	53	2	5			Kangyam	25	4	3			Chicacole	683	3	64		
Ellichapoor	113	6	10			Kotergherry	39	2	2			Chingleput	192	4	18		
Goonah	277	4	28			Mettoopolliam	25	2	11			Chinnapatam	36	7	4		
Hindia	98	1	10			Mysore	109	1	7			Chittledroog	123	6	12		
Hoshungabad	146	6	14			Ootacamund	49	6	3			Chittoor	110	1	12		
Jaulnah	146	4	14			Salem	74	2	5			Cantonmentpett	46	6	8		
Jubbulpoor	306	5	31			Sattimungalum	26	2	3								
Kamptee	243	0	21			Sittodoo	33	2	3								
Mhow	124	4	11			Sunkerrydroog	50	3	5								



From Bangalore to			From Bangalore to			From Basim to		
M.	F.	Stg.	M.	F.	Stg.	M.	F.	Stg.
Cochin	322	3 1/2	Ootacamund	162	6 1/2	Mudnapoor	76	2 7
Combatoor	170	6	Ossoor	24	3	Nagpur	166	6 16
Coimbatore	203	5 1/2	Palacode	62	3	Nandair	76	3 1/2 8
Colar	40	7	Palamcottah	343	1	Nirmul	123	0 12
Cota Cota	268	5 1/2	Palaveram	203	0	Oomrawutty	82	4 8
Cuddalore	235	5	Palsamoodrum	75	4 1/2	Oomrawutty	75	2 1/2 7
Cuddapah	157	2	Paulghautcherry	201	1	Oomurkhair	62	3 6
Cuddapah	174	0	Paulghautcherry	235	1 1/2	Secunderabad	233	7 1/2 23
Cumbum	266	4	Paumbum	355	2	Wurhona	82	0 8
Cuttack	901	0	Perumbakum	167	4	From Bejapoor to		
Danykencotay	135	7	Pondicherry	244	2	Abdulpoor	51	5 4
Darwar	264	5	Poonamallee	200	2	Aganoor	138	0 12
Dindigul	217	4	Poonamallee	195	5 1/2	Ahmednuggur	199	5 1/2 17
Ellichapoor	666	4 1/2	Poonamallee	189	6	Barlone	115	6 1/2 10
Ellore	438	6	Poonamallee	195	4	Belgaum	122	7 11
Fraserpett	133	7 1/2	Poonamallee	189	2	Bellary	163	3 1/2 15
French Rocks	75	3	Poonganoor	78	5	Bombay	223	6 1/2 24
Gairisappa Falls	239	3 1/2	Pullicoonah	115	4	Darwar	128	6 1/2 11
Ganjam	804	0	Pullicoonah	103	6	Darwar	119	3 1/2 12
Gooldburgh	355	1 1/2	Pulmanair	84	0 1/2	Dundihall	69	3 6
Goondulpett	130	6	Quilon	410	4 1/2	Ferozabad	79	4 7
Goondulpett	121	0 1/2	Rachoty	122	0	Gooldburgh	86	5 7
Goormcondah	96	6	Rachoty	138	6	Hulhully	132	4 1/2 12
Goormcondah	113	4	Rajahmundry	493	7	Hutnee	45	4 4
Gooty	162	2 1/2	Ramnad	325	7	Kolapoor	107	4 11
Gooriattum	97	4	Russellcondah	836	7	Kulladhee	52	7 5
Guntoor	379	5	Ryacottah	46	0	Malingpoor	54	1 5
Guntoor	379	2	Saint Thomas Mount	208	0	Merritch or Meeruj	74	5 1/2 7
Guzzelutty	126	6	Salem	116	7	Poonah	191	5 1/2 17
Heritor	59	2	Samuloottah	523	4 1/2	Punderpoor	68	7 6
Honawar	277	0 1/2	Santghur	88	4	Secunderabad	212	1 1/2 13
Hoonsoor	106	7 1/2	Secunderabad	363	7 1/2	Secunderabad	218	5 1/2 15
Hoshangabad	816	1	Sedashagur	327	6	Shedashpett	176	6 19
Hundy Anantpoor	130	6 1/2	Seerah	74	4	Sholapoor	69	7 1/2 7
Hurryhur	170	6	Seevasamoodrum	77	2	Yenagum	90	5 8
Jaulnah	579	2	Seringapatam	75	6 1/2	From Belgaum to		
Jaulnah	578	4	Sheemoga	171	5	Aganoor	260	7 23
Jeddacherlah	303	2 1/2	Sholapoor	417	5 1/2	Assunwarrah	53	3 5
Jubbulpoor	841	0 1/2	Soamwarpettah	98	3	Bagreecotah	86	5 1/2 8
Kamptee	746	1 1/2	Streeperrmatoor	187	2	Baitay	41	1 4
Kamptee	687	0 1/2	Tanjore	241	0	Bangalore	311	7 30
Kistoogherry	55	6	Tellicherry	198	2 1/2	Bejapoor	122	7 11
Kolapoor	377	0	Toomcoor	43	2	Bellahoonsy	143	5 16
Kulladghee	293	7	Tranquebar	293	7 1/2	Bellary	194	4 21
Kurnool	224	5 1/2	Trichinopoly	203	6	Bhooy	61	5 6
Latur	112	3	Tulcaud	76	7	Bombay	317	1 29
Madras	212	6	Vellore	128	3	Cuddapah	344	6 36
Madras	208	1 1/2	Vizagapatam	619	2	Darwar	47	2 5
Madras	202	2	Vizianagram	641	1	Ferozabad	202	3 18
Madras	201	6	Waniembaddy	87	2	Fraserpett	337	2 31
Madura	257	3	Womaloor	106	7	French Rocks	315	4 30
Mangalore	236	7 1/2	Yellwall	88	0 1/2	Goa	68	3 6
Mangalore	221	1	From Bassim to			Humpasagarum	129	4 14
Masilupatam	443	3 1/2	Bichhookoonda	138	3 1/2	Hurryhur	141	1 13
Mercara	152	5 1/2	Boargaum	96	1	Hyderabad Residency	339	4 1/2 32
Mhow	820	7 1/2	Chandah	174	0 1/2	Hyderabad Residency	342	6 1/2 30
Mominabad	461	5	Ellichapoor	97	6	Jaulnah	328	6 1/2 33
Moolwagul	58	6	Ellichapoor	103	4 1/2	Jeddicherlah	283	5 1/2 27
Mysore	84	7 1/2	Hingolee	28	6	Jeejooree	198	1 1/2 19
Nagode	967	1	Jaulnah	97	6 1/2	Jumcundy	76	6 1/2 7
Nagpoor	676	3 1/2	Kamptee	177	3	Kamptee	557	7 1/2 53
Nomeuldroog	148	3	Karinjah	37	2	Kittoor	27	4 3
Nandair	492	3	Karinjah	37	4	Kolapoor	82	2 8
Negapatam	297	0	Khair	146	2	Kulladghee	72	5 1/2 7
Nellore	236	1 1/2	Kullumnoory	34	5	Kurnool	272	6 1/2 27
Nundidroog	33	0 1/2	Maiker	41	2 1/2	Lingasoooor	154	7 1/2 15
Nyhanairy	78	3	Mongrool	21	5	Malgaum	80	7 8
Ongole	313	7	Moortuzapoor	52	3	Malingpoor	53	7 1/2 5
Oomrawutty	644	1	Muddenoor	128	7 1/2	Malingpoor	68	6 1/2 7
Oscotah	15	0						

<i>From Belgium to</i>				<i>From Bellary to</i>				<i>From Bellary to</i>			
	M.	F.	Stg.		M.	F.	Stg.		M.	F.	Stg.
Mangalore.....	269	51	27	Ellichapoor.....	500	7	48	Paulsamoodrum.....	103	3	11
Mangalore.....	232	13	24	Ellore.....	3-5	2	38	Peddannully.....	149	4	17
Mercara.....	356	0	33	Eroozabad.....	168	6	18	Peelair.....	207	3	19
Meeruj.....	78	1	8	Fraserpett.....	231	6	22	Pond cherry.....	350	3	35
Moodgul Fort.....	144	53	14	French itocks.....	204	0	22	Poonamallee.....	304	2	31
Muscul.....	233	52	23	Ganjam.....	750	4	69	Poonamallee.....	321	4	30
Mysore.....	333	7	31	Goolburrah.....	189	4	17	Poonamallee.....	327	6	33
Nagore.....	547	29	51	Goolburgah.....	188	0	20	Poonangoor.....	197	4	20
Naryyappettah.....	233	63	22	Gooty.....	52	3	5	Pulmanair.....	216	1	22
Oospettah.....	153	1	17	Gudawul.....	105	0	10	Quilon.....	546	1	57
Ootacamund.....	410	6	39	Guntoor.....	231	2	28	Rachore.....	92	0	8
Padshapoor.....	23	3	2	Guntoor.....	238	6	28	Rachoty.....	172	6	16
Poonah.....	225	0	22	Guntoor.....	326	1	33	Rajahmundry.....	410	3	43
Poomsowly.....	131	1	13	Harpouully.....	86	3	9	Ramunmullay.....	33	4	3
Ramghant.....	30	0	3	Hassan.....	176	0	17	Rusulkondah.....	783	3	71
Sattarah.....	1-7	3	15	Herioor.....	92	1	9	Ryacottah.....	230	3	24
Secunderabad.....	344	23	31	Herioor.....	91	4	9	Rya Irong.....	33	4	3
Secunderabad.....	333	4	31	Hingolee.....	374	3	36	Saint Thomas Mount.....	335	4	34
Secunderabad.....	335	0	29	Honawar.....	225	3	22	Salern.....	3-1	2	31
Seringapatam.....	3	3	30	Hooliar.....	119	6	12	Samulcottah.....	470	0	46
Sholapoor.....	174	23	16	Hooliar.....	119	1	12	Secunderabad.....	216	1	22
Sholapoor.....	191	6	18	Hoonsoor.....	242	4	26	Secunderabad.....	240	0	21
Tallicottah.....	130	73	13	Hoshungabad.....	637	5	63	Selashagurh.....	250	2	26
Vingorlah.....	76	0	8	Hullybully.....	30	7	3	Selashagurh.....	268	3	25
				Hundy Anantapoor.....	63	3	7	Seerah.....	109	7	12
<i>From Bellary to</i>				Hurryhur.....	111	3	11	Seringapatam.....	211	3	23
Adony.....	43	6	4	Hyderabad Residency.....	211	3	20	Seringapatam.....	217	6	23
Ahmednuggur.....	3-9	0	34	Hyderabad Residency.....	225	2	21	Snolapoor.....	233	2	23
Arcot.....	2-9	5	28	Innacoodah.....	225	3	22	Snolapoor.....	215	6	21
Arnee.....	237	6	30	Jallihall.....	101	4	11	Shorapoor.....	126	4	13
Asseergurh.....	510	5	50	Jaulnah.....	314	1	36	Streepermatoor.....	314	6	32
Badamy.....	109	3	12	Judbacheriah.....	155	4	18	Tallicottah.....	121	1	12
Bailoor.....	177	7	18	Kamptee.....	580	4	56	Tanjore.....	425	3	43
Banawaram.....	149	6	15	Kamptee.....	553	1	52	Toomcoor.....	141	1	16
Bangalore.....	178	7	19	Kittoor.....	167	0	18	Tranqui bar.....	422	6	43
Bangalore.....	184	3	20	Kolapoor.....	233	7	24	Trichinopoly.....	338	1	39
Bangalore.....	190	6	19	Kullalaghee.....	135	0	15	Tulluck.....	55	0	5
Bassim.....	403	1	39	Kurnool.....	96	3	10	Tulluck.....	54	3	5
Beder.....	226	4	21	Lingsasogoor.....	87	0	10	Vellore.....	264	2	27
Bejapoor.....	163	3	15	Madrass.....	316	6	32	Vizagapatam.....	565	6	53
Belgaum.....	194	4	21	Madrass.....	324	0	31	Vizianagaram.....	587	5	55
Bellacoope.....	34	2	4	Madrass.....	340	2	34	Wostarah.....	178	3	17
Bellahoonsy (on the				Madrass.....	441	6	45	Yaimaweram.....	114	0	11
Darwar Road).....	50	2	5	Malleignam.....	451	4	43				
Berhampoor.....	731	4	67	Mangalore.....	260	5	25	<i>From Berhampore to</i>			
Bezwarrah.....	316	1	35	Mangalore.....	281	2	24	Arcot.....	691	1	61
Bichookoonda.....	265	5	25	Mangalore.....	283	5	29	Aska.....	24	1	2
Calicut.....	142	7	14	Masulipatam.....	389	7	40	Bangalore.....	785	0	73
Calicut.....	345	6	37	Mercara.....	250	4	24	Bezwarrah.....	395	3	32
Cannanore.....	333	7	34	Mominabad.....	237	3	29	Boad.....	175	3	19
Chailoor.....	132	1	15	Munzerabad.....	203	1	20	Bundarra.....	554	4	53
Chelindipoor.....	146	7	16	Munzerabad.....	202	4	20	Cassimcottah.....	192	2	18
Chenglenut.....	320	0	31	Muctul.....	119	3	11	Chicacole.....	101	5	9
Chicacole.....	629	7	58	Mysore.....	220	4	24	Chittoor.....	674	7	61
Chikka Gundesby.....	156	1	15	Nagumungalum.....	180	4	20	Chutterpoor.....	14	3	1
Chintomnipett.....	150	5	17	Naggery.....	258	1	26	Conada.....	131	4	11
Chittledroog.....	81	3	8	Naggery.....	276	3	25	Coormingia.....	99	5	10
Chittoor.....	212	2	25	Nagpoor.....	512	4	51	Cuddapah.....	610	5	55
Circumbaddy.....	232	4	23	Nandair.....	328	5	31	Cumbun.....	518	1	46
Cochin.....	458	0	48	Narrainrowpottah.....	137	3	13	Cuttack.....	116	0	12
Coimbatoor.....	339	2	36	Negaj atam.....	445	0	45	Ellore.....	346	2	29
Cota Cota.....	129	7	12	Nell-re.....	262	3	27	Ganjam.....	19	0	2
Cuddalore.....	365	7	36	Ngole.....	291	7	29	Gopalpooram (near			
Cuddapah.....	180	2	15	Ngole.....	248	2	23	Munsoorcottah).....	11	0	1
Cumbum.....	178	0	13	Oospettah.....	38	3	4	Gopalpooram.....	68	4	6
Cuttack.....	847	4	79	Ootacamund.....	294	3	32	Guntoor.....	405	3	34
Daiwur Soogoor.....	104	1	9	Ossoor.....	208	6	22	Itchapoor.....	16	0	1
Daroor.....	317	1	29	Oswah.....	259	3	26	Jubbulpoor.....	549	2	51
Darwar.....	147	2	16	Palancottah.....	527	4	55	Jubbulpoor.....	604	4	57
Dindigul.....	401	7	42	Palaveram.....	370	4	34	Jubbulpoor.....	610	7	59
Dundihall.....	91	0	9	Paulghautcherry.....	330	6	39	Kamptee.....	590	1	56

From Berhampore to			From Bezwarrach to			From Calicut to		
M.	F.	Stg.	M.	F.	Stg.	M.	F.	Stg.
Kamptee	563	12	Rampasputnam	119	0	Aleppy	131	7
Kamptee	507	7	Sairpur	271	1	Angadipooram	58	6
Kemedy	76	2	Samulcottah	123	7	Angadipooram	43	6
Khoordah	83	7	Secunderabad	166	6	Angadipooram	43	3
Kuntaloo	100	6	Sooloorpett	231	4	Arriacole	35	0
Madras	656	7	Sooriapett	83	0	Arriacole	21	6
Masulipatam	394	2	Toonee	155	4	Bangalore	210	12
Mundlah	492	4	Vizagapatam	219	5	Bellary	345	6
Nagpoor	512	4	Vizianagaram	241	4	Cannanore	57	2
Nagpoor	567	6	Wojelly	197	1	Chowkaud	49	1
Nellore	548	6	Wurroorah	347	4	Cochin	99	0
Ongole	471	1	Wurungul	134	4	Coimbatore	113	4
Palaveram	667	4				Culpetta	41	0
Palcondah	110	2	Bhudrachellum to			Dindigul	187	0
Poonamallee	657	4	Cummumet	74	7	Goodaloor	69	0
Rajahmundry	291	1	Paloonsha	21	1	Goondelpett	97	6
Rumbah	29	2	Wurungul	174	0	Goondelpett	90	6
Russellkondah	51	7				Gunapadivuttum	56	4
Ruttenpoor	354	2	From Bomlay to			Kasserode	114	3
Ryepoor	411	3	Ahmednuggur	164	6	Kotaperamba	75	4
Ryepoor	384	3	Assergurh	333	4	Madura	226	7
Ryepoor	329	1	Aurangabad	236	5	Mahé	38	4
Saint Thomas' Mount	663	7	Bangalore	612	4	Maliapooram	92	1
Samulcottah	280	5	Bangalore	609	3	Manautoddy	58	1
Sarungurh	294	3	Beejapoor	283	6	Mangalore	143	3
Secunderabad	552	14	Belgaum	317	1	Munjaury	46	1
Sonepoor	204	4	Bellary	447	2	Munjaury	31	1
Sonepoor	119	2	Bellary	450	4	Mysore	125	4
Sooloorpett	606	7	Bhewndy	32	4	Nagapattanam	332	2
Sooralah	52	0	Bhuchudore	152	4	Neelambour	38	7
Sunbhuilpoor	203	1	Dharwar	347	7	Ootacamund	103	3
Sunbhuilpoor	258	3	Dhoolia	209	6	Paulghautcherry	98	4
Toonee	229	7	Ellichapoor	410	5	Paulghautcherry	84	3
Vellore	696	7	Hoshungabad	535	2	Paulghautcherry	83	4
Vizagapatam	177	0	Hurrihur	411	6	Paulghautcherry	83	1
Vizagapatam	163	0	Indapoor	177	4	Ponany	34	0
Vizianagaram	143	7	Jadunah	249	5	Pootun Angady	28	3
Vizianagaram	157	3	Jubbulpore	695	1	Quilon	187	1
Wojelly	582	4	Kimptee	521	6	Salem	214	0
			Kulladghee	315	4	Seringapatam	134	3
From Bezwarrach to			Kurnool	473	0	Sholaleul	60	4
Berhampoor	385	3	Madras	764	0	Sissipara	72	0
Calicut	193	1	Madras	820	5	Tamboreerry	19	0
Channah	319	5	Malligauam	177	6	Tanjore	276	2
Chicacole	283	6	Mhow	352	2	Tanoor	20	0
Chinnoor	217	4	Nagore	514	1	Tellicherry	44	1
Chutterpoor	339	6	Nassick	113	0	Tirtallay	45	3
Conada	253	7	Panwell	20	0	Tranquebar	329	1
Condiapilly	10	7	Patu	131	7	Trichinopoly	239	0
Cummumet	64	0	Poonah	92	1	Tichoor	71	4
Ellore	39	1	Saugor	655	2	Wuddakerray	30	1
Ganjam	402	0	Saugor	583	6			
Ganjam	404	3	Seindwah	270	1	From Cannanore to		
Gopaulpooram	316	7	Secunderabad	444	4	Aleppy	189	1
Gopaulpooram (near			Shahpoor	53	5	Arcoz	340	3
Munsoorcottah	388	4	Sholapoor	247	3	Bangalore	198	2
Cuntoor	20	0	Tannah	23	0	Bellary	333	7
Hingenghaut	374	4	Teemboornee	190	4	Calicut	57	2
Hytapaulah	101	6	Yenagauam	193	1	Chowkaud	106	3
Ichhapoor	369	3				Cochin	156	2
Juggiapettah	45	7	From Boorhanpoor to			Coimbatore	170	6
Kamptee	433	3	Adjuntah	79	0	Cotaparamita	14	3
Madaveram	72	0	Assergurh	12	4	Cotiaddy	37	6
Madras	271	4	Bodur	44	4	Cuddalore	390	0
Masulipatam	43	6	Charwah	79	4	Cuddappett	272	2
Mungalgaherry	7	0	Hoshungabad	160	0	Cumblum	464	6
Nagpoor	422	6	Jaulnah	134	0	Darwar	399	0
Nellore	163	3	Mhow	108	3	Dindigul	244	2
Ongole	85	6	Seewonce	130	2	French Rocks	129	7
Rajahmundry	294	2				Goodaloor	107	2
						Goodaloor	119	0

From Cannanore to			M.	F.	Stg.	From Chandah to			M.	F.	Stg.	From Chicacole to			M.	F.	Stg.	
Gunote	29	3	3			Mudnapoor	97	6	10			Nowrungapoor	153	3	15			
Guntoor	577	7	57			Mungunpett	174	0	17			Ongole	369	4	32			
Honawar	199	6	22			Nandair	192	6	20			Palaveram	565	7	50			
Hoonsoor	85	4	8			Oomerkair	146	7	15			Palcondah	29	0	3			
Hoonsoor	92	1	8			Sairpoor	48	4	4			Parwuttypooram	57	7	6			
Hurryhur	305	1	28			Secunderabad	241	3	22			Poonamallee	555	7	49			
Kasserode	57	1	6			Sircilla	157	7	14			Poonoy	50	0	5			
Kothaperamb	132	6	17			Vencatowpeta	98	4	8			Rajahmundry	189	4	15			
Kurnool	423	0	42			Wurrooh	27	7	2			Russellkondah	153	4	13			
Madras	411	0	37			Wurringul	185	1	17			Ryepoor	331	4	30			
Madura	284	1	27			From Chellumbrum to						Sahunghur	420	4	42			
Malé	17	4	2			Combacoonum	46	4	4			Saint Thomas' Mount	562	2	49			
Mallipooram	89	3	10			Cuddalore	26	2	3			Samulcottah	179	0	14			
Manantoddy	53	0	6			Madras	126	2	11			Secunderabad	450	4	39			
Manantoddy	64	6	7			Myaveram	24	4	2			Sonepoor	231	6	22			
Mangalore	86	1	9			Negapatam	53	6	5			Sooloorpett	505	2	44			
Mercara	72	7	11			Pondicherry	38	1	4			Soonapoorpett	91	0	9			
Mysoore	112	7	12			Punoorutty	30	4	3			Toonee	128	2	10			
Mysoore	120	3	11			Sadras	85	6	8			Uttagaum	199	3	19			
Negapatam	389	4	43			Shally	11	3	1			Varanasey or Wud-						
Nellore	434	4	39			Tanjore	70	0	6			drasse	44	0	4			
Ongole	512	1	50			Tranquebar	31	4	3			Vellore	695	2	54			
Ootacamund	129	2	12			Trichinopoly	99	0	9			Vizagapatam	74	3	6			
Ootacamund	141	0	13			Villapooram	43	7	4			Vizagapatam	61	3	5			
Ossoor	222	5	20			From Chicacole to						Vizianagrum	42	2	3			
Palamcottah	369	7	37			Aroot	579	4	52			Wojelly	480	7	42			
Palaveram	401	2	37			Aska	125	6	11			Wyraghur	407	6	38			
Paulghautcherry	140	3	14			Bangalore	633	3	64			From Chingleput to						
Paumbum	382	0	37			Barwah	68	5	7			Aroot	50	3	5			
Periaputnum	78	4	7			Berhampoor	101	5	9			Arnee	55	7	6			
Ponany	91	2	11			Bezwarrah	233	6	23			Bangalore	192	4	18			
Pondicherry	398	5	41			Bissumcottah	103	3	9			Bellary	320	0	33			
Poonamallee	398	4	34			Cassimcottah	90	5	7			Berhampoor	686	4	61			
Quilon	244	3	29			Chittoor	573	2	52			Bezwarrah	301	1	29			
Ramnad	352	5	28			Chutterpoor	116	0	10			Carangooly	13	1	1			
Saint Thomas' Mount	404	0	67			Conada	29	7	2			Chellumbrum	100	1	9			
Salem	271	2	27			Cuddapah	509	0	46			Chittoor	77	6	8			
Secunderabad	562	2	13			Cumbum	416	4	37			Combacoonum	135	7	13			
Sedashegurh	250	4	11			Cuttack	217	5	21			Combacoonum	146	5	13			
Seringapatam	129	2	34			Dooragee	89	2	8			Conjeveram	20	4	2			
Seringapatam	122	4	9			Ellore	244	5	20			Cuddalore	73	7	6			
Tanjore	333	4	1			Ganjam	118	2	11			Cuddapah	183	0	19			
Tanor	77	2	38			Ganjam	120	5	11			Cuddapah	184	1	17			
Tellicherry	13	1	30			Goonipooram or Cup-			6			Ellore	340	2	32			
Tranquebar	386	3	23			pagoodah	62	7	6			Ganjam	705	4	63			
Trichinopoly	296	2	5			Gopalpooram (near			10			Golan Chowry	21	2	2			
Vellore	326	5	3			Munsoorcottah	103	5	25			Guntoor	281	1	27			
Veeraunderpett	51	1	17			Gopalpooram	33	1	3			Killianoor	48	4	4			
Wuddakurray	27	1	10			Guntoor	303	6	25			Madras	34	7	3			
Yelwall	104	2				Itchapoor	85	5	8			Masulipatam	310	5	28			
Yelwall	111	0				Joonaugadda	173	5	16			Masulipatam	345	0	34			
From Chandah to						Jorasinghee	188	6	18			Myaveram	124	5	11			
Bassim	174	0	17			Kamptee	499	7	40			Negapatam	153	7	14			
Bezwarrah	319	5	29			Kamptee	514	0	48			Nellore	137	6	13			
Boargaum (on the						Kamptee	510	2	45			Ongole	215	3	20			
Wurdah river)	98	6	9			Kareall	211	3	19			Oolundoorpett	86	5	8			
Caulaishweram	110	7	11			Kemedy	43	0	4			Ootacamund	291	6	23			
Chinnor	103	1	20			Konkair	27	6	23			Ossoor	168	1	16			
Cummumet	255	5	23			Konkair	293	4	2			Palaveram	22	5	2			
Dewulwarrah (on the						Lutchmee Narsipettah	25	3	2			Pondicherry	62	0	5			
Poorna river)	163	0	14			Madras	555	2	48			Poonamallee	29	0	3			
Dummapettah	261	7	25			Masulipatam	292	5	24			Punoorutty	76	3	7			
Ellore	307	2	2			Muddumpoor	170	4	16			Rajahmundry	395	3	37			
Hingenghaut	55	6	18			Munsoorcottah	106	4	10			Sadras	19	4	2			
Hingolee	170	1	3			Nagpoor	439	2	49			Saint Thomas' Mount	26	3	2			
Khair	27	6	17			Nagpoor	503	3	47			Salem	167	6	17			
Kullumnoory	153	1	12			Narynpoorputum	81	3	8			Samulcottah	425	1	40			
Mahadeepoor	118	7	17			Nellore	447	1	39			Secunderabad	421	2	39			
Masulipatam	355	2	33			Nowpajah	33	0	4			Shally	111	4	10			
Masulipatam	363	3	34															

From Chingleput to				From Chittoor to				From Coimbatore to			
M.	F.	Stg.		M.	F.	Stg.		M.	F.	Stg.	
Soorappen Chuttrum (on the Madras road to Arcot) .....	27	7	3	Tripatt .....	44	6	4	Madras .....	311	4	29
Tanjore .....	159	3	15	Vellore .....	22	0	2	Madras .....	320	3	30
Tanjore .....	170	1	15	Vencatagberry .....	14	5	2	Madura .....	136	7	12
Tindivanam .....	40	5	4	Vizagapatam .....	509	1	47	Maavelly .....	112	7	11
Tranquebar .....	131	5	12	Vizianagrum .....	531	0	49	Metticopolium .....	22	6	2
Trichinopoly .....	163	4	16	Wallaahabad .....	63	6	7	Mysore .....	118	6	12
Trissapore .....	47	4	5	Wojelly .....	92	3	10	Negapatam .....	223	6	21
Trissapore .....	40	7	4	From Cochin to				Ootacamund .....	47	2	4
Valcoondapooram .....	123	1	12	Aleppy .....	32	7	3	Ootacamund .....	49	2	4
Vellore .....	64	1	6	Calicut .....	99	0	13	Ootacamund .....	50	4	6
Vicravandy .....	56	2	5	Cannanore .....	156	2	2	Ootacamund .....	50	4	6
Villapooram .....	63	3	6	Chowkaud .....	49	7	7	Osoor .....	193	0	19
Vizagapatam .....	520	6	47	Coimbatore .....	117	5	13	Palamcottah .....	222	5	22
Vizianagrum .....	542	5	49	Dindigul .....	191	1	19	Paalghautcherry .....	30	3	4
Wallaahabad .....	14	0	1	Kassergode .....	213	3	26	Paumbun .....	234	6	22
From Chittoor to				Kayencolum .....	61	5	6	Poonamallee .....	295	7	23
Allicolum .....	29	3	3	Kothaperumba .....	23	4	3	Poonamallee .....	239	0	28
Amboorpett .....	42	3	5	Madura .....	231	0	22	Poonamallee .....	307	7	23
Arcot .....	27	3	3	Mahé .....	137	4	18	Pondicherry .....	227	7	23
Arcot .....	28	2	3	Mangalore .....	242	3	29	Pullacund .....	23	5	2
Arnee .....	45	4	5	Ootacamund .....	164	7	17	Pullacund .....	211	1	21
Bangalore .....	110	1	12	Paalghautcherry .....	106	7	12	Pullacund .....	214	2	21
Bellary .....	242	2	25	Paalghautcherry .....	87	2	9	Pullacund .....	223	1	22
Berhampoor .....	289	4	29	Ponany .....	65	0	0	Quilon .....	205	6	22
Bezwarrah .....	67	6	7	Purraeaud .....	65	0	4	Ramnad .....	205	3	19
Calasty .....	149	0	15	Quilon .....	88	1	9	Salem .....	98	5	10
Chellumbrum .....	82	5	8	Tanoor .....	218	1	23	Salem .....	100	4	10
Chingleput .....	77	6	8	Tellicherry .....	79	0	11	Seringapatam .....	127	7	13
Chintomnipett .....	82	5	8	Tirtallay .....	143	1	19	Soamwarpettah .....	72	3	7
Chundergherry .....	33	7	5	Tirtallay .....	67	7	9	Socilly .....	97	2	9
Circumbady .....	61	5	5	Trevandrum .....	71	7	9	Streepmadoor .....	282	7	27
Coimbatore .....	247	6	25	Trichinopoly .....	130	0	14	Streepmadoor .....	286	0	27
Colar .....	69	2	7	Trichinopoly .....	243	1	25	Streepmadoor .....	294	7	28
Cuddalore .....	133	5	11	Wuddakurray .....	45	6	5	Tanjore .....	167	6	16
Cuddalore .....	120	0	14	From Coimbatore to				Tellicherry .....	157	5	17
Cuddapah .....	106	3	9	Amboorpett .....	193	3	19	Tondy .....	206	0	19
Cuddapah .....	140	1	14	Amboorpett .....	196	4	19	Tranquebar .....	220	5	20
Damulcherry .....	328	5	32	Amboorpett .....	205	3	20	Trichinopoly .....	130	4	12
Ellore .....	693	7	63	Arcot .....	237	6	23	Tripatoor .....	169	0	17
Ganjam .....	27	1	3	Arcot .....	240	7	23	Tripatoor .....	172	1	17
Goriatum .....	269	4	27	Arcot .....	249	6	24	Tripatoor .....	181	0	18
Guntur .....	98	0	9	Arcot .....	26	2	3	Tulcaud .....	93	7	9
Madras .....	97	7	24	Avenashy .....	170	6	17	Vellore .....	224	0	22
Madras .....	263	0	25	Bangalore .....	203	5	20	Vellore .....	237	1	22
Madura .....	333	2	34	Bangalore .....	217	3	21	Womaloor .....	236	0	23
Masulipatam .....	102	0	13	Bangalore .....	63	4	6		101	4	10
Negapatam .....	126	0	13	Bowany .....	113	4	11	From Colar to			
Nellore .....	203	6	26	Calicut .....	135	7	13	Allicolum .....	92	7	10
Ongole .....	271	2	26	Cannanully .....	170	6	18	Allicolum .....	96	5	10
Ootacamund .....	115	6	12	Cannanore .....	81	0	7	Arcot .....	40	7	5
Osoor .....	139	3	14	Caroor .....	268	2	27	Bangalore .....	69	2	7
Paulsamoodrum .....	38	4	10	Chengleput .....	247	6	25	Chittoor .....	133	1	13
Peelair .....	108	1	10	Chittor .....	117	5	13	Cuddapah .....	56	5	6
Pondicherry .....	85	4	8	Cochin .....	219	2	23	Goorumcondah .....	72	5	8
Poonamallee .....	85	3	8	Cuddalore .....	34	7	14	Madras .....	167	2	16
Poonamallee .....	44	6	5	Danykencottay .....	134	0	14	Madras .....	17	7	2
Poonaganoor .....	26	0	3	Darampoory .....	51	5	9	Moolwagul .....	35	6	3
Pulmanair .....	71	1	6	Darapooram .....	97	0	5	Nundidroog .....	37	4	4
Rachoty .....	383	6	37	Dindigul .....	61	0	6	Nykanairy .....	25	7	3
Rajahmundry .....	97	2	10	Erode .....	44	0	4	Osscottah .....	49	1	4
Sadras .....	137	1	14	Guzzlehutty .....	57	0	5	Pedda Ballapoor .....	154	6	15
Salem .....	147	2	15	Hassanoor Ghaut .....	56	3	6	Poonamallee .....	62	7	6
Salem .....	413	3	40	Hassanoor .....	96	5	10	Poonamallee .....	43	2	4
Samulcottah .....	73	4	7	Kolaigul .....	43	3	4	Poonaganoor .....	62	7	6
Streepmadoor .....	218	0	21	Kongyam .....	34	4	3	Pullmanair .....	97	7	7
Tanjore .....	180	4	18	Kotergerry .....	40	0	3	Rachoty .....	85	5	5
Tranquebar .....	180	6	17	Kotergerry .....	308	3	29	Tellicoar .....	76	4	4
Trichinopoly .....	180	6	17	Madras .....	308	3	29	Vencatagberry .....	23	3	3

From				From Cuddalore to				From Cumbum to				
Condapoor (North of Mangalore) to												
M.	F.	Sig.		M.	F.	Sig.		M.	F.	Sig.		
Anantapoor	64	3	6	Cuddapah	256	7	25	Turlapaudoo	10	0	1	7
Coompta	63	5 1/2	7	Diindigul	186	13 1/2	18	Wunnipentah	69	4	7	9
Goa	157	6 1/2	17	Gingee	56	4	6	Yelashweram	88	3 1/2		
Honawar	53	3 1/2	6	Guntoor	351	4	31	From Cuddapah to				
Huriyur	129	5	11	Guntoor	355	0 1/2	33	Arcoot	133	6 1/2	13	
Mangalore	60	2	7	Hurryhur	406	3	41	Arnee	151	7	14	
Meerjan	67	7 1/2	11	Karikal	67	2	7	Arnee	153	0 1/2	14	
Selashegurb	104	1 1/2	11	Killianoor	26	1 1/2	2	Bangalore	157	2	16	
Woodapee	22	4	3	Madras	100	0	8	Bangalore	174	0	18	
				Madura	198	2	18	Belgaum	344	6	36	
				Manaloorpettah	54	4	5	Bellary	150	2	15	
				Myaveram	50	6	5	Berhampoor	610	5	55	
				Nagore	75	4	8	Bezwarrah	225	2	23	
				Negapatam	80	0	8	Boodawail	36	7	4	
				Nellore	208	0 1/2	17	Calicut	384	1 1/2	39	
				Nellore	211	5	19	Cannanore	372	2	36	
				Onge	235	6	24	Chakulmurry	38	1 1/2	4	
				Onge	239	2 1/2	26	Chellumbrum	255	3 1/2	24	
				Oolundoorpett	37	5	4	Chicacole	509	0	46	
				Ootacamund	242	6	22	Chingleput	184	1 1/2	17	
				Ossoor	211	2	22	Chintomnipett	110	4	11	
				Palamcottah	295	0	28	Chittoor	106	3	9	
				Palamcottah	313	1	33	Circumbaddy	82	2	8	
				Palaveram	96	4 1/2	8	Coimbatore	354	1	34	
				Point Calimere	117	3	12	Colar	133	1	13	
				Pondicherry	15	4	1	Cuddalore	230	0 1/2	20	
				Pondicherry	11	7	1	Cumbum	92	4	0	
				Poonamallee	102	7	9	Cuttack	726	5	67	
				Pulmanair	149	5 1/2	14	Damulcherry	85	6	7	
				Raunad	219	5	23	Darwar	297	4	31	
				Ryacoottah	189	5	20	Diindigul	348	1	32	
				Sadras	59	4	5	Ellore	264	3	26	
				Saint Thomas Mount	100	2	13	French Rocks	249	3	25	
				Salem	121	7	13	Ganjam	629	5	57	
				Salem	118	6	13	Ghoaty	97	7	10	
				Shenly	37	5	4	Goorumcondah	60	4	5	
				Tanjore	96	2	9	Gopawerrum	41	3	5	
				Tidivanum	40	0	3	Guntoor	205	2	21	
				Tranquebar	57	6	6	Guraimullah	92	7 1/2	8	
				Trichinopoly	125	2	12	Hyderabad Residency	237	3 1/2	21	
				Triumomally	70	2	6	Innacondah	150	3	15	
				Tripassore	121	3	11	Jaulnah	495	3	46	
				Tullawashel	79	4	8	Jeddicheriah	181	4 1/2	16	
				Tullawashel	76	3	9	Kamptee	565	2 1/2	53	
				Vellore	110	0	12	Kamptee	586	0 1/2	57	
				Vellore	111	5	11	Kulladghee	285	2	30	
				Vellore	121	3	3	Kurnool	123	5 1/2	11	
				Villapooram	29	5	3	Madras	166	4	17	
				Vridachellum	37	3	4	Madras	204	3 1/2	18	
				Wallajahbad	87	7	5	Madura	369	3 1/2	34	
				Wandiwash	58	4	5	Mangalore	395	1	40	
								Mangalore	410	7 1/2	40	
								Masulipatam	269	0 1/2	28	
								Mercara	326	5 1/2	33	
								Moorcondah	119	5 1/2	10	
								Mysore	268	7 1/2	26	
								Naggery	107	7	11	
								Nagapatam	309	1 1/2	29	
								Nellore	112	1	12	
								Nundiaul	78	2 1/2	7	
								Nursarowpettah	176	5	18	
								Onge	141	5	14	
								Opulpand	64	3	7	
								Ootacamund	336	6 1/2	34	
								Palamcottah	466	1 1/2	44	
								Palaveram	194	5 1/2	18	
								Paulghautcherry	384	4	38	
								Pannul	141	1 1/2	12	
								Peclair	69	7	6	
								Pondicherry	214	4 1/2	19	

From				From Cuddalore to				From Cumbum to				
Condapoor (North of Mangalore) to												
M.	F.	Sig.		M.	F.	Sig.		M.	F.	Sig.		
Anantapoor	64	3	6	Cuddapah	256	7	25	Turlapaudoo	10	0	1	7
Coompta	63	5 1/2	7	Diindigul	186	13 1/2	18	Wunnipentah	69	4	7	9
Goa	157	6 1/2	17	Gingee	56	4	6	Yelashweram	88	3 1/2		
Honawar	53	3 1/2	6	Guntoor	351	4	31	From Cuddapah to				
Huriyur	129	5	11	Guntoor	355	0 1/2	33	Arcoot	133	6 1/2	13	
Mangalore	60	2	7	Hurryhur	406	3	41	Arnee	151	7	14	
Meerjan	67	7 1/2	11	Karikal	67	2	7	Arnee	153	0 1/2	14	
Selashegurb	104	1 1/2	11	Killianoor	26	1 1/2	2	Bangalore	157	2	16	
Woodapee	22	4	3	Madras	100	0	8	Bangalore	174	0	18	
				Madura	198	2	18	Belgaum	344	6	36	
				Manaloorpettah	54	4	5	Bellary	150	2	15	
				Myaveram	50	6	5	Berhampoor	610	5	55	
				Nagore	75	4	8	Bezwarrah	225	2	23	
				Negapatam	80	0	8	Boodawail	36	7	4	
				Nellore	208	0 1/2	17	Calicut	384	1 1/2	39	
				Nellore	211	5	19	Cannanore	372	2	36	
				Onge	235	6	24	Chakulmurry	38	1 1/2	4	
				Onge	239	2 1/2	26	Chellumbrum	255	3 1/2	24	
				Oolundoorpett	37	5	4	Chicacole	509	0	46	
				Ootacamund	242	6	22	Chingleput	184	1 1/2	17	
				Ossoor	211	2	22	Chintomnipett	110	4	11	
				Palamcottah	295	0	28	Chittoor	106	3	9	
				Palamcottah	313	1	33	Circumbaddy	82	2	8	
				Palaveram	96	4 1/2	8	Coimbatore	354	1	34	
				Point Calimere	117	3	12	Colar	133	1	13	
				Pondicherry	15	4	1	Cuddalore	230	0 1/2	20	
				Pondicherry	11	7	1	Cumbum	92	4	0	
				Poonamallee	102	7	9	Cuttack	726	5	67	
				Pulmanair	149	5 1/2	14	Damulcherry	85	6	7	
				Raunad	219	5	23	Darwar	297	4	31	
				Ryacoottah	189	5	20	Diindigul	348	1	32	
				Sadras	59	4	5	Ellore	264	3	26	
				Saint Thomas Mount	100	2	13	French Rocks	249	3	25	
				Salem	121	7	13	Ganjam	629	5	57	
				Salem	118	6	13	Ghoaty	97	7	10	
				Shenly	37	5	4	Goorumcondah	60	4	5	
				Tanjore	96	2	9	Gopawerrum	41	3	5	
				Tidivanum	40	0	3	Guntoor	205	2	21	
				Tranquebar	57	6	6	Guraimullah	92	7 1/2	8	
				Trichinopoly	125	2	12	Hyderabad Residency	237	3 1/2	21	
				Triumomally	70	2	6	Innacondah	150	3	15	
				Tripassore	121	3	11	Jaulnah	495	3	46	
				Tullawashel	79	4	8	Jeddicheriah	181	4 1/2	16	
				Tullawashel	76	3	9	Kamptee	565	2 1/2	53	
				Vellore	110	0	12	Kamptee	586	0 1/2	57	
				Vellore	111	5	11	Kulladghee	285	2	30	
				Vellore	121	3	3	Kurnool	123	5 1/2	11	
				Villapooram	29	5	3	Madras	166	4	17	
				Vridachellum	37	3	4	Madras	204	3 1/2	18	
				Wallajahbad	87	7	5	Madura	369	3 1/2	34	
				Wandiwash	58	4	5	Mangalore	395	1	40	
								Mangalore	410	7 1/2	40	
								Masulipatam	269	0 1/2	28	
								Mercara	326	5 1/2	33	
								Moorcondah	119	5 1/2	10	
								Mysore	268	7 1/2	26	
								Naggery	107	7	11	
								Nagapatam	309	1 1/2	29	
								Nellore	112	1	12	
								Nundiaul	78	2 1/2	7	
								Nursarowpettah	176	5	18	
								Onge	141	5	14	
								Opulpand	64	3	7	
								Ootacamund	336	6 1/2	34	
								Palamcottah	466	1 1/2	44	
								Palaveram	194	5 1/2	18	
								Paulghautcherry	384	4	38	
								Pannul	141	1 1/2	12	
								Peclair	69	7	6	
								Pondicherry	214	4 1/2	19	

From				From Cuddalore to				From Cumbum to				
Condapoor (North of Mangalore) to												
M.	F.	Sig.		M.	F.	Sig.		M.	F.	Sig.		
Anantapoor	64	3	6	Cuddapah	256	7	25	Turlapaudoo	10	0	1	7
Coompta	63	5 1/2	7	Diindigul	186	13 1/2	18	Wunnipentah	69	4	7	9
Goa	157	6 1/2	17	Gingee	56	4	6	Yelashweram	88	3 1/2		
Honawar	53	3 1/2	6	Guntoor	351	4	31	From Cuddapah to				
Huriyur	129	5	11	Guntoor	355	0 1/2	33	Arcoot	133	6 1/2	13	
Mangalore	60	2	7	Hurryhur	406	3	41	Arnee	151	7	14	
Meerjan	67	7 1/2	11	Karikal	67	2	7	Arnee	153	0 1/2	14	
Selashegurb	104	1 1/2	11	Killianoor	26	1 1/2	2	Bangalore	157	2	16	
Woodapee	22	4	3	Madras	100	0	8	Bangalore	174	0	18	
				Madura	198	2	18	Belgaum	344	6	36	
				Manaloorpettah	54	4	5	Bellary	150	2	15	
				Myaveram	50	6	5	Berhampoor	610	5	55	
				Nagore	75	4	8	Bezwarrah	225	2	23	
				Negapatam	80	0	8	Boodawail	36	7	4	
				Nellore	208	0 1/2	17	Calicut	384	1 1/2	39	
				Nellore	211	5	19	Cannanore	372	2	36	
				Onge	235	6	24	Chakulmurry	38	1 1/2	4	
				Onge	239	2 1/2	26	Chellumbrum	255	3 1/2	24	
				Oolundoorpett	37	5	4	Chicacole	509	0	46	
				Ootacamund	242	6	22	Chingleput	184	1 1/2	17	
				Ossoor	211	2	22	Chintomnipett	110	4	11	
				P								

From Cuddapah to			From Cuttack to			From Dindigul to						
M.	F.	Stg.	M.	F.	Stg.	M.	F.	Stg.				
Poonamallee	154	0	16	Ryepoor	366	1	35	Madura	39	7	3	
Poonamallee	191	7 1/2	17	Saint Thomas' Mount	779	7	70	Mysore	193	0	18	
Poonaganoor	95	3	9	Samulcottah	396	5	35	Namcul	69	1	8	
Rachoty	35	2	3	Sangor	668	5	61	Oodoomullacotay	57	6	6	
Rajahmundry	319	4	31	Sangor	665	6	64	Ootacamund	133	5	12	
Russellkondah	662	4	59	Secunderabad	668	1 1/2	60	Ossoor	193	1	20	
Saint Thomas' Mount	197	3 1/2	18	Secnee	533	7	51	Palamcottah	125	5	13	
Salem	253	5	24	Senouco	560	7	53	Pallghautcherry	103	7	10	
Samulcottah	349	1 1/2	34	Sonepoor	153	2	15	Palladum	73	3	7	
Secunderabad	242	1 1/2	22	Sumbulpoor	213	1	21	Pulney	35	3	4	
Seringapatam	249	6 1/2	25	Vellore	812	7	75	Quilon	200	0 1/2	18	
Sholapoor	361	7	34	Vizagapatam	293	0 1/2	27	Vizacottah	171	4	13	
Shumshabad	222	7 1/2	20	Vizianagrum	259	7	24	Salem	100	5	11	
Tanjore	324	3 1/2	30	From Darwar to			Sattimungalum			110	1	10
Tranquebar	285	7 1/2	27	Beejapoor	128	6 1/2	11	Seringapatam	202	1	19	
Trichinopoly	267	1 1/2	26	Benjapoor	119	3	12	Sunkernacovil	94	6	8	
Trippassore	135	4	14	Belgaum	47	2	5	Troomungalum	41	3	4	
Vellore	128	3	11	Belahoomsy	96	3	11	Troomungalum	52	3	4	
Vellore	162	1	16	Bellary	147	2	16	Trichinopoly	60	7 1/2	6	
Vizagapatam	444	7	41	Bombay	347	7	31	Washtindoor	112	5	10	
Vizianagrum	466	6	43	Cabo	116	6 1/2	11	From Ellichapoor to				
Wallajahbad	170	1 1/2	14	Coomptah	111	0	10	Adjuntah	152	2	13	
Yaimaweram	36	2	4	Daivicoopah	25	6	2	Akolah	56	1	5	
From Cummummet to				Daivemunny Ghaut	95	1	8	Akolah	62	2	6	
Bezwarrah	64	0	6	French Rocks	268	2	25	Annair	66	7 1/2	5	
Bhadrachellum	74	7	8	Gos	103	4 1/2	10	Arzamu	45	1	3	
Chandah	255	5	23	Hoobly	12	5	1	Asseergurh	113	6 1/2	10	
Chinnor	153	4	13	Hulliaul	21	4	2	Aurangabad	212	5	19	
Hingenghaut	310	4	28	Humpasagarum	82	2	9	Aurangabad	197	1	18	
Kamptee	369	3	34	Hurryhur	93	7	8	Baitool	59	5	7	
Masulipatam	107	6 1/2	11	Kittoor	19	6	2	Baitool	158	1	10	
Nagpoor	358	6	33	Kolapoor	112	3	10	Bangalore	666	4 1/2	66	
Paloosha	53	6	5	Kulladhee	75	7 1/2	6	Bassim	97	6	9	
Palpoor	207	1	19	Kulladhee	66	4	7	Bassim	103	4 1/2	9	
Wurroorah	283	4	25	Kurnool	238	6	24	Beder	274	2 1/2	27	
Wurrungul	96	0	6	Lingasoogoor	120	7	12	Bellary	500	7	48	
Wurrungul	70	4	6	Mangalore	222	3 1/2	22	Bombay	410	5 1/2	35	
From Cuttack to				Mangalore	234	7 1/2	24	Boregaum	51	3	5	
Arcoot	797	1	73	Meerjan	94	1 1/2	8	Hingolee	126	4	12	
Bangalore	901	0	85	Mercara	308	6	28	Hoshungabad	125	6	13	
Berhampoor	116	0	12	Merittich or Meeruj	108	7	10	Hoshungabad	174	2	16	
Bezwarrah	501	3	44	Moondagoor	40	6 1/2	3	Jafferahad	135	0	12	
Cuddapah	726	5	67	Mysore	285	5	26	Jafferahad	141	1	13	
Ganjam	97	0	10	Oospettah	108	7	12	Jaulnah	161	0 1/2	15	
Ganjam	113	3	10	Ootacamund	363	4	34	Jaulnah	167	1 1/2	16	
Jubbulpoor	620	7	59	Padshapoor	53	4	4	Kamptee	129	2	11	
Jubbulpoor	647	7	61	Poonah	255	6	24	Karinjah	66	2 1/2	5	
Jubbulpoor	559	2	61	Poossasowly	161	7	15	Masulipatam	542	2 1/2	53	
Jubbulpoor	573	7	56	Rachore	181	6	18	Mominabad	213	7	20	
Juggernaut or Pooree	49	6	4	Ramanmully	113	1	13	Moortazapoor	45	1	4	
Kamptee	517	7 1/2	48	Ranee Bennoor	79	4	7	Muctul	381	3 1/2	37	
Kamptee	544	7 1/2	48	Saumburany	28	2	3	Mulkapoor	106	4	9	
Khoordah	27	1	9	Secunderabad	310	2	30	Nagpoor	118	5	10	
Koonjibungshah	83	5	9	Sedashagurh	103	0	10	Nandair	174	1 1/2	17	
Kuntaloo	55	4	6	Seringapatam	276	4	25	Neemgaum	87	0	7	
Madras	772	7	69	Sholapoor	189	2 1/2	19	Oomrawutty	28	2	2	
Manickaputnum	69	7	6	Sirey	75	0 1/2	6	Secunderabad	331	5 1/2	32	
Masulipatam	510	2 1/2	45	Yellapoor	46	4	4	From Ellore to				
Mundlah	502	4	46	Yellapoor	50	1	5	Arcoot	334	7	32	
Nagpoor	522	4 1/2	46	From Dindigul to				Berhampoor	346	2	29	
Nagpoor	549	4 1/2	50	Arianagole (Pass)	146	2	13	Berwarrah	39	1	3	
Nellore	664	6 1/2	49	Avenashy	83	7	8	Casimcootah	154	0	13	
Ongele	587	1	53	Bangalore	217	4	22	Caulaishweram	196	3	18	
Palaveram	783	4 1/2	71	Caroor	48	1	5	Chandah	307	2	29	
Poonamallee	773	4 1/2	70	Chittoor	247	7	26	Chicacole	244	5	20	
Rumbah	86	6	9	Coimbatore	97	0	9	Chinnor	205	1	19	
Russellkondah	122	5	13	Darapooram	45	3	4	Chittoor	328	5	32	
Ruttenpoor	364	2	36	French Rocks	209	4	20	Chutterpoor	360	5	30	
Ryepoor	339	1	33	Guzzelhutty	116	4	11	Conada	214	6	18	

<i>From Ellore to</i>				<i>From French Rocks to</i>				<i>From Ganjam to</i>			
M.	F.	Stg.		M.	F.	Stg.		M.	F.	Stg.	
Cuddadah .....	264	3	26	Cochin .....	254	0	28	Nowpadah .....	79	0	7
Cumbun .....	171	7	17	Coinabatore .....	135	2	14	Ongele .....	487	6	43
Cuttack .....	462	2	41	Cuddalore .....	290	1	31	Poondy .....	67	0	6
Dumnapettah .....	45	1	4	Cuddadah .....	249	3	25	Rajahmundry .....	307	6	26
Dumnapettah .....	45	3	4	Cuddadah .....	232	5	23	Rumbah .....	10	2	1
Ganjam .....	365	2	31	Darwar .....	268	2	25	Russellkondah .....	62	1	5
Ganjam .....	362	7	31	Dindigul .....	209	4	20	Sonapoorpettah .....	26	0	2
Gopalpooram .....	277	6	23	Fraserpett .....	65	4	6	Sonepoor .....	159	4	16
Guntur .....	59	1	5	Gooty .....	237	5	25	Sooloorpett .....	623	4	55
Hingenghaut .....	362	1	34	Guntur .....	455	0	46	Toonee .....	246	4	21
Ichapur .....	330	2	28	Haimawutty .....	117	5	13	Vizianagrum .....	160	4	14
Kamptee .....	421	0	40	Honoor .....	237	0	22	Wojelly .....	599	1	53
Madras .....	310	5	28	Hoonsoor .....	38	4	4				
Mahadeopoor .....	188	3	17	Hurryhur .....	190	3	19	<i>From Goa to</i>			
Masulipatam .....	48	0	4	Hurryhur .....	174	3	17	Baitay .....	27	2	2
Munglapherry .....	46	1	4	Kurnool .....	300	0	31	Belgaum .....	68	3	6
Munkapett .....	133	2	12	Madras .....	288	1	26	Beydooor .....	141	4	15
Munsoorcottah .....	351	1	30	Madura .....	249	3	23	Buttull .....	128	2	14
Nagpoor .....	410	3	39	Mangalore .....	168	4	16	Cabo .....	9	6	1
Nellore .....	202	4	19	Masulipatam .....	518	6	53	Condapoor .....	157	6	17
Ongele .....	124	7	12	Mercara .....	84	2	8	Connacona .....	38	0	4
Paloonsah .....	80	2	8	Mysore .....	16	4	2	Coompta .....	94	0	10
Ragupoor .....	35	4	3	Nagamungatam .....	23	4	2	Darwar .....	107	0	10
Rajahmundry .....	55	1	5	Nellore .....	311	4	32	Honore .....	104	2	11
Russellkondah .....	398	1	33	Ongele .....	339	2	39	Hullial .....	85	4	8
Saipoor .....	258	6	25	Ootacamund .....	94	3	10	Mangalore .....	218	0	24
Samulcottah .....	84	6	8	Palamcottah .....	335	1	33	Margaum .....	16	3	2
Secunderabad .....	205	7	19	Palaveram .....	278	3	26	Meerjan .....	89	6	10
Sooloorpett .....	260	5	24	Paigahautcherry .....	166	6	17	Panjim .....	6	2	0
Toonee .....	116	3	10	Peddannully .....	54	4	6	Ponda .....	12	1	1
Vellore .....	330	5	31	Pondicherry .....	238	6	31	Sedashegurh .....	53	5	6
Vizagapatam .....	180	4	15	Poonamalee .....	275	5	25	Woodapee .....	180	2	20
Vizianagrum .....	202	3	17	Quilon .....	342	1	35				
Wojelly .....	236	2	22	Ryadroog .....	170	4	19	<i>From Goomsur to</i>			
Wurroorah .....	335	1	31	Saint Thomas Mount .....	281	1	26	Sooradah .....	15	3	1
				Salem .....	138	6	15				
<i>From Fraserpett to</i>				Salem .....	171	3	18	<i>From Goonah to</i>			
Bangalore! .....	133	7	12	Secunderabad .....	439	2	46	Agra .....	194	1	16
Bellary .....	231	6	22	Seraah .....	94	1	10	Dewas .....	153	2	15
Cannanore .....	80	2	8	Seringapattam .....	7	3	1	Hindia .....	179	3	18
Chikka Gundeshy .....	75	5	7	Trichinopoly .....	223	6	21	Indore .....	176	2	17
Chinnapatam .....	97	0	8	Vellore .....	203	6	19	Jaira Patun .....	90	4	8
Hassan .....	55	6	5	Yelwall .....	18	7	2	Jhansi .....	104	1	9
Herioor .....	139	5	13	<i>From Ganjam to</i>				Khorasee .....	95	4	9
Hooliar .....	112	0	10	Aska .....	34	3	3	Mhow .....	188	3	18
Hoonsoor .....	27	0	2	Barwah .....	48	3	4	Neemuch .....	180	6	16
Mangalore .....	103	0	10	Berhampoor .....	19	0	2	Ragoogurh .....	18	3	2
Mercara .....	18	6	2	Bezwarrah .....	402	0	34	Rojwas .....	125	1	12
Munzerabad .....	44	2	4	Casibobagh .....	65	1	6	Sarungpoor .....	99	5	10
Mysore .....	54	3	5	Cassimbottah .....	208	7	18	Saugor .....	128	6	12
Pootoor .....	71	5	6	Chicacole .....	118	2	11	Sehore .....	120	0	12
Rajahmundry .....	627	6	61	Chutertpoor .....	4	5	1	Seronge .....	50	4	5
Ryadroog .....	198	0	19	Conada .....	148	1	13	Shahjehanpoor .....	116	3	11
Seringapatam .....	58	1	5	Coomungia .....	83	2	7	<i>From Goondulpett to</i>			
Tulluck .....	176	6	17	Cuttack .....	113	3	10	Arriacode .....	76	0	8
Veeraunderpett .....	29	1	3	Cuttack .....	97	0	31	Bangalore .....	130	6	12
Yelwall .....	45	7	4	Ellore .....	363	7	31	Bangalore .....	121	0	12
				Gopalpooram (near .....				Calicut .....	90	6	10
<i>From French Rocks to</i>				Munsoorcottah) .....	13	3	1	Calicut .....	07	6	10
Aroot .....	217	4	20	Gopalpooram .....	85	1	8	Chamrajnugram .....	20	6	2
Bangalore .....	75	3	7	Guntur .....	422	0	36	Chinnapatam .....	93	7	8
Bellary .....	204	0	22	Ichapur .....	32	5	3	Chinnapatam .....	84	1	8
Calicut .....	141	6	15	Juggernaut or Pooree .....	63	5	6	Culpetta .....	49	6	5
Cannanore .....	136	5	12	Kennely .....	92	7	9	Goodaloor .....	28	6	3
Cannanore .....	129	7	14	Kennely .....	95	2	9	Gunapuddywuttum .....	34	2	3
Challoor .....	71	7	7	Khoordah .....	69	7	7	Kolaigal .....	43	3	4
Chengleput .....	267	7	25	Madras .....	673	4	59	Kulhuty .....	33	7	3
Chenroyputnam .....	35	0	4	Manickaputnam .....	43	4	4	Mallavelly .....	68	1	6
Chinnapatam .....	38	4	3	Munsoorcottah .....	11	6	1	Mysore .....	36	1	4
Chittoor .....	185	4	19	Nellore .....	565	3	50	Ootacamund .....	41	6	4
Chuttrum .....	8	7	1								



From Goondulpett to			From Guntloor to			From Honore or Ho- nauer to		
M.	F.	Stg.	M.	F.	Stg.	M.	F.	Stg.
Seevasamoodrum	53	4	Samulootah	143	7 1/2	French Rocks	237	0 1/2
Seringapatam	45	2	Secunderabad	175	0	Goa	104	2 1/2
Teppakaidah or Tip- pacaudo	18	6	Sooloorpett	201	4	Hurryhur	114	0
From Gooty to			Toonee	175	4	Mangalore	113	5 1/2
Adony	47	1	Vellore	291	4	Meerjan	14	4
Bangalore	162	2 1/2	Vizagapatam	239	5	Moolky	93	1 1/2
Bellary	52	3 1/2	Vizianagrum	261	4	Sagur	57	3 1/2
Bynumpully	48	1	Woijelly	177	1	Sedashagurh	50	5 1/2
Cota Cota	106	3	From Hindia to			Seringapatam	245	2 1/2
Ouddapah	97	7	Ashta	39	2	Sheemogah	105	3 1/2
Cumbum	123	5	Asseergurh	98	1	Soruba	57	3
Cumbum	161	0	Baitool	87	7	Toomcoor	233	6 1/2
Circumbaddy	180	1	Charwah	31	7	Turakerray	129	6 1/2
Hundy Anantapoor	31	4	Chundooanah	14	2	Woodapie	75	7 1/2
Jeddacherlah	141	0	Dewas	80	4	From Hoshungabad to		
Kurnool	62	2	Goona	179	3	Ahmednuggur	370	4
Madras	264	2	Huriah	13	0	Ashy	163	3
Madras	281	5	Jeogaum	15	2	Asseergurh	146	6
Naggery	205	6	Mhow	97	7	Annair	142	0
Naggery	224	0	Nagpoor	193	7	Aurungabad	238	5
Nundidroog	129	2	Newree	63	4	Baitool	66	1
Palisasmoodrum	86	6	Nursing-Gurh	101	3	Bangurh	114	7
Peelair	155	0	Oojein	105	4	Bassim	254	4
Poonamallee	251	7	Ragooorh	161	0	Bellary	657	5
Poonamallee	269	1	Sehore	59	3	Bhillsa	62	4
Putteondah	22	6	Timboornee	22	4	Bhopal	46	0
Rachotee	120	3	From Hiugolee to			Boorhaunpoor	180	0
Secunderabad	201	5	Ahoondah	14	4	Burra Gurrwarra	76	3
Tripassoor	233	3	Bassim	28	6	Burrumpoor	156	6
Yamaweram	61	5	Bichookoonda	109	5 1/2	Charwah	80	4
From Guntloor to			Boargaum	124	7	Chundooanah	75	7 1/2
Arrot	275	6	Chandah	170	1 1/2	Chundooanah	63	5
Arree	295	0	Ellichapoor	126	4	Ellichapoor	125	6
Bangalore	379	5	Gunga Kair	60	3	Ellichapoor	174	2
Bellary	281	2 1/2	Jaulnah	94	6	Hingollee	283	2
Bellary	288	6 1/2	Jaulnah	105	4	Jaulnah	293	2
Berhampore	405	3	Kamptee	206	1	Jubbulpoor	159	7 1/2
Bezwarrah	20	0	Karintah	66	2	Kamptee	175	6
Casimicottah	213	1	Lkhair	142	3	Masulipatam	699	0 1/2
Chicacole	303	6	Kullunnoory	12	0	Mirzapoor	408	2
Chingleput	281	1 1/2	Loonar	48	0	Mhow	159	4 1/2
Chikoor	269	4	Mominabad	92	3	Mhow	147	2
Chutterpoor	419	6	Muddenoor	100	1 1/2	Mooltye	25	0
Conada	273	7 1/2	Mudnapoor	72	3	Nagode	255	0
Cuddalore	351	4	Nagpoor	195	4	Nagpoor	176	1
Cuddapah	205	2	Nandair	47	5 1/2	Nandair	330	7 1/2
Cumbum	113	6	Oomrawutty	104	0	Nursingpoor	105	1 1/2
Ellore	59	1	Parly	77	4	Oomrawutty	201	6
Ganjam	422	0	Sailoo	57	7	Oomrawutty	172	0
Ganjam	424	3	Secunderabad	205	1 1/2	Pandornah	118	6
Gopalpooram	336	7	From Honore or Ho- nauer to			Saugor	120	0
Gopalpooram (near Munoorcottah)	408	4 1/2	Allawully	29	0	Secunderabad	458	3 1/2
Imaacundah	54	7	Anantapoor	74	6 1/2	Seermow	80	4
Itchapoor	389	3	Arseekaira	171	4 1/2	Seewonee	29	6
Kurnool	184	7 1/2	Banawerram	182	4 1/2	Seewonee	29	1 1/2
Madras	251	4	Bangalore	277	0 1/2	Seronge	114	5
Masulipatam	51	4	Benkipoor	115	5 1/2	Sholapoor	461	6
Masulipatam	63	6 1/2	Beydoor	37	1 1/2	Sholapoor	460	6
Munoorcottah	410	2	Bilghy	34	5	Sohagpoor	32	5
Nellore	143	3 1/2	Butcuil	23	7 1/2	Soondurjunnah	110	3
Nursarawpettah	28	5	Cadoor	147	7 1/2	From Hurryhur to		
Ongole	65	6	Chenroyapatam	202	0	Agoombee	100	7
Ootacamund	540	6	Condapoor	53	3	Anantapoor	65	2
Pondogul	63	2	Coompta	10	2	Arrot	310	6 1/2
Rajahmundry	114	2	Darwar	108	5 1/2	Arseekaira	108	7
Ramayaputnum	99	0	Gairsoppah Falls	37	5	Atococopy	158	2
Salem	416	6						

From Hurryhur to			From Hyderabad (Residency) to			From Hyderabad (Residency) to		
M.	F.	Stg.	M.	F.	Stg.	M.	F.	Stg.
Banawassy .....	60	7	Adony .....	168	0	Wojelly .....	315	2
Bangalore .....	170	6	Adony .....	181	4	Warrungul .....	96	4
Belgaum .....	141	1	Aganoor .....	69	5	Yelaishwerram .....	91	1
Bellary .....	111	3	Bagreecotah .....	252	7			
Benikpoor .....	53	0	Bagreecotah .....	242	1	From Jaulnah to		
Bezwarrah .....	457	4	Bahmunkelloor .....	173	5	Adjuntah .....	55	0
Bilghy .....	79	5	Bassim .....	238	5	Adony .....	350	3
Bombay .....	441	6	Beder .....	83	1	Agra .....	618	1
Cador .....	85	2	Beejapoor .....	207	5	Ahmednuggur .....	84	7
Cannanore .....	305	1	Belgaum .....	339	43	Akolah .....	104	7
Chenroyputnam .....	139	3	Belgaum .....	328	6	Akolah .....	123	6
Chinnore .....	126	4	Bellary .....	211	8	Asseergurh .....	146	4
Chittledroog .....	47	0	Bellary .....	225	2	Aurangabad .....	39	7
Coimbatore .....	311	1	Bolarum .....	10	6	Bangalore .....	578	4
Coompta .....	111	1	Chakulmurry .....	199	1	Bassim .....	97	6
Coompta .....	116	5	Chandah .....	246	1	Beder .....	187	0
Coomsee .....	49	2	Chinnore .....	155	7	Beder .....	215	4
Cuddapah .....	261	5	Coheer .....	59	2	Beejapoor .....	238	3
Darwar .....	93	7	Copenpully .....	74	2	Beer .....	63	2
Fraserpett .....	196	1	Cota Cota .....	90	4	Belgaum .....	343	6
French Rocks .....	190	3	Cuddapah .....	237	3	Bellary .....	394	1
French Rocks .....	174	3	Cumbum .....	179	4	Biezwarrah .....	432	1
Gairsoppah Falls .....	102	3	Daiwurcondah .....	62	3	Biehookoonda .....	175	4
Gundeshy .....	120	4	Daiwursoogoor .....	121	1	Bodur .....	89	3
Harponully .....	25	0	Daroor .....	211	3	Bombay .....	249	5
Herioor .....	71	4	Dupar Fort .....	148	5	Boorhaumpoot .....	134	0
Honelly .....	23	4	Goconda .....	6	2	Boregaum .....	115	6
Honore or Honawer .....	114	0	Goolburgah .....	121	4	Daiwursoogoor .....	290	0
Hoobly .....	81	2	Gudawul .....	106	3	Darwar .....	537	6
Hoolia Honor .....	42	1	Gunga-Kair .....	179	1	Daroor .....	77	0
Hoolia Honor .....	40	5	Guraimullah .....	144	3	Daroor .....	87	2
Hulhully .....	101	2	Hingolee .....	209	7	Ellichapoor .....	161	0
Jaulnah .....	451	5	Hornabad .....	104	1	Ellichapoor .....	167	1
Kamptee .....	668	3	Hytapaumla .....	63	0	Goolburgah .....	204	5
Kamptee .....	641	0	Jaulnah .....	270	1	Gunga-kair .....	91	0
Kolapoor .....	206	2	Jeddicheriah .....	55	7	Hingolee .....	94	6
Kulladghee .....	160	3	Kamptee .....	327	7	Hingolee .....	105	4
Kurnool .....	207	6	Kulladghee .....	266	7	Hoshungabad .....	293	2
Madras .....	383	4	Kulladghee .....	257	0	Jafferabad .....	26	0
Manalore .....	159	7	Kulladghee .....	256	1	Jubbulpoor .....	421	6
Manalore .....	174	1	Kullianee .....	119	0	Jubbulpoor .....	453	1
Masulipatam .....	501	2	Kurnool .....	134	4	Kamptee .....	207	6
Mercara .....	214	7	Lingasoogoor .....	184	5	Kamptee .....	275	1
Mysore .....	191	6	Madras .....	339	5	Kolapoor .....	316	5
Namoul .....	319	1	Masulipatam .....	208	5	Kulladghee .....	291	2
Nugger .....	88	5	Mominabad .....	193	3	Kurnool .....	369	1
Oospettah .....	73	0	Moodgul .....	194	7	Lackenwary .....	73	5
Ootacamund .....	269	5	Moorcondah .....	117	5	Loonar .....	46	6
Palamcottah .....	513	7	Muctul .....	105	7	Maiker .....	56	4
Palaveram .....	370	5	Nandair .....	162	2	Malleigaum .....	123	4
Palghautcherry .....	341	4	Nandair .....	95	0	Masulipatam .....	476	0
Peddanelly .....	135	7	Nannaypettah .....	281	4	Mhow .....	242	3
Quilon .....	516	7	Nellore .....	137	7	Mominabad .....	108	2
Rachore .....	179	7	Nirmul .....	170	2	Moortazapoor .....	130	6
Ranee Bennoor .....	14	3	Nuldroog .....	159	3	Muddenoor .....	166	0
Salem .....	287	5	Nundiaul .....	203	7	Nagode .....	548	2
Secunderabad .....	317	7	Ongole .....	130	0	Nagpoor .....	257	1
Sedashegurh .....	151	5	Oodgheer .....	96	1	Nandair .....	113	4
Seerah .....	96	2	Paungul .....	109	6	Neemuch .....	397	7
Seringapatam .....	182	5	Purreekee .....	47	0	Nowgong .....	529	4
Seringapatam .....	197	6	Rachore .....	133	2	Oodgheer .....	140	1
Shemoga .....	47	4	Secunderabad .....	4	6	Oodgheer .....	168	5
Sholapoor .....	283	1	Sholapoor .....	192	5	Oomrawutty .....	160	7
Sholapoor .....	286	1	Sholapoor .....	199	6	Panchore .....	23	0
Sircy .....	75	2	Shumshabad .....	14	4	Poonah .....	157	4
Toomcoor .....	127	4	Shooloorpett .....	339	5	Purtoor .....	27	0
Trichinopoly .....	374	4	Tallicotah .....	188	7	Pyton .....	36	4
Vellore .....	299	1	Tolljapoor .....	188	0	Rachore .....	302	1
Vizagapatam .....	677	1	Ukkulcotah .....	169	1	Sailoo .....	46	2
Vizianagrum .....	699	0				Saugor .....	413	2
Woodapee .....	136	3						

From Jaulnah to				From Kamptee to				From Kamptee to			
	M.	F.	Stg.		M.	F.	Stg.		M.	F.	Stg.
Secunderabad .....	265	3	25	Amnatr .....	62	2	6	Kurnool .....	462	3	46
Secunderabad .....	271	0	26	Aroot .....	699	0	65	Lodikhera .....	37	1	4
Secunderabad .....	293	7	29	Asanj .....	240	0	17	Lutchmeenarsipettah .....	438	5	46
Sedasehpettah .....	223	6	21	Asseergh .....	243	0	21	Lutchmeenarsipettah .....	484	7	43
Sedasehpettah .....	252	2	22	Aurungabad .....	303	7	29	Madras .....	714	6	26
Seroor .....	116	0	10	Baitool .....	109	5	11	Mahadeepoor .....	232	5	63
Shahgurrh .....	37	7	3	Balcoondah .....	207	6	21	Mahelgaon .....	6	0	1
Shahgurrh .....	36	7	4	Bangale .....	746	1	74	Malligaum .....	387	3	37
Sholapoor .....	168	4	17	Bangalore .....	687	0	70	Mangalore .....	837	3	89
Surat .....	267	7	27	Bassim .....	177	3	17	Masulipatam .....	533	6	52
Tair .....	117	1	11	Bejapoor .....	453	4	43	Masulipatam .....	499	0	44
Umber .....	17	6	2	Belgaum .....	557	7	52	Masulipatam .....	477	1	45
Vyrag .....	140	6	14	Bellary .....	553	1	52	Mercara .....	803	5	76
Yeat .....	93	0	10	Beilary .....	580	4	56	Mercara .....	839	6	84
Yedagberry .....	255	4	24	Berhampoor .....	500	1	56	Mhow .....	235	3	29
From Jhansi to				Bezwarrah .....	433	3	40	Midnapoor .....	619	1	62
Berwa Saugor .....	11	7	1	Bichookoonda .....	315	6	31	Mirzapoor .....	346	5	38
Goanah .....	104	1	9	Bissumcoottah .....	410	5	39	Mookolee .....	401	0	38
Saugor .....	126	2	12	Bissumcoottah .....	406	7	36	Mookolee .....	397	2	35
Tihree or Tyree .....	60	2	5	Borgaum (on the	81	2	8	Mooltye .....	80	6	8
From Jubbulpoor to				Wurdah River) .....	517	3	46	Moortazapoor .....	137	0	13
Asseergh .....	306	5	31	Bombay .....	526	3	50	Mudlenoor .....	396	2	20
Baitool .....	208	0	19	Bombay .....	526	3	50	Mudlunpoor .....	393	5	33
Berhampoor .....	549	2	51	Bundarra .....	35	5	3	Mungapett .....	287	6	23
Berhampoor .....	604	4	57	Burwanugger .....	458	7	39	Nagode .....	280	1	23
Bombay .....	696	1	63	Caulaishweram .....	224	5	22	Nagpoor .....	10	5	1
Burra Gurawara .....	83	4	16	Chandah .....	113	6	11	Nandair .....	253	6	25
Chutterpoor .....	162	1	16	Chicacole .....	499	7	50	Narrainpoor .....	223	7	20
Cuttack .....	559	2	51	Chicacole .....	514	0	48	Narrainpoorputnum .....	412	0	37
Dumoh .....	63	2	6	Chicacole .....	510	2	45	Nassick .....	413	3	39
Ellichapoor .....	267	5	26	Chinnoor .....	215	7	21	Nirmul .....	189	7	19
Ellichapoor .....	114	7	11	Chinnooanah .....	211	6	21	Nowgong .....	331	5	32
Hoshungabad .....	159	7	17	Chupparah .....	88	7	9	Nowrungapoor .....	318	4	35
Jaulnah .....	421	6	41	Coomingia .....	491	1	47	Nursingpoor .....	157	6	15
Kamptee .....	154	0	15	Cuddapah .....	565	2	53	Oojein .....	303	0	29
Kamp ee .....	204	6	20	Cummumet .....	369	3	34	Oomrawutty .....	106	7	10
Kuntaloo .....	503	6	45	Cuttack .....	517	7	48	Ootacamund .....	849	7	86
Kuttingee .....	21	2	2	Cuttack .....	544	7	50	Palcondah .....	470	7	47
Mhow .....	307	1	32	Damoodah .....	160	2	14	Pandornah .....	57	0	6
Midnapoor .....	623	6	61	Darwar .....	572	7	55	Parwuttypooram .....	435	4	39
Mirzapoor .....	242	5	23	Dewulwarra .....	114	5	12	Poonah .....	425	2	39
Mundlah .....	56	6	5	Doomah .....	118	7	12	Russellkondah .....	513	1	49
Myher .....	97	2	10	Dumnapettah .....	375	6	36	Russellkondah .....	456	0	44
Nagode .....	126	1	13	Ellichapoor .....	129	2	11	Ruttenpoor .....	253	2	22
Nagpoor .....	164	5	16	Ellore .....	421	0	40	Ryepoor .....	178	6	15
Nowgong .....	177	5	17	French Rocks .....	762	3	77	Saint Thomas' Mount .....	721	6	67
Nursingpoor or Chota				Hazareebagh .....	585	1	50	Sairpoor .....	162	2	15
Gurawara .....	54	6	6	Hindia .....	197	4	19	Saugor .....	263	3	25
Rewah .....	137	3	13	Hingenghaut .....	58	7	6	Saugor .....	235	5	23
Russellkondah .....	497	3	47	Hingolee .....	206	1	20	Secunderabad .....	411	2	40
Russellkondah .....	570	7	52	Hoshungabad .....	175	6	17	Secunderabad .....	323	1	31
Ruttenpoor .....	195	0	16	Hurday .....	184	4	18	Seonee .....	67	0	7
Ryepoor .....	281	6	26	Hurryhur .....	664	4	63	Seonee .....	117	6	12
Saeepoor or Shapoor .....	52	5	5	Jafferahad .....	241	6	23	Seringapatam .....	762	7	77
Saugor .....	109	3	10	Jaulnah .....	267	6	26	Seroor .....	383	6	36
Secunderabad .....	477	1	46	Jeypoor .....	360	3	32	Shahpoor .....	132	2	13
Schora .....	25	0	3	Jhansi .....	362	7	35	Sholapoor .....	333	5	36
Seonee .....	87	0	8	Joanagudda .....	340	3	32	Simgah .....	190	1	17
Sindwarrah .....	129	6	12	Joanagudda .....	339	5	29	Sindwarrah .....	75	0	7
Simgapoor .....	103	6	10	Jubbulpoor .....	154	0	15	Sirgoonjanugger .....	368	3	30
Simgapoor .....	127	2	13	Jubbulpoor .....	204	6	20	Sohnghurry .....	79	3	8
Sonepoor .....	400	0	36	Jugdulpoor .....	308	6	28	Sonepoor .....	385	5	35
Sonepoor .....	461	5	44	Kamtah .....	83	5	8	Sonepoor .....	358	5	33
Sumbhulpoor .....	346	1	30	Kareel .....	298	6	26	Sumbhulpoor .....	341	3	31
From Kamptee to				Karinjah .....	139	7	13	Trichinopoly .....	852	3	79
Ahmednugger .....	352	5	34	Khar .....	111	7	11	Trichinopoly .....	913	1	85
Akolah .....	162	7	16	Khyragurh .....	136	6	12	Unchode .....	245	1	24
				Konkair .....	220	1	21	Vellore .....	693	5	64
				Konkair .....	220	3	23	Vizianagrum .....	485	2	44
				Kulladghee .....	508	3	48	Wurrungul .....	298	7	28
				Kuntaloo .....	489	3	44	Wurroorah .....	85	7	9

From Kemptee to			M.	F.	Stg.	From Kulladghee to			M.	F.	Stg.	From Madras to			M.	F.	Stg.		
Wyraghur	106	2	10	Malgaum	77	0	7	Avenashy	282	1	26	Avenashy	282	1	26	Avenashy	282	1	26
Yedialabad	143	1	14	Malingapoor	31	3	3	Avenashy	285	2	26	Avenashy	285	2	26	Avenashy	285	2	26
From Kolapoor to								Avenashy	294	1	27	Avenashy	294	1	27	Avenashy	294	1	27
Abdulpoor	159	1	15	Moodgul	72	0	7	Baitool	806	6	75	Baitool	806	6	75	Baitool	806	6	75
Beejapoor	107	4	11	Moodhul	18	7	2	Bangalore	212	6	19	Bangalore	212	6	19	Bangalore	212	6	19
Belgaum	82	2	8	Narrympettah	161	1	15	Bangalore	208	1 1/2	21	Bangalore	208	1 1/2	21	Bangalore	208	1 1/2	21
Bellary	233	7	24	Poonah	223	3	20	Bangalore	202	2	22	Bangalore	202	2	22	Bangalore	202	2	22
Bhoof	20	5	2	Poosawoly	129	4	11	Bangalore	208	0	22	Bangalore	208	0	22	Bangalore	208	0	22
Darwar	112	3	10	Sattarah	155	6	13	Bangalore	201	6	20	Bangalore	201	6	20	Bangalore	201	6	20
Goolburgah	194	1	18	Secunderabad	261	6	24	Bassim	625	4 1/2	58	Bassim	625	4 1/2	58	Bassim	625	4 1/2	58
Hurryhur	206	2	18	Secunderabad	271	5	26	Beejapoor	480	1 1/2	47	Beejapoor	480	1 1/2	47	Beejapoor	480	1 1/2	47
Hutnee	62	0	7	Secunderabad	260	7	24	Belgaum	521	4 1/2	49	Belgaum	521	4 1/2	49	Belgaum	521	4 1/2	49
Kulladghee	98	7	9	Sholapoor	122	6 1/2	12	Bellary	316	6	32	Bellary	316	6	32	Bellary	316	6	32
Kurnool	299	0	29	Tallicotah	67	2	6	Bellary	334	0	31	Bellary	334	0	31	Bellary	334	0	31
Malgaum	38	2 1/2	5	Tazgaum	92	4	8	Bellary	340	2 1/2	34	Bellary	340	2 1/2	34	Bellary	340	2 1/2	34
Malingapoor	67	4	6	From Kurnool to				Berhampoor	656	7	57	Berhampoor	656	7	57	Berhampoor	656	7	57
Meeruj	32	6 1/2	4	Arcof	257	4	23	Bezwarrah	271	4	25	Bezwarrah	271	4	25	Bezwarrah	271	4	25
P dhapoor	58	7	6	Autkoor	42	1	5	Bombay	764	0	71	Bombay	764	0	71	Bombay	764	0	71
Rybaug	42	4	4	Bangalore	2 1/2	5 1/2	21	Bombay	820	5 1/2	77	Bombay	820	5 1/2	77	Bombay	820	5 1/2	77
Sangola	91	6 1/2	10	Beigaum	272	6 1/2	27	Bowanie	248	0	23	Bowanie	248	0	23	Bowanie	248	0	23
Secunderabad	326	1	30	Bellary	96	3	10	Bowanie	236	7	23	Bowanie	236	7	23	Bowanie	236	7	23
Secundshettah	284	2	26	Bezwarrah	248	5	24	Calicut	418	3	42	Calicut	418	3	42	Calicut	418	3	42
Sholapoor	148	1 1/2	15	Bezwarrah	204	7 1/2	20	Calicut	433	7	41	Calicut	433	7	41	Calicut	433	7	41
From Kotergerry to				Bombay	473	0 1/2	42	Cannanore	400	5	39	Cannanore	400	5	39	Cannanore	400	5	39
Avenashy	39	2	3	Chakulmurry	85	4	7	Cannanore	413	2	41	Cannanore	413	2	41	Cannanore	413	2	41
Calicut	118	1	8	Chittoor	230	0 1/2	20	Carangooly	48	0	4	Carangooly	48	0	4	Carangooly	48	0	4
Cannanore	144	0	13	Cota Cota	44	0	5	Cassimcootah	484	5	41	Cassimcootah	484	5	41	Cassimcootah	484	5	41
Coimbatore	34	4	3	Cuddapah	123	5 1/2	11	Chellumbrum	128	2	11	Chellumbrum	128	2	11	Chellumbrum	128	2	11
Dindigul	123	1	11	Cumbum	87	4	9	Chicacole	555	2	48	Chicacole	555	2	48	Chicacole	555	2	48
French Rocks	109	1	11	Daiwarcondah	101	1	10	Chingleput	34	7	3	Chingleput	34	7	3	Chingleput	34	7	3
Madras	333	3	11	Darwar	238	6	24	Chintomnipett	180	5 1/2	17	Chintomnipett	180	5 1/2	17	Chintomnipett	180	5 1/2	17
Madura	163	0	14	Goolburgah	154	4	15	Chittoor	98	0 1/2	9	Chittoor	98	0 1/2	9	Chittoor	98	0 1/2	9
Mettoopolium	11	6	30	Gooty	62	3	6	Chittoor	97	7	10	Chittoor	97	7	10	Chittoor	97	7	10
Mysore	92	5	9	Guntoor	184	7 1/2	18	Chullapully	264	3	23	Chullapully	264	3	23	Chullapully	264	3	23
Ootacamund	14	6	1	Gurramullah	30	6	9	Chuttray	32	6	3	Chuttray	32	6	3	Chuttray	32	6	3
Palamcottah	248	6	24	Hundy Anantapoor	93	7	3	Cochin	438	0	43	Cochin	438	0	43	Cochin	438	0	43
Paulghautcherry	64	7	7	Hurryhur	207	6	21	Coimbatore	308	3	29	Coimbatore	308	3	29	Coimbatore	308	3	29
Salem	113	4	10	Hytipaumlah	149	2	15	Coimbatore	311	4	29	Coimbatore	311	4	29	Coimbatore	311	4	29
Siroomogay	15	0	7	Innacondah	130	0 1/2	12	Coimbatore	320	3	30	Coimbatore	320	3	30	Coimbatore	320	3	30
Trichinopoly	149	3	13	Jaulnah	359	1	34	Colar	167	2 1/2	16	Colar	167	2 1/2	16	Colar	167	2 1/2	16
Uddiwarum	12	7	1	Jeddiecherlah	78	5	9	Colar	161	3	17	Colar	161	3	17	Colar	161	3	17
From Kulladghee to				Jullihall	179	2 1/2	17	Colar	167	1	17	Colar	167	1	17	Colar	167	1	17
Ayamungalum	182	6	16	Kamptee	462	3	46	Colar	160	7	15	Colar	160	7	15	Colar	160	7	15
Badamy	25	5	7	Kulladghee	200	1	20	Combaconum	172	6	15	Combaconum	172	6	15	Combaconum	172	6	15
Bagreecotah	14	0	3	Kundakull	140	4	14	Conada	525	3	46	Conada	525	3	46	Conada	525	3	46
Bahmunkelloor	83	3	3	Lingasoogoor	117	7	14	Conjeveram	44	4	3	Conjeveram	44	4	3	Conjeveram	44	4	3
Bahmunkelloor	93	2	1	Madras	290	1 1/2	28	Coonoor	333	5	30	Coonoor	333	5	30	Coonoor	333	5	30
Beejapoor	52	7	7	Masulipatam	292	3 1/2	23	Cuddalore	100	0	8	Cuddalore	100	0	8	Cuddalore	100	0	8
Belgaum	72	5 1/2	9	Masulipatam	236	3 1/2	22	Cuddapah	166	4	17	Cuddapah	166	4	17	Cuddapah	166	4	17
Bellary	135	0	5	Nagpooor	451	6	45	Cumbum	235	0 1/2	20	Cumbum	235	0 1/2	20	Cumbum	235	0 1/2	20
Bombay	315	4	7	Nellacondah	137	2	14	Circumbaddy	84	2	9	Circumbaddy	84	2	9	Circumbaddy	84	2	9
Darwar	75	7 1/2	15	Nundiaul	45	3	4	Cuttack	712	7	69	Cuttack	712	7	69	Cuttack	712	7	69
Darwar	66	4	27	Nundidroog	193	5	21	Darwar	474	2 1/2	44	Darwar	474	2 1/2	44	Darwar	474	2 1/2	44
Dundihall	54	1	6	Palaveram	318	3	23	Dindigul	259	2 1/2	25	Dindigul	259	2 1/2	25	Dindigul	259	2 1/2	25
Guajunderghur	50	0	7	Paulsamoodrum	149	1	16	Ellichapoor	723	2 1/2	67	Ellichapoor	723	2 1/2	67	Ellichapoor	723	2 1/2	67
Hulihull	104	1	4	Pentley	27	2	3	Ellore	310	5	28	Ellore	310	5	28	Ellore	310	5	28
Humpassagur	95	5	6	Rachoor	57	0	6	Ennore	11	3	1	Ennore	11	3	1	Ennore	11	3	1
Hurryhur	160	3	12	Secunderabad	139	2	15	Erode	247	3	23	Erode	247	3	23	Erode	247	3	23
Hyderabad Residency	266	7	9	Sholapoor	225	5	22	Fraserpett	342	1	33	Fraserpett	342	1	33	Fraserpett	342	1	33
Hyderabad Residency	256	1	15	Sooriapett	165	5	16	French Rocks	283	4 1/2	23	French Rocks	283	4 1/2	23	French Rocks	283	4 1/2	23
Jaulnah	291	2 1/2	23	Vellore	252	0 1/2	22	Ganjam	673	4	59	Ganjam	673	4	59	Ganjam	673	4	59
Jeddiecherlah	211	0	20	From Madras to				Ganjam	675	7	53	Ganjam	675	7	53	Ganjam	675	7	53
Jullihall	33	4	29	Ahmednuggur	691	6 1/2	67	Ginjee	95	2	9	Ginjee	95	2	9	Ginjee	95	2	9
Kolapoor	98	7	4	Allicoil	68	4	7	Goa	591	0 1/2	34	Goa	591	0 1/2	34	Goa	591	0 1/2	34
Kowloor	82	0	7	Amboorpett	115	0	10	Goolburgah	457	2	44	Goolburgah	457	2	44	Goolburgah	457	2	44
Kurnool	200	1	10	Arcof	70	5	6	Gooriatum	104	6	11	Gooriatum	104	6	11	Gooriatum	104	6	11
Lingasoogoor	82	2	8	Arnee	80	1	7	Gooriatum	104	2	9	Gooriatum	104	2	9	Gooriatum	104	2	9
Lingasoogoor	72	5	6	Arnee	83	6	9	Gooty	264	3	27	Gooty	264	3	27	Gooty	264	3	27
				Assergurh	803	4	74	Gooty	281	5	26	Gooty	281	5	26	Gooty	281	5	26
								Gopaulpooram	660	0 1/2	58	Gopaulpooram	660	0 1/2	58	Gopaulpooram	660	0 1/2	58
								Guntoor	251	4	23	Guntoor	251	4	23	Guntoor	251	4	23

## DISTANCES.

From Madras to				From Madras to				From Madras to				From Madras to			
	M.	F.	Stg.		M.	F.	Stg.		M.	F.	Stg.		M.	F.	Stg.
Hingole .....	596	6	55	Poodocottah (Tondi- mon) .....	232	4	20	Arambooly .....	135	0	14				
Honore .....	496	6	43	Poonah .....	671	7	64	Arcot .....	251	3	25				
Honnor .....	315	1	31	Poonah .....	728	4	70	Ariangole .....	106	3	10				
Hochungabad .....	872	7	81	Poonah .....	12	4	14	Arrantanghy .....	71	4	7				
Hurryhur .....	380	3	36	Poonamallee .....	142	6	11	Bangalore .....	257	3	25				
Hydrabad Residency .....	389	5	35	Poonganoor .....	27	0	2	Calicut .....	226	7	20				
Hydrabad .....	326	5	29	Pulicat & Coramandel .....	97	2	8	Cannanore .....	284	1	27				
Hydrabad .....	389	5	35	Pullicondah .....	124	0	12	Chellumbrum .....	172	0	15				
Hydrabad .....	326	5	29	Pulmanair .....	123	7	13	Chingleput .....	245	6	24				
Hydrabad .....	389	5	35	Pulmanair .....	123	7	13	Chittoor .....	263	0	25				
Hydrabad .....	326	5	29	Pulmanair .....	123	7	13	Cochin .....	231	0	22				
Hydrabad .....	389	5	35	Pundarpoor .....	549	0	53	Coimbatore .....	136	7	12				
Hydrabad .....	326	5	29	Quilon .....	526	1	52	Combaconum .....	125	4	11				
Hydrabad .....	389	5	35	Quilon .....	509	2	51	Cootallum .....	100	6	9				
Hydrabad .....	326	5	29	Quilon .....	459	3	43	Cuddalore .....	198	2	18				
Hydrabad .....	389	5	35	Rachotee .....	161	2	15	Cuddalore .....	196	6	20				
Hydrabad .....	326	5	29	Rachotee .....	365	6	33	Cuddalore .....	369	3	34				
Hydrabad .....	389	5	35	Rachotee .....	312	5	30	Cuddalore .....	39	7	3				
Hydrabad .....	326	5	29	Rachotee .....	319	5	31	Cuddalore .....	249	3	23				
Hydrabad .....	389	5	35	Rachotee .....	703	6	61	Cuddalore .....	163	0	14				
Hydrabad .....	326	5	29	Rachotee .....	40	4	3	Cuddalore .....	280	5	27				
Hydrabad .....	389	5	35	Rachotee .....	192	5	19	Cuddalore .....	121	7	12				
Hydrabad .....	326	5	29	Rachotee .....	209	6	19	Cuddalore .....	147	4	13				
Hydrabad .....	389	5	35	Rachotee .....	219	7	20	Cuddalore .....	232	7	21				
Hydrabad .....	326	5	29	Rachotee .....	305	3	36	Cuddalore .....	143	4	15				
Hydrabad .....	389	5	35	Rachotee .....	637	4	60	Cuddalore .....	155	5	16				
Hydrabad .....	326	5	29	Rachotee .....	978	1	91	Cuddalore .....	383	5	38				
Hydrabad .....	389	5	35	Rachotee .....	939	5	87	Cuddalore .....	174	4	18				
Hydrabad .....	326	5	29	Rachotee .....	113	6	12	Cuddalore .....	152	0	16				
Hydrabad .....	389	5	35	Rachotee .....	113	2	10	Cuddalore .....	97	5	9				
Hydrabad .....	326	5	29	Rachotee .....	391	5	35	Cuddalore .....	233	0	23				
Hydrabad .....	389	5	35	Rachotee .....	537	3	48	Cuddalore .....	173	4	15				
Hydrabad .....	326	5	29	Rachotee .....	284	0	28	Cuddalore .....	96	6	10				
Hydrabad .....	389	5	35	Rachotee .....	285	3	28	Cuddalore .....	143	6	13				
Hydrabad .....	326	5	29	Rachotee .....	137	5	12	Cuddalore .....	97	7	10				
Hydrabad .....	389	5	35	Rachotee .....	556	0	55	Cuddalore .....	107	7	14				
Hydrabad .....	326	5	29	Rachotee .....	573	5	56	Cuddalore .....	65	6	10				
Hydrabad .....	389	5	35	Rachotee .....	50	0	4	Cuddalore .....	102	1	10				
Hydrabad .....	326	5	29	Rachotee .....	194	2	18	Cuddalore .....	228	5	21				
Hydrabad .....	389	5	35	Rachotee .....	196	2	17	Cuddalore .....	160	1	15				
Hydrabad .....	326	5	29	Rachotee .....	142	5	14	Cuddalore .....	105	4	11				
Hydrabad .....	389	5	35	Rachotee .....	252	7	23	Cuddalore .....	140	4	14				
Hydrabad .....	326	5	29	Rachotee .....	157	6	14	Cuddalore .....	27	5	3				
Hydrabad .....	389	5	35	Rachotee .....	467	3	46	Cuddalore .....	73	2	6				
Hydrabad .....	326	5	29	Rachotee .....	225	2	20	Cuddalore .....	47	2	4				
Hydrabad .....	389	5	35	Rachotee .....	198	3	19	Cuddalore .....	54	7	9				
Hydrabad .....	326	5	29	Rachotee .....	392	2	38	Cuddalore .....	102	0	9				
Hydrabad .....	389	5	35	Rachotee .....	111	6	9	Cuddalore .....	271	0	26				
Hydrabad .....	326	5	29	Rachotee .....	139	3	12	Cuddalore .....	97	1	8				
Hydrabad .....	389	5	35	Rachotee .....	31	0	5	Cuddalore .....	12	4	1				
Hydrabad .....	326	5	29	Rachotee .....	26	2	2	Cuddalore .....	69	1	7				
Hydrabad .....	389	5	35	Rachotee .....	64	6	5	Cuddalore .....	177	7	18				
Hydrabad .....	326	5	29	Rachotee .....	28	4	3	Cuddalore .....	82	2	8				
Hydrabad .....	389	5	35	Rachotee .....	158	0	15	Cuddalore .....	100	6	9				
Hydrabad .....	326	5	29	Rachotee .....	125	4	11	Cuddalore .....	38	4	4				
Hydrabad .....	389	5	35	Rachotee .....	84	3	7	Cuddalore .....	139	2	14				
Hydrabad .....	326	5	29	Rachotee .....	112	5	11	Cuddalore .....	186	6	19				
Hydrabad .....	389	5	35	Rachotee .....	213	2	19	Cuddalore .....	241	0	23				
Hydrabad .....	326	5	29	Rachotee .....	91	1	8	Cuddalore .....	29	2	3				
Hydrabad .....	389	5	35	Rachotee .....	98	2	9	Cuddalore .....	72	6	7				
Hydrabad .....	326	5	29	Rachotee .....	491	1	43	Cuddalore .....							
Hydrabad .....	389	5	35	Rachotee .....	513	0	45	Cuddalore .....							
Hydrabad .....	326	5	29	Rachotee .....				Cuddalore .....							
Hydrabad .....	389	5	35	Rachotee .....				Cuddalore .....							
Hydrabad .....	326	5	29	Rachotee .....				Cuddalore .....							
Hydrabad .....	389	5	35	Rachotee .....				Cuddalore .....							
Hydrabad .....	326	5	29	Rachotee .....				Cuddalore .....							
Hydrabad .....	389	5	35	Rachotee .....				Cuddalore .....							
Hydrabad .....	326	5	29	Rachotee .....				Cuddalore .....							
Hydrabad .....	389	5	35	Rachotee .....				Cuddalore .....							
Hydrabad .....	326	5	29	Rachotee .....				Cuddalore .....							
Hydrabad .....	389	5	35	Rachotee .....				Cuddalore .....							
Hydrabad .....	326	5	29	Rachotee .....				Cuddalore .....							
Hydrabad .....	389	5	35	Rachotee .....				Cuddalore .....							
Hydrabad .....	326	5	29	Rachotee .....				Cuddalore .....							
Hydrabad .....	389	5	35	Rachotee .....				Cuddalore .....							
Hydrabad .....	326	5	29	Rachotee .....				Cuddalore .....							
Hydrabad .....	389	5	35	Rachotee .....				Cuddalore .....							
Hydrabad .....	326	5	29	Rachotee .....				Cuddalore .....							
Hydrabad .....	389	5	35	Rachotee .....				Cuddalore .....							
Hydrabad .....	326	5	29	Rachotee .....				Cuddalore .....							
Hydrabad .....	389	5	35	Rachotee .....				Cuddalore .....							
Hydrabad .....	326	5	29	Rachotee .....				Cuddalore .....							
Hydrabad .....	389	5	35	Rachotee .....				Cuddalore .....							
Hydrabad .....	326	5	29	Rachotee .....				Cuddalore .....							
Hydrabad .....	389	5	35	Rachotee .....				Cuddalore .....							
Hydrabad .....	326	5	29	Rachotee .....				Cuddalore .....							
Hydrabad .....	389	5	35	Rachotee .....				Cuddalore .....							
Hydrabad .....	326	5	29	Rachotee .....				Cuddalore .....							
Hydrabad .....	389	5	35	Rachotee .....				Cuddalore .....							
Hydrabad .....	326	5	29	Rachotee .....				Cuddalore .....							
Hydrabad .....	389	5	35	Rachotee .....				Cuddalore .....							
Hydrabad .....	326	5	29	Rachotee .....				Cuddalore .....							
Hydrabad .....	389	5	35	Rachotee .....				Cuddalore .....							
Hydrabad .....	326	5	29	Rachotee .....				Cuddalore .....							
Hydrabad .....	389	5	35	Rachotee .....				Cuddalore .....							
Hydrabad .....	326	5	29	Rachotee .....				Cuddalore .....							
Hydrabad .....	389	5	35	Rachotee .....				Cuddalore .....							
Hydrabad .....	326	5	29	Rachotee .....				Cuddalore .....							
Hydrabad .....	389	5	35	Rachotee .....				Cuddalore .....							
Hydrabad .....	326	5	29	Rachotee .....				Cuddalore .....							
Hydrabad .....	389	5	35	Rachotee .....				Cuddalore .....							
Hydrabad .....	326	5	29	Rachotee .....				Cuddalore .....							
Hydrabad .....	389	5	35	Rachotee .....				Cuddalore .....							
Hydrabad .....	326	5	29	Rachotee .....				Cuddalore .....							
Hydrabad .....	389	5	35	Rachotee .....				Cuddalore .....							
Hydrabad .....	326	5	29	Rachotee .....				Cuddalore .....							
Hydrabad .....	389	5	35	Rachotee .....				Cuddalore .....							
Hydrabad .....	326	5	29	Rachotee .....				Cuddalore .....							
Hydrabad .....	389	5	35	Rachotee .....				Cuddalore .....							
Hydrabad .....	326	5	29	Rachotee .....				Cuddalore .....							
Hydrabad .....	389	5	35	Rachotee .....				Cuddalore .....							
Hydrabad .....	326	5	29	Rachotee .....				Cuddalore .....							
Hydrabad .....	389	5	35	Rachotee .....				Cuddalore .....							
Hydrabad .....	326	5	29	Rachotee .....				Cuddalore .....							
Hydrabad .....	389	5	35	Rachotee .....				Cuddalore .....							
Hydrabad .....	326	5	29	Rachotee .....				Cuddalore .....							
Hydrabad .....	389	5	35	Rachotee .....				Cuddalore .....							

From Malleigaum to				From Mangalore to				From Manipalpatam to			
	M.	F.	Stg.		M.	F.	Stg.		M.	F.	Stg.
Chundore .....	25	2	2	Meerjan .....	123	14	14	Hingenghaut .....	410	14	14
Dhoolia .....	32	0	3	Mercara .....	84	2	8	Hingenghaut .....	418	24	39
Jaulnah .....	123	4	12	Munzerabad .....	81	1	9	Hoshangabad .....	659	04	68
Kamptee .....	357	34	37	Mysore .....	157	3	15	Hyderabad .....	208	5	21
Mhow .....	174	4	15	Naipoor .....	826	64	79	Hytipaulnah .....	145	5	15
Nagpoor .....	376	63	36	Negapatam .....	475	5	48	Jaulnah .....	476	0	46
Nassick .....	64	6	6	Nugur .....	85	4	9	Jubbulpoor .....	687	6	67
Poonah .....	185	04	14	Oosoor .....	245	4	24	Juggajpettah .....	89	54	10
Seerpoor .....	64	0	6	Ootacamund .....	215	3	21	Kamptee .....	469	04	44
Seroor .....	143	44	11	Palamcottah .....	467	0	46	Kamptee .....	477	14	45
Sholapoor .....	248	12	21	Palaveram .....	424	1	41	Kamptee .....	533	6	53
Saugur .....	93	3	10	Palghautcherry .....	226	4	23	Kurnool .....	292	34	29
Surat .....	144	3	15	Ponany .....	177	3	20	Kurnool .....	264	04	23
Tannah .....	154	6	15	Quilon .....	330	4	38	Kurnool .....	236	34	22
Yewlah .....	39	1	3	Raidroog .....	226	7	22	Madaveram .....	115	64	12
From Mangalore to				Raidroog .....	250	4	25	Maddapollium .....	45	4	4
Agoombee .....	59	0	7	Salem .....	338	0	33	Madras .....	281	0	24
Aleppy .....	275	2	32	Samulcottah .....	744	54	74	Madras .....	315	24	30
Anantapoor .....	108	7	11	Secunderabad .....	514	24	49	Mahadeepoor .....	236	34	21
Arcoot .....	363	2	35	Selashagur .....	164	34	18	Mercara .....	556	1	60
Bangalore .....	236	74	22	Seringapatam .....	161	1	15	Mhow .....	718	34	70
Bangalore .....	221	1	22	Sevasamoodrum .....	197	2	19	Mogultoor .....	38	1	3
Belgaum .....	269	54	27	Siemoga .....	112	3	13	Mungapett .....	181	24	16
Bellary .....	260	5	25	Sholapoor .....	411	54	41	Nagode .....	813	7	80
Bellary .....	284	2	28	Sircy .....	159	74	18	Nagpoor .....	458	34	43
Bellary .....	283	5	23	Tanjore .....	419	5	43	Nagpoor .....	466	44	44
Berhampore .....	1006	1	95	Tanoor .....	163	3	18	Nagpoor .....	523	1	51
Buntawal .....	18	0	2	Tellicherry .....	99	2	10	Neelapully .....	89	0	8
Cador .....	117	6	11	Tranquebar .....	472	44	47	Nellore .....	172	74	15
Calicut .....	143	3	16	Trichinopoly .....	382	3	39	Nellore .....	207	2	21
Caananore .....	86	1	9	Tulluck .....	205	5	20	Ongole .....	95	2	8
Chenroyputnum .....	131	4	13	Tulluck .....	229	2	23	Ongole .....	129	44	14
Chittledroog .....	176	2	17	Tulluck .....	229	2	24	Ootacamund .....	606	2	62
Chowkund .....	192	4	22	Vellore .....	349	4	34	Palaveram .....	326	0	32
Cochin .....	242	3	29	Vizagapatam .....	840	3	81	Pencogondah .....	61	1	5
Coimbatore .....	256	7	27	Vizianagrum .....	862	2	83	Pondool (on the			
Condapor .....	60	2	27	Woodapie .....	37	6	4	Kistna River) .....	114	6	10
Coompta .....	123	74	14	Wuddakurray .....	113	2	12	Rajahmundry .....	90	5	8
Coonghul .....	178	0	17	Wustarah .....	82	2	14	Rajahmundry .....	103	14	9
Cuddalore .....	456	6	46	Yelwall .....	148	7	18	Ranyaputnum .....	128	4	11
Cuddapah .....	335	1	40	From Masulipatam to				Russellkondah .....	446	14	37
Darwar .....	222	34	22	Assergurh .....	622	4	60	Saint Thomas Mount .....	322	24	31
Dindigul .....	320	3	33	Bangalore .....	443	34	46	Sairpoor .....	306	64	29
Fraserpett .....	103	0	10	Bellary .....	389	74	46	Sairpoor .....	314	74	30
French Rocks .....	168	4	16	Bellary .....	352	5	35	Salem .....	480	44	49
Gairsoppah Falls .....	151	24	17	Berhampoor .....	394	24	33	Samulcottah .....	116	2	11
Ganjam .....	1025	1	97	Bezwarrah .....	43	64	5	Samulcottah .....	132	7	13
Goa .....	218	04	24	Chaulaishwerum .....	244	34	22	Saugor .....	797	1	77
Hassan .....	108	2	11	Chandah .....	355	24	33	Secunderabad .....	210	5	21
Herioor .....	192	1	19	Chandah .....	363	34	34	Sholapoor .....	410	5	43
Herioor .....	192	1	19	Chicacole .....	292	54	24	Sooloorpett .....	231	0	20
Honawer .....	113	54	13	Chinnoor .....	253	14	23	Sooriapett .....	126	64	13
Honelly .....	136	3	15	Chinnoor .....	261	24	24	Ventapollium .....	67	6	5
Hooliar .....	164	4	16	Chittoor .....	333	24	34	Vizagapatam .....	220	44	19
Hooliar .....	164	4	16	Chullapully .....	16	5	1	Vizianagrum .....	258	34	21
Hoonsoor .....	130	0	12	Cocanada .....	106	2	10	Wojelly .....	206	5	18
Hurryhur .....	159	7	17	Condapilly .....	54	54	6	Wurrungul .....	178	24	17
Hurryhur .....	174	1	16	Coringa .....	95	0	9	From Meerjan to			
Jaulnah .....	530	14	58	Cuddapah .....	269	04	28	Ankola .....	15	44	1
Kamptee .....	837	34	80	Cumbum .....	176	44	19	Coompta .....	4	2	1
Kassergode .....	29	0	3	Cunnamet .....	107	64	11	Cundapoor .....	67	74	7
Kothaperumba .....	218	7	26	Cuttack .....	510	2	45	Daivicoopah .....	68	34	6
Kuilaighee .....	238	74	29	Dummapettah .....	93	34	8	Darwar .....	94	14	8
Kurnool .....	445	64	46	Ellichapoor .....	542	24	53	Goa .....	89	64	9
Madras .....	433	7	41	Ellore .....	48	04	4	Honawer .....	14	4	1
Madura .....	370	2	36	French Rocks .....	518	64	53	Mangalore .....	128	12	14
Madé .....	103	5	11	Ganjam .....	413	24	30	Selashagur .....	36	1	3
Margavum .....	201	5	22	Guntoor .....	63	64	7	Woodapie .....	90	34	10
Manulipatam .....	664	44	68	Guntoor .....	51	4	4	Yellapoor .....	47	54	4

# DISTANCES.

From Mercara to				From Mhow to				From Mirzapoor to			
	M.	F.	Stg.		M.	F.	Stg.		M.	F.	Stg.
Bangalore	152	5 1/2	14	Dhar	33	2	3	Rewah	105	2	10
Belgaum	356	0	33	Dholpoor	317	4	31	Saugor	288	2	27
Bellary	250	4	24	Dholia	142	4	12	Sehore	421	2	39
Berhanpoor	937	51	87	Dubhoee	194	1	19	From Mominabad to			
Bezwarrah	552	2 1/2	55	Goona	183	3	18	Ahmednuggur	126	2	10
Cannanore	72	7	7	Gwarispoor	185	6	16	Ahmednuggur	129	3	12
Chinnampatam	115	6 1/2	10	Gwarispoor	182	4	16	Aurangabad	116	4 1/2	11
Cuddapah	328	5 1/2	28	Hindia	97	7	10	Bangalore	464	5	44
Darwar	308	6	22	Hoshungabad	159	4 1/2	16	Bangalore	107	2	11
Fraserpett	18	6	2	Hoshungabad	147	2	15	Beder	42	4	4
French Rocks	84	2	8	Hurdah	110	7	11	Beeby Peepulnair	53	0	5
Gunote	43	4	4	Indoor	12	1	1	Beer	297	3 1/2	29
Hoonsoor	45	6	4	Jabboah	91	3	8	Bellary	244	1	22
Hurryhur	214	7	20	Jaulnah	242	3 1/2	24	Chinnnoor	21	0	2
Kamptee	863	5 1/2	76	Jowrah	94	0	8	Daroar	218	7	20
Kurnool	377	3	35	Jubbulpoor	307	1 1/2	32	Ellenapoor	128	5 1/2	11
Madras	363	7	35	Kachrode	74	4	6	Ferozabad	109	3 1/2	9
Mangalore	84	2	8	Kaira	251	5	22	Goolburgah	32	0	3
Masulipatam	596	1	60	Kamptee	235	3	29	Gunga-Kair	92	3	8
Mysore	73	1	15	Kollur	533	6	53	Hingolee	103	2 1/2	10
Ootacamund	151	0	15	Kullalghib	601	4 1/2	58	Jaulnah	210	2 1/2	19
Palamcottah	391	6	33	Kurnool	173	6	15	Lingasoogoor	577	2	54
Paumbum	403	7	38	Loneewara	61	3	84	Madras	75	0	6
Painghautecherry	213	2	21	Madras	599	3 1/2	85	Nandair	60	3	6
Painghautecherry	222	7	22	Madras	923	0	85	Oodgneer	38	3	8
Periaputnum	32	1	2	Mahidpoor	73	1	6	Owsah	85	3	3
Pootoor	52	7	2	Maligautta	174	4	15	Panchore	22	7	2
Quilon	317	2	36	Masulipatam	713	3 1/2	70	Rainapoor	155	5	19
Rajahmundry	644	4 1/2	66	Mirzapoor	523	2	48	Secundabad	144	0	15
Samulcottah	676	2	63	Mooltye	214	5	21	Sedashpett	70	3 1/2	7
Secundabad	516	5	53	Mundakore	124	2	11	Shahgah	85	1	8
Seringaperab	76	7	26	Mundlah	365	7 1/2	37	Sholapoor	170	7 1/2	16
Trichinopoly	280	3	26	Mundlairsir	33	1	3	Shorapoor	34	4	5
Veerajunderpett	21	6	26	Nagode	370	0	24	Tair	57	4	5
Vellore	771	7 1/2	73	Nagore	295	6	21	Tooljapoor	56	7	
Vizagapatam	743	6 1/2	75	Nassick	155	4	13	Yeat	56	7	
Vizianagrum	64	5	6	Neemuch	351	2	32	From Mysore to			
Yelwall	64	5	6	Nowgong	252	3 1/2	26	Bangalore	84	7 1/2	8
From Mhow to				Narsingpoor	147	5	14	Belgaum	332	7	31
Adjuntah	187	3 1/2	19	Odeypoor	49	5	14	Cannanore	112	7	11
Agra	286	7 1/2	24	Oojein	77	4	29	Cannanore	120	3	3
Amednuggur	39	0	3	Para	359	4 1/2	16	Caroor	160	2	3
Akberpoor	75	0	4	Poonah	170	0	16	Chamrajnuggur	37	1	1
Amjhera	124	4	11	Ragoogurh	63	2	18	Chinnapatam	48	0 1/2	2
Ashta	111	3 1/2	10	Rajwas	203	3	18	Cochin	237	4	2
Asseergurh	95	7 1/2	25	Ratgurh	205	1	18	Coimbatore	118	6	1
Asseergurh	247	6 1/2	18	Ratgurh	418	0	31	Cuddapah	258	7	2
Asseergurh	185	6	17	Rewah	235	0	28	Cuddapah	242	1 1/2	2
Asseergurh	197	4	17	Saugor	231	4	21	Darwar	285	5	1
Aurangabad	85	7 1/2	25	Saugor	507	6 1/2	49	Dindigul	193	0	1
Baitool	185	6	18	Secundabad	110	4	9	Erode	120	1	1
Balasinoore	197	4	17	Seepoor	102	0	9	Fraserpett	54	3	
Bangalore	815	4	79	Sehore	130	3	13	French Rocks	16	4	
Baroda	215	3	21	Seewonee	72	0	7	Goondulpett	36	1	
Bellary	636	4 1/2	60	Shahjehanpoor	410	7 1/2	41	Gunote	83	4	
Bhewndy	319	6	28	Sholapoor	329	2	30	Hassanpoor	62	3	
Bhilas	162	2	14	Tannah	120	3	12	Hoonsoor	27	3	
Bhilas	159	0	14	Timboornee	259	7	26	Hurryhur	191	6	
Bhopal	123	6	11	Tunkaria Bunder				Hyderabad	444	1	
Bhopawer	54	5	5	From Mirzapoor to				Kulthuy	70	0	
Bombay	352	2	32	Bhopal	396	0	37	Kurnool	309	5	
Boorhanpoor	108	3 1/2	23	Hoshungabad	402	4 1/2	40	Madras	232	7	
Broach	238	5	11	Huttah	226	2	21	Madras	67	3	
Chundooowanah	83	5	70	Jubbulpoor	242	5	23	Manantoddy	157	3	
Cuddapah	737	6 1/2	8	Kamptee	396	5	38	Mangalore	528	3	
Darwar	600	2	60	Mhow	523	2	48	Masulipatam	73	1	
Deothuttee	139	0	13	Myher	145	3	13	Mercara	761	3	
Deola	71	2	6	Nagode	153	2	14	Nagpoor	14	2	
Dewas	85	1	3	Nagpoor	407	2	39	Nunjengode	77	7	
Dewad	116	7	10	Nursingpoor	297	3	29	Ootacamund			
Dyspulpoor	27	4	2								

From Mysore to			From Nagpoor to			From Nandair to			From Nandair to		
	M.	F.		M.	F.		M.	F.		M.	F.
Paimbaddy Ghaut..	68	3	Khyragurh	143	6	Mominabad	75	0	6		
Palamcottah	329	5	1 Konkair	209	41	Mookairemailaar	157	5	15		
Palghautcherry	150	2	15 Konkair	209	61	Mudnapoor	94	7 1/2	10		
Periaputnum	41	0	4 Koontaloo	451	0 1/2	Muctul	207	2	20		
Poonah	541	3	50 Kurnool	451	0	Nagpoor	243	1 1/2	24		
Quilon	325	5	33 Lodikhera	36	0	Narrainrowpettah	189	2 1/2	18		
Kamaisweram	338	3	32 Lutchenarsipettah	478	0 1/2	Neeracoondah	147	1 1/2	14		
Sattimungalam	82	7	8 Madras	704	1	Nirmul	79	6	9		
Seringapatam	9	1	1 Mahadeepoor	222	0	Oomerkair	45	6 1/2	5		
Sevasamoodrum			4 Mhelgaon	10	5	Oomrawutty	151	6	15		
(Falls of the Cau-	39	7	4 Malligam	376	6 1/2	Ootcoor	196	3	19		
very)			4 Mangalore	525	6 1/2	Rachore	234	5 1/2	23		
Sittodoo	113	7	12 Masulipatam	523	1	Sailoo	67	2	7		
Sosely	19	5	2 Masulipatam	458	3 1/2	Secunderabad	157	4	15		
Tanjore	244	4	23 Masulipatam	466	4 1/2	Sholapur	160	1	14		
Tellicherry	113	5	12 Mhow	291	3	Sironcha	219	2	23		
Tippacandoo	54	7	6 Mirzapoor	407	2	Tair	109	4	9		
Trichinopoly	207	2	19 Mookolee	390	34	Tooljapoor	132	4	11		
Yelwall	8	5	1 Mooltye	76	6						
			Moortazapoor	126	3						
			Muddenoor	295	5 1/2						
			15 Muddunpoor	329	0 1/2						
			5 Mungapett	277	1						
			20 Mysore	761	3						
			28 Nandair	243	1 1/2						
			24 Nainnipoorputnum	213	2						
			20 Narrainpoorputnum	401	31						
			16 Nirmul	179	24						
			6 Nowrungaapoor	335	7 1/2						
			51 Nursingpoor	156	5						
			51 Oomrawutty	96	2						
			56 Palcondah	460	2 1/2						
			39 Pandoorah	53	0						
			30 Parwuttiipooram	424	7 1/2						
			38 Russellkondah	501	4 1/2						
			37 Ruttonpoor	280	2						
			45 Ryepoor	181	3 1/2						
			45 Sairpoor	153	5						
			3 Sarungurh	309	3 1/2						
			40 Saugor	235	4						
			21 Secunderabad	400	5 1/2						
			10 Secunderabad	312	4						
			49 Shahpoor	128	2						
			20 Simgha	197	1						
			20 Sindwarrah	74	7						
			26 Siagoojanuggur	375	3						
			33 Sohungurry	68	6 1/2						
			38 Sonepoor	390	24						
			50 Unchode	241	1						
			15 Vizianagrum	474	5 1/2						
			9 Wurroorah	75	2						
			13 Wurrungul	283	2						
			35 Wyragher	95	5						
			10 Yedalabad	132	4						



From Negapatam to				From Nellore to				From Ongole to			
	M.	F.	Stg.		M.	F.	Stg.		M.	F.	Stg.
Shelly .....	42	3	4	Vizianagrum .....	404	7 1/2	36	Masulipatam .....	129	4 1/2	14
Shelly .....	47	1	5	Wallajabad .....	137	3 1/2	13	Munsorcottah .....	476	0	42
Tajore .....	56	0	5	Wojelly .....	33	5 1/2	3	Nellore .....	475	0	46
Tondy .....	109	0	12					Ootacamund .....	31	3	3
Traquebar .....	22	2	2	From Nirmul to				Poodoolay .....	94	1	9
Trichinopoly .....	93	2	12	Balcoondah .....	17	6 1/2	2	Pondoolay .....	180	0	17
Trapat .....	117	1	12	Bassim .....	123	0	12	Rajahmundry .....	33	2	3
Trivallor .....	16	3	2	Chinnor .....	124	5	12	Ramyapatnum .....	351	0	35
				Hingehant .....	78	0 1/2	13	Salem .....	209	5 1/2	20
				Khair .....	139	7 1/2	19	Samulcottah .....	205	7	19
From Nellore to				Kamptee .....	189	3	9	Secunderabad .....	135	6	12
Allicoom .....	129	4 1/2	13	Kullumnooree .....	189	3	9	Sooloorpett .....	241	2	22
Arot .....	132	2 1/2	13	Nagpoor .....	179	2 1/2	18	Toonee .....	27	4	3
Arnee .....	151	4 1/2	15	Nandair .....	60	5	9	Ventapollim .....	305	3	27
Bangalore .....	236	1 1/2	48	Oomurkhaire .....	133	1 1/2	12	Vizianagrum .....	327	2	29
Berampore .....	548	6 1/2	16	Secunderabad .....	139	4	14	Wallajahabad .....	215	1	20
Bewarrah .....	163	3 1/2	16	Sironcha .....	76	3	8	Wojelly .....	111	3	10
Boodawail .....	75	2	2	Vencatrowpettah .....	104	0 1/2	10				
Calary .....	58	2 1/2	3	Wurroorah .....	46	6 1/2	5	From Oojain to			
Cassimcottah .....	356	4 1/2	32	Yedialabad .....	30	1	3	Chundooanah .....	91	2	8
Chennidewarum .....	93	4	8	Yellacurroppy .....	30	1	3	Dewas .....	25	0	2
Chettipore .....	563	1 1/2	49					Hindia .....	105	4	10
Chicac .....	447	1 1/2	39	From Nursingpoor or				Indore .....	35	7	3
Chingleput .....	137	6	13	Chota Gurrawarra to				Mahidpoor .....	23	4	2
Chitoor .....	126	0 1/2	13	Asseergurh .....	251	7 1/2	25	Mhow .....	49	5	4
Chaudergherry .....	92	1 1/2	10	Baitool .....	161	0	15	Mhow .....	42	0	4
Conj .....	417	2 1/2	37	Burra Gurrawarra .....	28	6 1/2	3	Newree .....	98	4	8
Cuddalore .....	211	5	19	Dumoh .....	86	0	8	Sehore .....	38	0	3
Cuddapah .....	112	1	12	Hoshungabad .....	105	1 1/2	11	Shahjehanpoor .....	68	7	6
Cuddaherry .....	37	6	3	Jubbulpoor .....	157	6	6	Shujawulpoor .....	47	4	4
Cumam .....	127	0	11	Kamptee .....	120	5	15	Soondursee .....	23	0	2
Cunnam .....	118	0	11	Lodikhara .....	860	6	20				
Cuttack .....	664	6 1/2	60	Madras .....	252	3 1/2	86	From Oomrawutty to			
Ellore .....	202	4 1/2	19	Mhow .....	156	5	15	Akolah .....	56	0	6
French Rocks .....	311	4 1/2	32	Nagpoor .....	143	3	13	Annair .....	59	6	6
Ganjam .....	567	6 1/2	50	Puttunsangwee .....	78	7	8	Aurungabad .....	197	0	19
Ganjam .....	490	2 1/2	42	Saugor .....	82	6	8	Baitool .....	135	5	14
Gopalpooram .....	143	3 1/2	14	Sindwarra .....	72	4 1/2	7	Baitool .....	105	7	10
Guntoor .....	281	4 1/2	26	Shahpoor .....	210	0	20	Bassim .....	82	4	8
Hyderabad Residency .....	218	4 1/2	20					Bassim .....	75	2 1/2	7
Hytipaunlah .....	532	6 1/2	47	From Ongole to				Beder .....	251	7	25
Itchapoor .....	74	3 1/2	4	Arrot .....	229	2	22	Ellichapoor .....	28	2	2
Kurcumbaddy .....	108	0 1/2	21	Arnee .....	313	7	32	Gooburgah .....	305	7	27
Madras .....	207	2	21	Bangalore .....	291	7	29	Gungakair .....	164	3 1/2	10
Masulipatam .....	172	7 1/2	15	Bellary .....	246	2 1/2	23	Hingolee .....	104	0 1/2	20
Masulipatam .....	553	5 1/2	49	Bellary .....	471	1	41	Hoshungabad .....	201	6	20
Munsorcottah .....	95	4 1/2	10	Berampoor .....	104	6	10	Hoshungabad .....	172	0	16
Naggery .....	77	5 1/2	7	Bewarrah .....	278	7	9	Jafferabad .....	134	7	13
Ongole .....	399	0	41	Boodawail .....	215	3 1/2	25	Jaulnah .....	160	7 1/2	16
Opulpaar .....	397	2 1/2	39	Cassimcottah .....	203	6	32	Kamptee .....	106	7	10
Ootacamund .....	118	6	11	Chicacole .....	485	4	42	Karinjah .....	31	0 1/2	3
Ootacamund .....	96	2 1/2	16	Chittoor .....	339	5	30	Mominabad .....	196	3 1/2	18
Palaveram .....	171	6 1/2	16	Chuttee .....	285	6	24	Mooltee .....	106	6	11
Palway Chuttrum .....	108	6	24	Cuddalore .....	141	5	14	Moortazapoor .....	30	1	3
Pondoolay .....	257	5 1/2	24	Cuddapah .....	587	10	53	Muctul .....	96	2	9
Poomallee .....	44	3 1/2	4	Cumam .....	124	7	12	Nagpoor .....	151	6	15
Rajahmundry .....	115	0 1/2	10	Cuttack .....	487	6	43	Nandair .....	83	0	8
Ramyapatnum .....	273	2 1/2	28	Ellore .....	490	1	40	Pandornah .....	309	2	30
Saint Thomas Mount .....	287	3	27	Ganjam .....	402	5	35	Secunderabad .....	158	2	16
Salem .....	283	4 1/2	26	Ganjam .....	100	2	9	Shahpoor .....	128	4	12
Samulcottah .....	301	3 1/2	30	Gopaulpooram .....	65	6	7	Sholapoor .....	281	4 1/2	26
Secunderabad .....	318	7 1/2	29	Guntoor .....	263	7	19	Sundoorjunnah .....	61	5	5
Sooloorpett .....	101	4 1/2	9	Hyderabad Residency .....	140	7	13				
Toonee .....	81	2 1/2	9	Hytipaunlah .....	455	1	40	From Ootacamund to			
Trichinopoly .....	108	5 1/2	10	Itchapoor .....	157	6 1/2	16	Arrot .....	273	2	25
Tripassore .....	117	0	15	Kurnool .....	185	6	16	Arriacode .....	68	3	6
Trivallor .....	105	1 1/2	10	Madras .....	95	2	8	Avenashy .....	49	6	4
Turlapadoo .....	143	0 1/2	15					Avenashy .....	54	0	4
Vellore .....	105	1 1/2	10					Avenashy .....	162	6 1/2	16
Ventapollim .....	383	0 1/2	34	Masulipatam .....				Bangalore .....			
Vizagapatam .....											

From Ootacamund to			M.	F.	Stg.	From Palamcottah to			M.	F.	Stg.	From Palaveram to			M.	F.	Stg.	
Bellary	298	3	32	Caroor	173	6	18	Sooloorpett	60	5	6	2	Sooloorpett	60	5	6	2	
Calicut	103	3	7	Chittoor	359	6	35	Streespernadoor	17	0	2	6	Streespernadoor	17	0	2	6	
Cannanore	129	2	12	Cottallum	38	0	3	Trichinopoly	186	1	18	1	Trichinopoly	186	1	18	1	
Cannanore	141	0	13	Cuddapah	466	1	44	Trippasore	26	1	3	13	Trippasore	26	1	3	13	
Caroor	112	7	10	Dindigul	125	5	13	Valcondapooram	145	7	14	7	Valcondapooram	145	7	14	7	
Caroor	117	1	10	French Rocks	335	1	33	Vicravandy	78	7	8	7	Vicravandy	78	7	8	7	
Chingleput	291	6	28	Hurryhur	510	3	49	Villapooram	86	0	7	4	Villapooram	86	0	7	4	
Chinnappatam	125	7	12	Madura	96	6	10	Vizagapatam	501	6	45	5	Vizagapatam	501	6	45	5	
Chittoor	271	2	26	Manargoody	199	3	21	Vizianagrum	523	5	47	4	Vizianagrum	523	5	47	4	
Cochin	164	7	17	Mercara	391	6	38	Wallajahud	27	3	3	3	Wallajahud	27	3	3	3	
Coimbatore	47	2	4	Nagercoil	46	6	5	From Paulghautcherry to										
Coimbatore	49	2	4	Namcul	194	6	21	Amboorpett	223	6	23	2	Amboorpett	223	6	23	2	
Coimbatore	54	6	4	Nekapattam	233	1	25	Amboorpett	224	7	23	2	Amboorpett	224	7	23	2	
Coimbatore	50	4	6	Nellore	480	3	48	Amboorpett	235	6	24	3	Amboorpett	235	6	24	3	
Coonoor	10	2	1	Neyautuncurray	77	6	8	Amboorpett	239	6	3	3	Amboorpett	239	6	3	3	
Cotiaddy	103	2	9	Oodagherry	55	2	6	Angadipooram	39	6	23	4	Angadipooram	39	6	23	4	
Cuddalore	242	6	24	Ootacamund	259	2	25	Arcot	263	1	27	5	Arcot	263	1	27	5	
Cuddapah	336	6	34	Ossoor	318	6	33	Arcot	271	2	27	6	Arcot	271	2	27	6	
Darwar	363	4	34	Palaveram	365	1	36	Arcot	280	1	23	7	Arcot	280	1	23	7	
French Rocks	94	3	10	Papanassum Falls	29	4	2	Arriacode	63	4	6	8	Arriacode	63	4	6	8	
Goodaloor	22	0	2	Paulghautcherry	229	4	23	Avenashy	56	5	7	9	Avenashy	56	5	7	9	
Goondulpett	41	6	4	Pambum	123	7	13	Bangalore	201	1	21	10	Bangalore	201	1	21	10	
Guntoor	540	6	53	Pondicherry	306	7	29	Bangalore	235	1	23	11	Bangalore	235	1	23	11	
Hurryhur	269	5	26	Puttocotay	179	5	19	Bellary	370	6	30	12	Bellary	370	6	30	12	
Kangyam	75	2	7	Quilon	102	2	10	Bezwarrah	567	5	58	13	Bezwarrah	567	5	58	13	
Kangyam	79	4	7	Quilon	131	7	14	B. wanie	93	7	10	14	B. wanie	93	7	10	14	
Kotergherry	14	6	1	Ramalsweram	130	7	14	Calicut	98	4	6	15	Calicut	98	4	6	15	
Kulthuty	7	7	1	Ramnad	93	4	10	Calicut	84	3	8	16	Calicut	84	3	8	16	
Madras	343	7	31	Salem	226	2	24	Calicut	83	4	7	17	Calicut	83	4	7	17	
Madura	173	4	15	Secunderabad	707	0	74	Calicut	83	1	7	18	Calicut	83	1	7	18	
Manantoddy	76	2	6	Seringapatam	327	6	32	Cancanbully	166	2	17	19	Cancanbully	166	2	17	19	
Mangalore	215	3	21	Tenkashy	34	0	3	Cannanore	140	3	14	20	Cannanore	140	3	14	20	
Masilupatam	606	2	62	Tiroomungalum	84	2	9	Caroor	106	3	11	21	Caroor	106	3	11	21	
Masilupatam	604	4	60	Tondy	124	1	13	Chittoor	278	1	29	22	Chittoor	278	1	29	22	
Mercara	151	0	15	Trichinopoly	179	0	18	Cooowkaud	57	0	5	23	Cooowkaud	57	0	5	23	
Mettoopollum	24	4	2	Trivandrum	90	0	9	Cochin	106	7	12	24	Cochin	106	7	12	24	
Mettoopollum	26	4	2	Tuticorin	31	1	4	Cochin	87	2	9	25	Cochin	87	2	9	25	
Mysore	77	7	8	Vellore	337	6	33	Coimbatore	30	3	4	26	Coimbatore	30	3	4	26	
Negapatam	253	1	23	Virdoopetty	67	4	7	Cothaperumba	83	3	9	27	Cothaperumba	83	3	9	27	
Palamcottah	259	2	25	From Palaveram to									Cothaperumba	63	6	6	28	
Palaveram	334	1	31	Arcot	60	7	6	Cuddalore	249	5	27	29	Cuddalore	249	5	27	29	
Paulghautcherry	77	5	8	Arnee	69	2	8	Cuddapah	384	4	38	30	Cuddapah	384	4	38	30	
Peria	90	6	8	Bangalore	203	0	19	Danykenotay	65	2	7	31	Danykenotay	65	2	7	31	
Poonamallee	331	3	30	Bellary	330	4	34	Darampooray	164	3	18	32	Darampooray	164	3	18	32	
Quilon	253	0	26	Berhampoor	667	4	59	Dindigul	103	7	10	33	Dindigul	103	7	10	33	
Rajahmundry	656	5	65	Chingleput	22	5	2	Erode	91	3	10	34	Erode	91	3	10	34	
Saint Thomas Mount	336	7	31	Chittoor	88	2	9	French Rocks	166	6	17	35	French Rocks	166	6	17	35	
Salem	124	0	11	Coonatoor	5	2	1	Guzzelhuty	74	3	8	36	Guzzelhuty	74	3	8	36	
Samulcottah	686	3	68	Cuddalore	96	4	8	Hassanoor	87	7	9	37	Hassanoor	87	7	9	37	
Secunderabad	526	6	55	Cuddapah	194	5	18	Hurryhur	342	0	33	38	Hurryhur	342	0	33	38	
Seringapatam	87	0	9	Cuddapah	278	3	26	Kangyam	63	6	8	39	Kangyam	63	6	8	39	
Sissipara	31	3	2	French Rocks	373	6	36	Kolaigul	127	0	14	40	Kolaigul	127	0	14	40	
Tellicherry	122	4	12	Inaveram	14	7	2	Kotergherry	64	7	7	41	Kotergherry	64	7	7	41	
Tellicherry	127	5	12	Killianoor	71	14	6	Madras	336	6	33	42	Madras	336	6	33	42	
Teppakairadh or Tip-			2	Madras	12	1	1	Madras	341	7	33	43	Madras	341	7	33	43	
pacaudoo	23	0	2	Masilupatam	326	0	32	Madras	350	6	34	44	Madras	350	6	34	44	
Tranquebar	260	0	22	Mercara	355	5	33	Madura	143	6	13	45	Madura	143	6	13	45	
Trichinopoly	159	7	14	Nagery	6	6	11	Mallapooram	51	0	4	46	Mallapooram	51	0	4	46	
Trichinopoly	164	1	14	Nellore	118	6	11	Manawully	143	2	15	47	Manawully	143	2	15	47	
Udewarum	27	5	2	Onole	186	3	18	Mangalore	226	4	23	48	Mangalore	226	4	23	48	
Vellore	259	4	24	Oolundoorpett	109	2	10	Masilupatam	611	3	63	49	Masilupatam	611	3	63	49	
Vizagapatam	782	0	75	Ootacamund	334	1	31	Mercara	273	2	21	50	Mercara	273	2	21	50	
Vizianagrum	803	7	77	Palvooy Chuttrum	22	3	3	Munjaury	52	3	4	51	Munjaury	52	3	4	51	
From Palamcottah to						Pondicherry	84	5	7	Mysore	150	2	15	Mysore	150	2	15	52
Arambooly	38	2	4	Poonamallee	7	5	1	Negapatam	249	1	25	53	Negapatam	249	1	25	53	
Ariangoole Pass	48	4	5	Pulmanair	114	2	12	Nellore	404	1	42	54	Nellore	404	1	42	54	
Bangalore	343	1	35	Saint Thomas Mount	3	5	1	Onole	481	7	49	55	Onole	481	7	49	55	
Bellary	533	7	54	Salem	210	1	20	Ootacamund	77	5	8	56	Ootacamund	77	5	8	56	
Calicut	312	5	30	Samulcottah	406	1	37	Palamcottah	229	4	23	57	Palamcottah	229	4	23	57	
Cannanore	369	7	37	Secunderabad	402	2	37	Poolachy	28	6	2	58	Poolachy	28	6	2	58	

<i>From Paughautcherry to</i>				<i>From Pondicherry to</i>				<i>From Poonah to</i>			
	M.	F.	Stg.		M.	F.	Stg.		M.	F.	Stg.
Poonamallee	329	3	32	Chingleput	62	0	5	Mhow	358	4	2
Poonamallee	338	2	33	Chittoor	108	1	10	Midnapoor	103	3	9
Pootun Angady	56	0	5	Cochin	345	4	36	Mizapoor	82	7	7
Pulladam	49	0	6	Coimbatore	227	7	23	Mysore	54	3	5
Pulicoondah	244	5	25	Combacanum	84	5	8	Nagode	698	1	6
Pulicoondah	253	4	26	Coringa	464	1	40	Nagpoor	41	5	3
Pynee or Pulney	68	4	6	Cuddalore	11	7	1	Padshapoor	20	2	2
Quilon	175	3	18	Cuddapah	214	4	19	Panwell	7	1	0
Rannad	212	2	20	Karikal	79	1	8	Poosasowlee	9	7	0
Salem	129	0	14	Kilianoor	14	1	1	Punderpoor	12	6	1
Salem	130	7	14	Kilianoor	13	4	1	Ryepoor	598	0	5
Seringapatam	159	3	16	Madras	88	1	7	Sangoly	23	6	2
Somwarpettah	102	6	11	Madras	96	7	8	Saugor	56	1	5
Socilly	127	5	14	Madura	210	1	19	Secunderabad	35	5	3
Streepernadoor	313	2	31	Mahé	379	7	39	Seroor	4	4	3
Streepernadoor	316	3	31	Masulipatam	369	1	39	Siolapoor	15	2	1
Streepernadoor	325	2	32	Myaveram	62	5	6	Sumbhulpoor	704	5	6
Tanjore	193	1	20	Nagore	87	3	9	Tazgum	17	1	7
Tai oor	64	3	6	Neelapilly	458	1	39	Teemboornee	94	3	3
Tellicherry	127	2	13	Nellore	196	1	16	Toka	11	4	8
Titalay	39	0	3	Nolundoorpett	46	2	4	Yenagum	101	0	2
Tranquebar	246	0	16	Ootacamund	251	3	24	Yewlah	14	7	1
Trichinopoly	155	7	24	P. lamcottah	306	7	29	<i>From Poonamallee to</i>			
Trichoor	41	4	4	Palaveram	84	5	7	Alliolum	5	0	0
Triptoor	199	3	21	Paughautcherry	258	2	27	Amboorpett	10	4	9
Triptoor	202	4	21	Pannim	190	7	27	Aroor	5	1	5
Triptoor	211	3	22	Point Calimere	2	9	23	Arnee	6	5	0
Tulleud	124	2	13	Pulmanair	134	1	13	Avenashy	26	5	2
Vellore	254	3	26	Sadras	47	5	4	Avenashy	27	6	2
Vellore	257	4	26	Saint Thomas Mount	88	3	7	Avenashy	28	6	2
Vellore	266	3	27	Salom	127	3	12	Bangalore	20	2	1
Wondoor	131	7	14	Secunderabad	479	6	42	Bangalore	19	5	2
<i>From Paumbum to</i>				Shally	49	4	5	Bangalore	19	4	2
Avenashy	221	5	21	Tanjore	108	1	10	Bangalore	18	6	2
Bangalore	355	2	35	Tellicherry	385	4	40	Bangalore	18	2	1
Chelumbum	233	6	23	Tinnevanam	24	4	2	Bellacooa	29	4	2
Chingleput	323	7	32	Tranquebar	69	5	7	Bellary	30	2	3
Coimbatore	234	6	22	Trichinopoly	137	1	13	Bellary	32	4	3
Coonoor	261	1	24	Trivettor	55	5	5	Bellary	32	6	3
Cuddalore	250	0	26	Tullawashel	85	0	8	Berhampoor	65	4	5
D. deligul	137	6	13	Vellore	94	4	8	Bowany	23	4	2
Fraserpett	385	1	36	Wandiwash	43	0	4	Bowany	24	3	2
Ketergherry	200	7	24	<i>From Poonah to</i>				Cannanore	39	4	3
Madras	350	0	34	Ahmednuggur	72	5	5	Ch. mbelewarum	1	2	0
Madura	97	7	10	Asseergur	296	3	25	Chingleput	2	0	0
Madura	403	7	38	Aurangabad	144	4	10	Chintomnippett	161	1	1
Mysore	330	6	31	Bangalore	520	3	49	Chittoor	8	4	1
Nagapatam	170	0	18	Bangalore	517	2	47	Chittoor	8	3	3
Ootacamund	271	3	25	Bangalore	534	0	51	Coimbatore	29	7	2
Palamcottah	123	7	13	Bangalore	517	2	47	Coimbatore	29	0	2
Paughautcherry	241	5	23	Bechipoor	191	5	17	Coimbatore	30	7	2
Pondicherry	261	7	27	Belgaum	225	0	22	Colar	15	6	1
Pulicoottay	116	4	12	Bellary	355	1	32	Colar	15	5	1
Rannad	30	3	3	Bellary	358	3	35	Colar	14	7	1
Saint Thomas Mount	350	2	34	Bombay	92	1	7	Colar	14	3	1
Salem	238	3	23	Darwar	255	6	24	Conjeveram	3	0	0
Sattimungalum	247	7	24	Gokauk or the Falls of the Gutpurba River	199	3	20	Cuddalore	10	7	0
Tondy	61	0	6	Hoshungabad	443	1	39	Cuddapah	15	5	1
Trichinopoly	144	5	14	Hurryhur	349	5	32	Cuddapah	19	7	1
Triptoor	92	1	9	Indapoor	85	3	8	Curumbaddy	71	6	1
Vellore	303	3	29	Jaulnah	157	4	13	Cuttack	77	4	7
<i>From Pondicherry to</i>				Jubbulpoor	579	2	54	Daraampoor	16	0	1
Aroor	80	6	7	Kamptee	425	2	39	Erode	23	7	2
Bangalore	222	7	20	Kuladighee	223	3	20	French Rocks	27	5	2
Bellary	350	3	35	Madras	671	7	64	Gingee	8	6	0
Calicut	311	3	34	Madras	728	4	70	Golm Chowry	7	6	1
Carangooly	48	7	4	Malleigaum	185	0	14	Gooriattum	9	2	1
Chelumbum	38	1	4	Masulipatam	563	0	51	Gooriattum	9	6	1
				Meeruj	146	7	14	Gooty	251	7	2
								Gooty	266	1	2

From Poonamallee to			From Quilon to			From Rajahmundry to			From Ramnad to		
M.	F.	Stg.	M.	F.	Stg.	M.	F.	Stg.	M.	F.	Stg.
Kistnagherry	144	4	13	Calicut	187	1	22	Masulipatam	103	1	9
Korator	8	1	1	Cannanore	244	3	29	Mercara	646	4	63
Masulipatam	316	0	31	Casserode	301	4	35	Voguloor	52	4	5
Nagerry	46	1	5	Chittoor	453	4	47	Munsoorcottah	296	0	25
Nellore	108	6	10	Chowkaud	138	0	16	Nellore	257	5	24
Nykanairy	111	3	12	Cochin	88	1	9	Ongole	180	0	17
Nykanairy	110	7	10	Coimbatore	205	6	22	Ootacamund	656	5	65
Ongole	186	3	17	Cotlapharumba	111	5	12	Palcondah	194	3	16
Ootunoorpett	115	5	11	Cuddapah	559	7	56	Paloonsha	106	4	10
Ossoor	175	7	16	Darwar	552	7	60	Pencogondah	29	4	3
Ottanmalloor	43	2	4	Dindigul	200	0	18	Ragapoor	68	1	8
Parimabaukum	22	2	2	Hurthyur	517	3	51	Russellkondah	343	0	28
Paulghautcherry	325	2	32	Kotergherry	240	2	25	Salem	531	0	52
Paulghautcherry	329	3	32	Kurnool	635	2	65	Samulcottah	29	5	3
Paulghautcherry	338	2	33	Madras	526	1	52	Sooloorpett	315	6	29
Paulsamoodrum	224	7	22	Madura	228	5	24	Toonee	61	2	5
Peclair	114	1	11	Madura	160	1	15	Vellore	405	6	39
Poonganoor	130	2	13	Mangalore	330	4	33	Vizagapatam	125	3	10
Pullicondah	84	6	7	Mysore	325	5	33	Vizianagrum	147	2	12
Pulmanair	111	4	11	Nagercoil	85	1	9	Wojelly	291	3	27
Pulmanair	111	3	12	Nellore	579	4	60	From Ramnad to			
Rachoty	148	6	14	Neytantancurray	54	1	6	Bangalore	325	7	32
Salem	180	1	18	Oodagherry	76	5	8	Cauliar Covil	41	2	4
Salem	197	2	18	Ootacamund	253	0	26	ChaittoobawaChuttrum	72	6	8
Salem	207	3	19	Palamcottah	102	2	10	Cuddalore	219	5	23
Sautgurb	101	2	11	Palamcottah	131	7	14	Dindigul	108	3	10
Sautgurb	100	6	9	Ponany	153	1	18	Fraserpett	355	6	33
Secunderabad	392	2	36	Salem	306	2	32	Madras	319	5	31
Sooloorpett	50	6	5	Secunderabad	774	4	80	Madras	68	4	7
Streepmadoor	13	0	1	Srivillipootoor	112	7	11	Manargoody	105	7	11
Triagur	130	1	13	Tanoor	107	1	20	Mercara	374	4	35
Trichinopoly	192	4	19	Tellicherry	231	2	28	Mysore	301	3	28
Trinomally	99	2	8	Tenkashy	68	2	7	Negapatam	139	5	15
Tripassoor	18	4	2	Tiroomungalum	211	1	23	Ootacamund	242	0	22
Triptator	126	7	11	Tiroomungalum	147	5	14	Palamcottah	93	4	10
Trivatoor	52	2	4	Trichinopoly	310	7	32	Paulghautcherry	212	2	20
Trivelloor	16	0	2	Trichinopoly	261	0	24	Pannumbam	30	3	3
Valcondapooram	152	1	15	Trivandrum	41	7	5	Pondicherry	231	4	24
Vellore	71	7	6	Vellore	441	6	45	Tuttooctah	86	1	9
Vicravandy	85	2	8	Vindioopetty	193	3	21	Rannaisweram	37	3	4
Villapooram	92	3	9	Washtinelloor	87	3	8	Salem	209	0	21
Vizagapatam	491	6	44	From Rajahmundry to			Tanjore	135	2	11	
Wallajahbad	29	3	3	Arcot	390	0	37	Tondy	30	5	3
Wallajahbad	29	6	6	Arnee	409	2	39	Trichinopoly	114	2	11
Wandiwash	59	1	6	Bangalore	493	7	49	Trichinopoly	150	6	15
Womaloor	197	4	18	Bellary	403	0	38	Triptator	61	6	6
From Punderpoor to				Berhampore	291	1	24	Trivalloor	123	2	13
Ahmednuggur	130	6	11	Bezwarrah	94	2	8	From Russellkondah to			
Bejapoor	68	7	18	Cassimcottah	98	7	8	Aska	27	6	2
Bombay	214	7	16	Chicacole	189	4	15	Bangalore	836	7	77
Burra Oamdie	35	4	3	Chingleput	335	3	37	Bellary	783	3	71
Kurkoomb	11	4	1	Chittoor	383	6	37	Berhampore	51	7	4
Kurmulla	70	3	6	Chuttepooor	395	4	25	Bezwarrah	437	2	36
Mahara	36	4	3	Cocannada	39	5	4	Chicacole	153	4	13
Mungallwary	14	1	1	Conada	159	5	13	Chittoor	726	6	65
Muswur	38	0	3	Cuddapah	319	4	31	Coormingia	21	1	2
Poonah	122	6	11	Cumbum	227	0	22	Coormingia	34	5	4
Rasscen	56	7	6	Cuttack	497	1	36	Cud apah	662	4	59
Sattarah	92	3	7	Ellore	55	1	5	Cuttack	122	5	13
Seroor	104	0	10	Fraserpett	627	6	61	Ellore	398	1	33
Sholapoor	39	7	3	Ganjam	307	6	26	Ganjam	62	1	6
Yenagaum	21	6	2	Ganjam	310	1	26	G-paulpooram (near			
From Quilon to				Golcondah	97	6	8	Munsoorcottah	62	7	5
Aleppy	55	2	6	Golcondah	126	1	11	Gully	14	6	2
Arambooly	93	5	10	Gopaulpooram	222	5	18	Joanaguddah	171	7	17
Arangole	53	6	5	Guatoor	114	2	10	Jubbiupoor	497	3	47
Bangalore	410	4	41	I chapoor	275	1	23	Kamptee	512	21	49
Bellary	546	1	57	Kemedy	228	2	20	Kamptee	456	0	4
Beypoor	181	0	21	Madras	365	6	33	Kolada	5	0	
				Masulipatam	90	5	8				

From Russelkondah to			M.	F.	Stg.	From Ryacottah to			M.	F.	Stg.	From Saint Thomas Mount to			M.	F.	Stg.
Konkair.	291	6	28			Madras	174	3	16			Coimbatore	315	5	30		
Koonjibungshah	39	0	4			Madura	2	1	3	21		Coimbatoom	162	2	15		
Kuntaloo	67	1	7			Mangalore	267	1	25			Coimbatoor	8	0	1		
Madras	798	6	61			Mercara	138	5	12			Cuddalore	100	2	8		
Masilipatam	446	1	37			Mysore	130	7	12			Cuddalore	197	3	18		
Muddupoor	112	4	11			Namcul	102	3	10			Cuddapah	161	6	17		
Mundlah	440	5	42			Nellore	227	6	24			Cuttack	779	7	70		
Nagpoor	501	5	43			Ootacamund	208	6	2			Dindigul	230	6	24		
Nagpoor	460	5	44			Oosoor	21	5	2			French Rocks	283	3	26		
Nellore	600	5	52			Palacode	16	3	2			Hoonsoor	314	7	29		
Palaveram	719	3	63			Palamecottah	297	1	31			Hoshungabad	882	7	82		
Ruttenpoor	302	3	31			Palaveram	164	5	16			Inaveram	11	2	1		
Ryepoor	277	2	29			Poonamallee	161	7	15			Jaulnah	664	0	61		
Saint Thomas' Mount	715	6	62			Pulliccandah	77	1	8			Jubbulpore	875	6	82		
Samulcottah	332	4	27			Saint Thomas' Mount	167	3	16			Kamptee	721	6	67		
Sarungudda	44	4	4			Salem	70	7	7			Killianoor	74	7	6		
Saugor	606	6	57			Secunderabad	469	7	42			Kurnool	285	3	23		
Secunderabad	694	0	52			Serach	120	4	13			Madras	8	4	1		
Seonee	472	0	47			Seringapatam	121	6	11			Madura	272	1	26		
Sohagoor	408	2	42			Toomoor	89	2	8			Mangalore	429	1	41		
Sonepoor	97	3	11			Trichinopoly	157	6	15			Mangalore	444	7	41		
Sonepoor	97	3	9			Vellore	90	0	9			Masilipatam	322	2	31		
Sunabulpoor	151	2	17			Wallajahbad	140	1	13			Mercara	360	5	33		
Vellore	748	6	67			Waniembaddy	48	7	5			Mhow	506	3	85		
Vizagapatam	228	7	19			Womaloor	60	7	7			Mysore	292	7	27		
Vizagapatam	195	6	16			Wootungerry	46	0	5			Naggery	53	7	6		
Wyragher	405	0	39									Nagode	1001	7	95		
From Ruttenpoor to			From Ryepoor to			From Saint Thomas Mount to			From Salem to								
Burwanugger	205	5	37			Arij	21	2	2			Adamancotah	37	0	3		
Chunar	299	4	36			Berhampore	411	3	3			Ahtoor	31	7	4		
Damoodah	93	0	36			Berhampore	329	1	33			Amboorpett	94	6	9		
Dumon	2-5	3	25			Bissumcottah	2-8	1	21			Amboorpett	104	7	10		
Hazareebagh	331	7	25			Boad	236	0	22			Arcot	139	1	13		
Jubbulpore	195	0	28			Bundarra	143	1	12			Arcot	149	2	14		
Kantala	169	5	16			Chicacole	331	4	10			Arcot	112	4	12		
Kamptee	253	2	14			Chunar	391	4	45			Arcot	112	4	12		
Khyragurh	116	4	22			Cuttack	333	1	33			Arcot	112	4	12		
Konkair	172	1	18			Daudpoor	181	0	16			Arcot	112	4	12		
Mundlah	138	2	10			Goindpooram	268	5	24			Arcot	112	4	12		
Nagpoor	260	2	23			Hazareebagh	423	7	37			Arcot	112	4	12		
Ryepoor	92	0	21			Joganagudua	157	7	14			Arcot	112	4	12		
Shawpoor	199	5	9			Kamptee	173	6	15			Arcot	112	4	12		
Sargoojanugger	115	1	22			Kareall	120	0	11			Arcot	112	4	12		
Sonagpoor	105	7	11			Konkair	80	0	9			Arcot	112	4	12		
Sonepoor	205	0	8			Kuntaloo	310	5	29			Arcot	112	4	12		
Sunabulpoor	151	1	20			Midnapoor	440	2	47			Arcot	112	4	12		
From Ryacottah to			From Saint Thomas Mount to														
Adamancotah	33	7	4			Mookolee	218	4	20			Arcot	112	4	12		
Amboorpett	59	3	14			Nagpoor	183	3	15			Arcot	112	4	12		
Arcot	103	6	10			Nurrah	64	3	6			Arcot	112	4	12		
Arnee	112	3	4			Russelkondah	277	2	29			Arcot	112	4	12		
Arnee	108	7	6			Ruttenpoor	92	0	9			Arcot	112	4	12		
Bangalore	46	0	10			Sarungurh	117	0	11			Arcot	112	4	12		
Bellary	224	7	11			Seonee	194	6	18			Arcot	112	4	12		
Cannanore	244	2	11			Shawpoor	291	6	31			Arcot	112	4	12		
Chingleput	154	1	23			Sonepoor	173	7	18			Arcot	112	4	12		
Chittledroog	169	6	4			Sonepoor	206	7	20			Arcot	112	4	12		
Chittoor	101	6	14			Sunabulpoor	162	5	16			Arcot	112	4	12		
Chungamah	65	0	16			From Saint Thomas Mount to											
Cuddapah	208	1	6			Arcot	63	5	6			Arcot	112	4	12		
Cuddapah	203	2	20			Arcot	65	7	6			Arcot	112	4	12		
Cuddapah	203	2	20			Arnee	73	0	8			Arcot	112	4	12		
Dindigul	171	4	18			Assergerh	810	4	75			Arcot	112	4	12		
Fraserpett	179	7	16			Bangalore	208	0	19			Arcot	112	4	12		
French Rocks	121	3	11			Bellary	335	4	34			Arcot	112	4	12		
Gooty	208	2	22			Berhampore	663	7	58			Arcot	112	4	12		
Hoonsoor	152	7	21			Canna	406	2	37			Arcot	112	4	12		
Hurryhur	216	6	21			Chembelwaram	21	4	2			Arcot	112	4	12		
Kistnagurerry	17	3	2			Chingleput	26	3	2			Arcot	112	4	12		
Kurnool	270	5	28			Chittoor	93	2	9			Arcot	112	4	12		

<i>From Salem to</i>	<i>M.</i>	<i>F.</i>	<i>Stg.</i>	<i>From Salem to</i>	<i>M.</i>	<i>F.</i>	<i>Stg.</i>	<i>From Saugor to</i>	<i>M.</i>	<i>F.</i>	<i>Stg.</i>
Bowany .....	37	0	3	Yelwall .....	163	6	16	Cuttack .....	668	5	61
Calicut .....	214	0	21					Dhamonee .....	24	4	3
Cuvelypooram .....	35	6	4	<i>From Samulcottah to</i>				Dumoh .....	46	1	4
Chingleput .....	167	6	17	Ankapully .....	87	4	7	French Rocks .....	1025	64	102
China Salem .....	51	5	6	Bangalore .....	523	4½	52	French Rocks .....	974	31	95
Chittoor .....	147	2	15	Bellary .....	470	0½	46	Goona .....	128	6	12
Chittoor .....	137	1	14	Berhampore .....	280	5	23	Gwarispor .....	49	2	5
Chungamah .....	65	1	7	Bezwarrah .....	123	7½	11	Heerapoor .....	53	4	5
Coimbatore .....	98	5	10	Cassimcottah .....	88	3	7	Hoonsoor .....	1057	3	105
Coimbatore .....	100	4	19	Chengieput .....	425	1	40	Hoonsoor .....	1043	0½	101
Combiconum .....	140	5½	13	Chicacole .....	179	0	14	Hoshungabad .....	120	9	11
Cuddalore .....	121	7	13	Chittoor .....	413	3½	40	Hurryhur .....	858	28	83
Cuddalore .....	118	6	13	Cocanada .....	10	0	1	Huttah .....	62	0	6
Cuddapah .....	253	5	24	Conada .....	149	1	12	Jaira Patun .....	216	2	20
Darampoory .....	42	3	5	Coringa .....	21	2	2	Jaulnah .....	413	2	39
Dindigul .....	100	5	11	Cuddapah .....	349	1½	34	Jhansi .....	126	2	12
Erode .....	37	5	4	Cuttack .....	336	5	35	Jubbair .....	71	2	6
Fraserpett .....	209	4	20	Ellore .....	84	6½	8	Jubbulpoor .....	109	3	10
French Rocks .....	171	5	17	Ganjum .....	299	5	25	Kamptee .....	236	5	23
Guntur .....	416	6	42	Goindapolliam .....	61	1	5	Kamptee .....	263	3	25
Hoonsoor .....	183	4	18	Golcondah .....	102	3	9	Khorae .....	32	3	3
Kollagalum .....	92	4	10	Golcondah .....	74	0	6	Kurnool .....	725	6	71
Kotergherry .....	113	4	10	Gutdoor .....	143	7½	13	Kuttra Pass .....	251	5	24
Madras .....	192	5	19	Ichapoor .....	264	5	22	Lodikerha .....	199	4	19
Madras .....	209	6	19	Kemedy .....	217	6½	19	Madras .....	978	1	91
Maliras .....	219	7	20	Maddapollem or Nar-				Malleigaum .....	406	0	36
Madura .....	140	4	14	sapoor .....	70	6	7	Mangalore .....	1031	0½	98
Mangalore .....	338	0	33	Madras .....	395	3½	36	Masulipatam .....	797	1	77
Mangalore .....	312	4	30	Masulipatam .....	116	2	11	Masulipatam .....	732	31	69
Masulipatam .....	480	4½	49	Masulipatam .....	132	7	12	Mercara .....	1103	1	109
Mercara .....	228	2	22	Mercara .....	676	2	66	Mercara .....	1088	61	105
Mysore .....	155	1	15	Moguloor .....	78	1	8	Mhow .....	225	0	21
Namcul .....	31	4	3	Nelapully .....	27	2	3	Mhow .....	231	4	21
Negapatam .....	180	1	17	Nellore .....	287	3	27	Mirzapoor .....	288	2	27
Nellore .....	273	2½	28	Nursipatam .....	91	7	8	Mundlah .....	166	1	15
Ongole .....	351	0	35	Nursipatam .....	63	4	5	Nagode .....	135	3	13
Ootacamund .....	81	1	9	Ongole .....	209	5½	20	Nagore .....	235	4	23
Ootacamund .....	124	0	11	Ootacamund .....	686	3	63	Nagore .....	274	0	26
Ossor .....	92	4	9	Palaveram .....	406	1	33	Neemuch .....	306	4	28
Palacode .....	54	4	5	Palcondah .....	183	7	15	Nowgong .....	116	2	11
Palamcottah .....	226	2	24	Ragapoor .....	97	6½	11	Nursingur .....	124	3	11
Palaveram .....	210	1	20	Rajahmundry .....	29	5½	3	Nursingur or Chota-			
Paulghautcherry .....	129	0	14	Russellkondah .....	332	4	27	Gurwarra .....	78	7	8
Paulghautcherry .....	130	7	14	Secunderabad .....	290	6	27	Oomrawuty .....	292	0	27
Pambum .....	238	3	24	Toonee .....	50	6	4	Ootacamund .....	1113	2	111
Pondicherry .....	127	3	13	Vellore .....	435	3½	42	Ootacamund .....	1098	7½	107
Poonamallee .....	180	1	18	Vizagapatam .....	93	4	8	Palamcottah .....	1293	4½	130
Poonamallee .....	197	2	18	Vizagapatam .....	114	7	9	Paulghautcherry .....	1185	5	118
Poonamallee .....	207	3	19	Vizagapatam .....	101	5	8	Poonah .....	563	1	50
Pullicondah .....	112	4	11	Vizianagrum .....	136	6	11	Puttansangwee .....	222	2	21
Pullicondah .....	122	5	12	Yellamunchelly .....	63	2	5	Quilon .....	1361	0	136
Quilon .....	336	2	32					Rampoorah .....	267	4	25
Rajahmundry .....	531	0	52	<i>From Saugor to</i>				Ratguri .....	27	1	3
Rainad .....	209	0	21	Arcot .....	962	3½	90	Ratguri .....	26	5	3
Riyacottah .....	70	7	7	Ashta .....	160	0	14	Rewah .....	183	0	17
Seringapatam .....	131	3	14	Ashta .....	156	4	14	Russellkondah .....	606	6	57
Seringapatam .....	164	2	16	Baitool .....	186	1	17	Ruttunpoor .....	301	4	29
Sittoodo .....	41	0	4	Bangalore .....	950	3½	95	Ruttunpoor .....	304	3	26
Streepermadoor .....	167	1	17	Bangalore .....	936	1	91	Saint Thomas' Mount .....	985	1	92
Streepermadoor .....	184	2	17	Bellary .....	776	34	73	Samulcottah .....	877	2	83
Streepermadoor .....	194	3	18	Bellary .....	816	4½	77	Secunderabad .....	586	4	56
Tanjore .....	124	1	12	Berhampoor .....	658	5	61	Seermow .....	39	4	3
Tranquebar .....	177	0½	16	Bezwarrah .....	753	2½	72	Sehore .....	133	0	12
Trichinopoly .....	86	7	8	Bhilsa .....	72	4	7	Sehore .....	129	4	12
Tripator .....	70	7	7	Bhilsa .....	72	6	7	Seronge .....	78	2	7
Tripator .....	80	4	8	Bhopal .....	107	6	10	Seringapatam .....	1026	2	102
Tullavashel .....	42	3	5	Bhilsa .....	16	4	1	Sholapoor .....	573	4½	53
Vellore .....	125	3	12	Bombay .....	583	6	53	Sinawarra .....	161	5	16
Vellore .....	135	4	13	Burwa Saugor .....	114	3	11	Sohagpoor .....	195	5	18
Vridachellum .....	84	4	9	Cannanore .....	1104	2½	107	Sonepoor .....	509	3	46
Womaloor .....	9	7	1	Chutteeoor .....	100	6	10	Sumbulpoor .....	455	4	40

From Saugor to				From Secunderabad to				From Secunderabad to M. F. Stg.				From Secunderabad to M. F. Stg.			
Tehree	66	0	7	Goolburgah	126	0	10	Ootacamund	536	6	55				
Trichinopoly	1139	7	110	Goolburgah	132	0	12	Ossore	368	2	41				
Trichinopoly	1176	4	110	Gooty	201	5	21	Palancottah	769	0	72				
Vellore	957	0	89	Gudawu	111	1	12	Palancottah	707	0	74				
Vizagapatam	835	5	76	Gungakair	174	3	17	Palaveram	402	2	37				
Vizianagrum	802	4	73	Guntoor	175	0	16	Palway Chuttrum	379	7	34				
From Secunderabad to				Guraimullah	149	1	14	Panchore	270	7	27				
Abdulpoor	161	0	13	Hingenghaut	205	1	20	Paulghautcherry	687	6	68				
Abdulpoor	167	0	15	Hingole	104	3	12	Paulghautcherry	599	1	62				
Adony	172	6	18	Honnabab	104	1	10	Paulghautcherry	611	5	64				
Adony	186	2	17	Honnabab	470	7	49	Paulsammoodrum	288	3	31				
Aganoor	74	1	6	Hoonsoor	488	3	46	Paulsammoodrum	100	7	10				
Aganoor	375	7	39	Hoshungabad	481	2	46	Pondicherry	479	6	42				
Arcoot	415	7	39	Hoshungabad	333	1	24	Pondooogul	111	6	10				
Arcoot	411	7	39	Hundi Anantapoor	317	7	31	Poonamallee	392	2	36				
Assergurh	305	2	29	Hurryhur	6	0	6	Pulmanair	356	1	33				
Aurungabad	302	0	30	Hyderabad Residency	65	0	6	Purreekee	51	4	4				
Aurungabad	257	5	25	Hytapamulah	158	2	15	Puttencherroo	18	2	2				
Bagreecottah	257	5	25	Ibrahimpatam	265	3	25	Quilon	774	0	80				
Bagreecottah	246	7	23	Jaulnah	271	0	26	Rachoor	138	0	13				
Bagrum Bazaar (Hyderabad City)	6	2	0	Jaulnah	293	7	29	Rajah Gopalpettah	219	1	21				
Baitool	415	1	40	Jaulnah	60	5	6	Sailoo	224	6	22				
Bangalore	233	7	39	Jeddicherla	477	1	46	Sailoo	480	6	50				
Bassim	233	7	39	Jubbulpoor	120	7	11	Samulcottah	290	6	27				
Beder	212	1	8	Juggiahpettah	411	2	41	Saugor	586	4	56				
Bejapoor	218	5	19	Kamptee	323	1	31	Sedashpettah	41	5	4				
Bejapoor	344	2	33	Kamptee	271	3	27	Seeray	134	1	14				
Belgaum	333	4	31	Karinjah	211	2	20	Seeray	439	6	46				
Belgaum	335	0	29	Khair	326	1	30	Seringapatam	256	0	26				
Belgaum	216	1	22	Kolapoor	261	6	24	Shahgurrh	197	1	17				
Bellary	230	0	21	Kulladighee	271	5	26	Sholapoor	200	0	22				
Bellary	552	1	48	Kulladighee	260	7	24	Sholapoor	211	6	22				
Berhampoor	166	6	16	Kullianee	119	0	14	Sholapoor	208	5	17				
Berwarrah	29	1	3	Kullianee	119	0	12	Sholapoor	19	2	2				
Bhonagherry	95	4	9	Kundakul	212	0	20	Shumshabad	83	4	3				
Bichookoonda	330	0	32	Kurnool	139	2	15	Sircilla	341	5	31				
Boargaum	6	0	0	Lingasoogoor	189	3	18	Sooloorpett	83	6	8				
Bolarum	444	4	37	Madras	391	5	35	Sooripett	193	5	13				
Bombay	68	4	7	Madras	621	2	64	Tallcottah	587	7	52				
Burra Yekallee	574	1	60	Madura	266	2	23	Tanjore	183	2	19				
Calicut	562	2	57	Malingpoor	388	7	37	Tooljahpoor	519	3	49				
Cannanore	203	7	18	Malligam	516	0	53	Tranquebar	590	0	54				
Chakulmurry	241	3	22	Manantoddy	514	2	49	Trichinopoly	585	0	56				
Chandah	377	1	34	Mangalore	210	5	21	Trichinopoly	173	5	16				
Chemblywarrum	421	2	39	Masulipatam	516	5	53	Ukkulcottah	431	5	41				
Chingleput	151	1	15	Mercara	480	4	45	Vellore	370	4	37				
Chinnoor	348	4	31	Mercara	293	2	26	Vellore	142	7	14				
Chittoor	686	3	71	Meeruj	597	6	49	Vencatrowpettah	386	3	34				
Cochin	59	4	7	Mhow	719	6	69	Vizagapatam	408	2	39				
Coheer	160	5	15	Mirzapoor	185	5	19	Vizianagrum	317	2	29				
Condapilly	95	2	10	Mominabad	122	3	12	Wojelly	237	2	22				
Cota Cota	491	5	43	Moorcoondah	110	5	10	Wuroorah	91	6	9				
Cuddalore	242	1	22	Muctul	105	0	10	Wurruingul	150	0	17				
Cuddapah	184	3	19	Muddenoor	130	7	13	Yedlabad	150	0	17				
Cumbum	668	1	60	Muntana	448	7	47	Yedlabad	150	0	17				
Cuttack	67	2	7	Mysore	603	2	59	Yelaishwerum	96	0	10				
Daiwureondah	125	1	12	Nagore	400	5	39	From Sedashegurrh to							
Daiwur Soogoor or Kachabootra Ghaut	125	1	12	Nagpoor	312	4	30	Allawully	79	5	79				
Daiwur Soogoor	126	5	12	Nagpoor	157	4	15	Anantapoor	222	4	22				
Dharoor	581	3	61	Nandair	99	6	9	Arseeekaira	327	6	29				
Dindigul	153	4	15	Narrynpettah	571	5	51	Bangalore	322	3	33				
Dupar Fort	153	4	15	Negapatam	283	4	26	Benkipoor	166	3	16				
Elkundell	331	5	32	Nellore	133	1	13	Beydore	87	7	87				
Ellichapoor	205	7	19	Nirmul	654	6	63	Butcuil	74	4	74				
Ellore	132	5	11	Nowgong	170	4	19	Chittledroog	198	5	198				
Ferozabad	461	6	43	Nuldroog	163	6	15	Condapoor	104	14	104				
Fraserpett	439	2	46	Nundiaul	469	1	45	Connacona	14	5	14				
French Rocks	6	4	1	Nursingpoor	205	7	19	Coompta	103	0	103				
Golcondah	6	4	1	Ongole	125	2	13	Darwar							
				Oodgheer	309	2	30								
				Oomrawutty											

<i>From Sadas eyarh to</i>			M.	F.	Sig.	<i>From Seringapatam to</i>			M.	F.	Sig.	<i>From Sholapoor to</i>			M.	F.	Sig.
Gairsoppah Falls	83	2 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	9			Hoonsoor	31	1	3			Darwar	189	2 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	19		
Goa	53	5 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	6			Hulliaul	287	5	28			Dundihall	139	2 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	12		
Honore	50	5 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	5			Hunly Anantapoor	195	2	18			Dundihall	121	6	12		
Hulliaul	81	4	8			Hurryhur	182	5	17			Ellichapoor	304	0	28		
Hurryhur	151	5	14			Hurryhur	197	6	20			French Rocks	443	5 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	43		
Hurryhur	164	5 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	16			Kollaigalum	33	7	4			Goolburghah	82	5	7		
Mangalore	164	3 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	18			Kulhitty (on the Sea- goor Ghaut)	79	1	2			Goolburghah	71	1	7		
Nagurnam	37	1 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	4			Madura	242	0	8			Gunga Kair	117	1	11		
Mercaum	36	1 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	4			Mangalore	161	1	15			Hingolee	177	4	16		
Seerah	247	7	23			Manantoddy	76	2	7			Honnabad	95	5	10		
Sheemoga	156	1	14			Mercara	76	7	7			Honnabad	107	5	12		
Sirey	76	3	8			Moondagoor	244	0	23			Hulhully	202	3 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	19		
Toomcoor	284	4	25			Mudagberry	110	2	10			Hulhully	184	7 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	18		
Toomcoor	279	1	27			Mudduck Seera	133	4	12			Hurryhur	283	1 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	27		
Wood-pee	126	5 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	14			Mysore	9	1	1			Jaulnah	168	4	17		
Yellapoor	52	7	5			Nagamungalum	30	7	3			Kamptee	383	5	36		
<i>From Sehor to</i>						Nanjengode	23	3	2			Kolapoor	184	1 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	15		
Ashta	27	0	2			Nanjengode	23	3	2			Kulladghee	122	6 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	12		
Bhilsa	60	2	5			Oodagumy	181	0	17			Kullianee	80	6	8		
Bhilsa	57	0	5			Ootacamund	87	0	9			Kullianee	92	6	10		
Bhopal	21	6	2			Paimbaidy	78	6	32			Karnulla	75	2 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	7		
Goolah	120	0	12			Palamcottah	327	6	16			Kurnool	225	5	22		
Gwarispoor	83	6	7			Palghaatcherry	159	3	16			Madras	573	5 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	56		
Gwarispoor	80	4	7			Peddinully	61	7	6			Malgaum	109	7	10		
Hindia	59	3	6			Peria	90	6	9			Mallingpoor	114	3	11		
Mow	102	0	9			Periaputnum	44	0	4			Meerutgaum	101	7 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	9		
Musing Gurh	42	0	8			Periaputnum	44	6	4			Merctel or Meeruj	115	3	11		
Ojich	98	4	8			Quilon	334	6	34			Mominabad	85	1	8		
Kagooorh	101	5	10			Ryadroog	177	7	20			Mungulghree	97	6	9		
Ratgurh	106	3	9			Salem	131	3	17			Mungulghree	109	2	9		
Ratgurh	103	1	9			Salem	164	0	14			Muswur	77	7 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	6		
Saugor	133	0	12			Sambrawny	280	1	27			Mysore	460	1 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	45		
Saugor	129	4	12			Sattimungalum	92	0	9			Nagpoor	373	0	35		
Shajawulpoor	29	5	4			Seerah	101	4	11			Nandair	169	1	14		
Soondursee	51	0	2			Sheemoga	139	7	13			Nuldroog	29	4	3		
<i>From Seringapatam to</i>						Sineerpoor	171	2	16			Oomrawutty	281	4 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	26		
Annawutty	202	0	19			Sittodoo	123	0	13			Ootacamund	538	0 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	53		
Arseeek ira	73	6	7			Tellicherry	122	4	13			Padshapoor	163	0	16		
Ayamungalum	133	1	14			Toomcoor	83	6	8			Panwell	227	3 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	19		
Bangalore	75	6 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	17			Trichinopoly	216	3	20			Poonah	155	2 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	13		
Bellary	217	6	23			Veerajunderpett.	71	3	6			Punderpoor	39	7 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	3		
Bellary	211	3	22			Wunaloor	121	4	13			Purrekee	145	5	13		
Benkipoor	129	5	12			Yelwall	11	4	1			Purrekee	157	1	13		
Cadeor	97	3	9			<i>From Sholapoor to</i>						Rachore	163	5	16		
Calicut	134	3	14			Abdulpoor	47	5	4			Sattara	132	2 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	10		
Cannanore	129	2	13			Aganoor	123	0	11			Secunderabad	197	1	17		
Cannanore	122	4	11			Aganoor	134	4	11			Secunderabad	200	0	22		
Caroor	169	3	16			Ahmednugger	135	5 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	12			Secunderabad	211	6	22		
Cauverypoorum	95	5	10			Arco	485	3 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	49			Secunderabad	208	5	17		
Chailoor	79	2	8			Arco	503	0	50			Sedashpettah	169	7	18		
Channrajnugger	46	2	4			Aurangabad	177	5 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	41			Seerah	349	4 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	33		
Channroyapatam	43	2	4			Bangalore	412	2 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	41			Seery	65	5	6		
Channapattam	38	7 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	3			Bangalore	424	0	41			Seringapatam	451	0 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	44		
Chittidroog	150	6	15			Barlonce	51	7	5			Shahgurh	131	5	13		
Cochin	246	5	25			Bassim	206	2	19			Tair	50	5	5		
Coimbatore	127	7	13			Beejapoor	69	7 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	10			Tallicotah	94	5	9		
Culpetta	93	3	9			Beer	105	2	10			Teemboornee	56	7 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	4		
Dindigul	202	1	19			Belgaum	174	2 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	16			Tooljapoor	27	5	3		
Erode	129	2	13			Belgaum	190	6	18			Toolja oor	28	4	2		
Fraserpett.	58	1	5			Bellary	233	2 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	21			Ukkulcotah	23	4	49		
French Rocks	7	3	1			Bellary	215	6 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	21			Vellore	497	4 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	49		
Goobee	71	5	7			Bhore Ghaut	198	4 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	17			Vyrag	27	6	3		
Goondulpett.	45	2	5			Bombay	247	3 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	20			Yeat	75	4	7		
Gunote	93	1	8			Burra Loharra	47	1	15			Yenagaum (on the road from Punder- poor and Panwell)	54	2	4		
Haimawutty	125	0	14			Burra Yekalle	143	2	15			<i>From Sonapoor to</i>					
Hassanoor	71	4	7			Chandah	352	7	34			Arinj	158	5	16		
Hassanoor	126	2	13			Chittoocopee	103	4	11			Basseena	97	0	10		
Hoolia Honoor	140	4	13			Chittoor	475	4 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	47								
Hoonsoor	30	3	3			Coheer	140	4	16								
						Cuddapah	363	4 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	37								



## From Sonepoor to

M. F. Stg.

Berhampoor	204	4	21
Berhampoor	175	7	17
Bissumcotah	128	3	13
Boad	29	1	2
Bundarra	333	0	30
Burpali	36	6	4
Chicacole	231	6	22
Coormingia	76	2	9
Coormingia	76	2	9
Cuttack	159	2	7
Doorunda	223	7	15
Dumoh	460	3	45
Hazareebagh	284	5	29
Jubbulpoor	400	0	36
Kamptee	358	54	33
Kamptee	385	54	35
Kuntaloo	103	6	3
Kutchmeenarsipettah	206	3	20
Mahelgaon	379	54	34
Mookoles	118	6	12
Muddumpoor	61	2	6
Mundlah	343	2	31
Nagpoor	390	24	35
Raipoor	206	7	20
Russellkondah	97	3	11
Russellkondah	97	3	11
Ruttumpoor	205	0	20
Ryepoor	179	7	18
Sarungurh	89	7	13
Sohagpoor	310	7	31
Soorad	123	7	12
Sumbhulpoor	53	7	6

## From Sumbhulpoor to

Aaka	179	0	17
Berhampoor	203	1	17
Berhampoor	229	6	23
Bissumcotah	182	2	19
Boad	83	0	8
Chicacole	235	5	18
Coormingia	130	1	23
Cuttack	213	1	28
Doorunda	170	0	21
Dumoh	406	4	21
Ganjam	213	3	39
Gopaulpooram (near Munsorecotah)	214	1	20
Hazareebagh	230	6	23
Jubbulpoor	346	1	30
Juggernaut Pooree	262	7	25
Kamptee	341	34	31
Kuntaloo	157	5	15
Midnapoor	277	53	31
Mookolee	172	5	18
Muddumpoor	115	1	12
Mundlah	289	3	25
Nagpoor	346	04	31
Russellkondah	151	2	15
Ruttumpoor	151	1	14
Ryepoor	162	5	16
Sagor	455	4	40
Sonee	357	3	34
Sohagpoor	257	0	25
Sonepoor	53	7	6
Sooradah	177	6	18

## From Tanjore to

Adramputnum	48	5	5
Aroot	191	5	18
Bangalore	241	0	23
Ceejapoor	583	24	57

## From Tanjore to

M. F. Stg.

Bellary	419	7	42
Calicut	276	2	27
Chellumbrum	70	0	6
Chingleput	159	3	15
Chittoor	170	1	15
Cochin	219	0	21
Coimbatore	230	3	29
Combaconum	167	6	16
Coonoor	23	4	2
Cuddalore	186	7	17
Cuddalore	96	2	9
Cuttack	325	3	31
Dindigul	972	54	88
Dindigul	505	5	48
Guntur	98	1	10
Hurryhur	451	24	42
Jubbulpoor	1068	44	100
Juggernaut Pooree	939	24	84
Kamptee	914	4	85
Kotergherry	186	5	17
Kurnool	449	1	41
Kurnool	465	5	47
Madras	184	2	18
Madras	196	2	17
Madras	205	0	18
Madura	102	0	9
Managoody	33	7	3
Manulipatam	515	1	49
Mirzapoor	1311	1	123
Myaveram	45	4	4
Mysore	244	4	23
Nagpore	903	7	84
Nagapatam	56	0	5
Nellore	307	7	28
Ootacamund	187	1	18
Palamcottah	198	6	19
Palaveram	192	6	17
Palghautcherry	193	1	17
Paumbum	157	4	20
Paumbum	155	5	16
Point Calimere	79	2	14
Pondicherry	108	1	8
Poodocotah	36	2	10
Puttocotay	41	0	3
Quilon	330	5	33
Rannad	127	1	13
Rannad	125	2	11
Sadras	155	6	14
Saint Thomas Mount	185	6	17
Saint Thomas Mount	196	4	16
Salem	124	1	12
Secunderabad	591	3	54
Shelly	58	5	5
Sholapur	635	5	63
Tranquebar	59	7	5
Trichinopoly	37	2	4
Triputoor	63	4	5
Triputty	263	6	25
Trivaloor	39	5	5
Vellore	195	7	19
Vicravandy	103	1	10
Vizagapatam	690	7	62

## From Tellicherry to

Alleppy	176	0	22
Angalpooram	87	4	10
Arriacode	65	7	8
Bangalore	198	2	20
Calicut	44	1	6

## From Tellicherry to

M. F. Stg.

Cannanore	13	1	1
Chowkaud.	93	2	12
Cochin	143	1	19
Coimbatore	157	5	17
Cotaparamba	8	3	1
Cottady	24	3	1
French Rocks	129	7	14
Gairsoppah Falls	250	4	21
Goodaloor	105	5	10
Honawer	212	7	23
Hoonsoor	98	5	9
Kasserode	70	2	7
Kothaperamba	119	5	16
Mahé	4	3	1
Mallapooram	76	2	9
Manantoddy	51	3	6
Manantoddy	46	2	6
Mangalore	99	2	10
Mercara	86	0	8
Munjairy	75	2	9
Mysore	113	5	12
Mysore	126	0	12
Ootacamund	127	5	12
Ootacamund	122	4	12
Palghautcherry	127	2	13
Ponany	78	1	10
Quilon	231	2	25
Selashegurh	263	5	28
Seringapatam	122	4	13
Tanoor	64	1	8
Trichoor	115	5	13
Veerajunderpett	64	2	6
Wuddakurray	14	0	2
Yelwall	117	3	11

## From Tranquebar to

Arcot	153	1	15
Arnee	133	7	13
Avenashy	200	2	18
Bangalore	293	7	27
Bellary	422	6	43
Calicut	529	1	31
Cannanore	386	3	38
Chellumbrum	31	4	3
Chingleput	131	5	12
Chittoor	180	4	18
Coimbatore	220	5	20
Combaconum	36	3	3
Cuddalore	57	6	6
Dindigul	151	1	14
Karikal	239	4	21
Kotergherry	157	6	14
Madras	177	7	18
Madura	17	6	2
Nagore	22	2	2
Nagapatam	250	0	22
Ootacamund	255	3	27
Palamcottah	246	0	24
Palghautcherry	192	2	20
Paumbum	59	5	6
Point Calimere	69	5	7
Pondicherry	161	7	17
Rannad	117	2	11
Sadras	158	0	14
Saint Thomas Mount	177	0	16
Salem	20	1	2
Shelly	59	7	5
Tanjore	90	1	8
Trichinopoly	57	0	8
Triviar			

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From Vellore to			From Vizagapatam to			From Vizian-gram to			From Wallajahbad to		
M.	F.	Stg.	M.	F.	Stg.	M.	F.	Stg.	M.	F.	Stg.
Secunderabad	449	6	47	Nellore	383	0	34	Kurnool	446	3	40
Tiagurh	85	6	8	Nowpadah	99	3	9	Mairas	513	0	45
Tidevanum	70	0	6	Ongole	305	3	27	M. + galore	562	2	53
Trichinopoly	158	6	15	Ootacamund	732	0	75	Masulipatam	250	3	21
Trinomally	51	1	5	Palaveram	501	6	45	Mercara	733	6	75
Tripattor	55	0	5	Palcondah	86	7	8	Nagpoor	474	5	43
Tripatty	66	6	6	Paulghautcherry	787	2	76	Narrail-poorputam	73	2	7
Valcoondapooram	118	4	11	Poonamallee	491	6	44	Narraunpoor	261	3	24
Vaniembaddy	41	1	4	Poondy	111	3	10	Narsipatam	75	7	7
Villapooram	82	0	9	Rajahmundry	125	3	10	Nellore	404	7	36
Vizagapatam	531	1	49	Russellkondah	228	7	19	Ongole	327	2	9
Vizianagram	553	0	51	Ruttunpoor	531	2	50	Ootacamund	803	7	77
Wandiwash	51	4	4	Ryepoor	406	7	36	Palamcottah	885	3	84
Wojelly	114	3	12	Saint Thomas' Mount	498	1	44	Palaveram	523	5	47
Womaloor	125	6	12	Salem	656	3	62	Pal ondah	47	1	4
From Vizagapatam to			Samulcottah			Parwuttiipooram					
Arcoot	515	3	47	Samulcottah	114	7	8	Paulghautcherry	809	1	78
Arnee	534	5	49	Samulcottah	101	5	8	Rajahmundry	147	2	12
Aksa	201	1	17	Sugor	835	6	76	Russellkondah	195	6	8
Bangalore	619	2	59	Secunderabad	386	3	34	Saint Thomas' Mount	520	0	46
Barwa	130	0	12	Seringapatam	695	0	66	Salem	678	2	64
Bellary	528	3	48	Sonepoor	293	1	27	Samulcottah	136	6	11
Bellary	565	6	53	Sonepoor	326	2	30	Saugor	802	4	73
Berhampoor	177	0	15	Sooloorpett	441	1	39	Secunderabad	408	2	36
Berwarrah	219	5	18	Soonapoorpettah	152	3	14	Sooloorpett	463	0	41
Bulipatam	19	0	2	Sumbhulpoor	380	1	36	Sumbhulpoor	347	0	33
Bissuncottah	178	6	15	Toony	64	1	5	Toonee	86	0	7
Bustar or Jugdulpoor	216	2	2	Trichinopoly	684	4	64	Trichinopoly	706	3	66
Cassiniccottah	26	4	2	Varanasee	119	3	10	Vellore	553	0	51
Chatterpoor	191	3	16	Vellore	531	1	49	Vizagapatam	39	6	4
Chicaole	75	3	16	Vizianagram	39	6	4	Wojelly	438	5	39
Chicaole	61	3	5	Wojelly	416	6	37	Wyragurh	379	0	34
Chingleput	520	6	47	Wyragurh	418	7	38	From Wallajahbad to			
Chittoor	509	1	42	From Vizianagram to			Arcoot	36	3	4	
Coimbatore	756	7	72	Bangalore	641	1	61	Arnee (near Goomoo-			
Conata	45	4	4	Bellary	587	5	55	doopondy)	50	0	5
Conada	31	4	3	Bellary	550	2	50	Arnee	41	7	5
Coomingia	250	0	21	Berhampoor	157	3	15	Ayencolum	12	0	2
Cuddalore	591	1	51	Berhampoor	143	7	12	Bangalore	178	4	17
Cuddapah	444	7	41	Bezwarrah	241	4	20	Calastry	91	6	10
Cumbum	352	3	32	Cannanore	839	3	79	Carangooly	27	1	2
Cuttack	293	0	27	Cassibogah	108	7	11	Chingleput	14	0	1
Ellore	180	4	15	Cassiboogah	95	3	8	Chittoor	63	6	7
French Rocks	694	5	66	Cassiniccottah	48	3	4	Chuttray (on the road			
Ganjam	196	0	17	Chetterpoor	158	2	13	from Poonamallee to			
Golcondah	64	6	6	Chicaole	42	2	3	Parimbankum)	20	3	2
Goompooram	138	2	12	Chingleput	542	5	47	Conjeveram	6	4	1
Guntur	239	5	20	Chittoor	531	0	49	Cud talore	87	7	7
Hoonsoor	726	1	69	Cocanada	146	0	12	Cuddapah	170	1	16
Hurryhur	677	1	64	Conada	12	3	1	Curcumbaddy	80	1	9
Ichhapoor	161	0	14	Coringa	158	0	13	Gingee	53	3	5
Jeppoor	164	6	16	Cuddapah	468	6	43	Golan Chowry	26	0	3
Joonagudda	249	0	22	Cuttack	259	7	24	Goomoodoopondy	56	5	6
Jubbulpoor	726	2	66	Ellore	202	3	17	Madras	41	7	4
Kamptee	525	1	48	French Rocks	716	4	68	Naggy	54	4	6
Kareal	286	7	25	Ganjam	160	4	14	Nellore	137	3	13
Kemedy	120	7	12	Ganjam	162	7	14	Oottramalloor	13	7	1
Kemedy	118	3	10	Golcondah	86	3	8	Palaveram	27	3	3
Kookair	369	0	33	Gopaulpooram	75	3	6	Pondicherry	76	0	6
Kookair	355	1	34	Gopaulpooram (near				Poola Chuttrum	8	2	1
Kurnool	468	2	43	Munsoorcottah	147	0	13	Poonamallee	29	6	3
Kurnool	424	4	33	Guntur	261	4	22	Poonamallee	29	3	3
Madras	491	1	43	Itchapoor	141	3	14	Poonanganoor	108	4	12
Masulipatam	771	7	19	Itchapoor	127	7	11	Sadras	33	4	3
Mercara	723	7	73	Jeppoor	124	7	12	Saint Thomas' Mount	31	1	3
Muddunpoor	245	7	22	Jubbulpoor	693	1	63	Salem	154	3	17
Munsoorcottah or Go-				Jubbulpoor or Bustar	176	4	16	Streepermadoor	16	3	2
pulpooram	165	0	15	Kamptee	485	2	44	Tiagurh	100	6	10
Nagpoor	514	4	47	Kemedy	81	0	8	Tidevanum	54	5	4
Nanipatam	64	2	6	Kurnool	490	1	44	Trichinopoly	177	4	17

## DISTANCES.

<i>From Wallajahbad to M. F. Stg.</i>				<i>From Wurrungul to M. F. Stg.</i>				<i>From Yedlabad (on the Nagpoor Road) to M. F. Stg.</i>			
Tripassore.....	26	7	3	Maidnek .....	100	6	9	Akolah .....	139	6	12
Trinomally .....	73	4	7	Masulipatam .....	178	2½	17	Balcoondah .....	64	5	7
Trivatoor .....	26	4	3	Nagpoor .....	238	2	27	Chandah .....	59	0	7
Trivelloor .....	28	6	3	Pempurtee .....	40	7	4	Doodgaum .....	72	7	8
Vellore .....	50	1	3	Rajah Gopaulpettah..	50	2	4	Hingenghaut .....	84	2	8
Wandiwash .....	29	6	5	Sairpoor .....	136	5	13	Kamptee .....	143	1	14
Wojelly .....	103	6	10	Secunderabad .....	91	6	9	Kariujah .....	101	7	11
Woracuddum .....	10	1	1	Wurroorah .....	213	0	19	Khair .....	31	2	3
<i>From Wurrungul to</i>				<i>From Yaimaveram (near Cuddapah) to</i>				<i>Nagpoor .....</i>			
Bezwarrah .....	134	4	12	Adony .....	108	6	10	Nirmul .....	132	4	13
Bhadrachellum .....	174	0	6	Bellary .....	114	0	11	Patoor .....	46	6½	5
Bhonagherry .....	62	5	6	Cuddapah .....	36	2	4	Secunderabad .....	118	6	13
Chandah .....	185	1	17	Cumtum .....	36	3	10	Wurroorah .....	180	0	17
Chinnoor .....	83	0	7	Gooty .....	61	5	6		57	2	5
Cumnumet .....	70	4	6	Wunnipentah .....	29	7	3				
Hingenghaut .....	240	0	22								
Kamptee .....	298	7	28								



From ARCOI TO	From Arcot (P B R M S T) to Miles.	
Arnee .....	19	Arnee P B M
Aurangabad .....	660 675	Aurangabad P B M T; to Malleigaum P B M, 95; to Dhoolia P B M, 92; to Ahmednuggur P B M, 70 miles
Bangalore .....	136 145 618	Bangalore P B M
Bellary .....	269 286 391 188	Bellary P B M; to Beejapore P B M, 166 miles
Berhampore .....	701 723 882 780 709	Berhampore P B M
Bombay .....	715 732 215 663 466	1015 Bombay P B M T R
Calcutta .....	1085 1164 963 1161 1090 387	1185 Calcutta P B M T R
Calicut .....	348 341 777 212 347 993 672	1374 Calicut P B M
Cannamore .....	349 358 723 213 349 994 613 1375	58 Cannamore P B M
Chicacole .....	589 608 767 665 594 115 900 498	877 879 Chicacole P B M
Chittoor .....	28 45 630 117 241 698 685 1079	329 330 582 Chittoor P B M
Cochin .....	369 350 882 300 452 106 772 1441	100 159 945 362 Cochin P B M
Coimbatore .....	247 228 760 178 330 938 746 318	113 172 823 440 122 Coimbatore P B M
Condapilly .....	307 326 466 383 312 415 599 797 595 597 300 300	663 541 Condapilly P B M
Cuddalore .....	10 33 751 197 370 788 816 170	336 395 673 129 345 222 391 Cuddalore P B M
Cuddapah .....	135 152 523 153 150 626 596 1107 366 367 511 106	469 347 229 228 Cuddapah P B M
Dindigal .....	229 210 836 217 406 934 819 1315	188 247 519 246 197 93 537 197 353 Dindigal P B M
Ellore .....	337 356 515 413 344 366 648 748 626 627 251 331 593 571	49 422 259 567 Ellore P B M
Ganjam .....	721 740 899 797 726 18 1032 364 1010 011 132 715 1077 955	433 806 643 951 384 Ganjam P B M
Gooty .....	220 237 439 176 54 655 500 1033 365 367 549 192 476 354 258 381 95 394	288 672 Gooty P B M
Guntoor .....	278 297 485 354 283 426 617 807 566 567 311 271 634 512 29 362 200 508	59 443 229 Guntoor P B M
Honore .....	477 486 524 341 282 991 414 1372 258 199 876 453 358 371 594 543 432 446 624 1008	336 565 Honore, P B M, to Goa, P M (Portuguese), 96 miles
Huryhur .....	323 332 508 187 113 822 446 1203 317 270 705 303 422 300 425 385 263 373 455	839 167 396 169 Huryhur, P B M, to Dharwar, P B M T, 95 miles
Hydrabad .....	392 409 303 373 229 581 434 962 562 564 466 363 673 551 165 484 256 591 214 598 197	183 444 342 Hydrabad, P B M T, to Beejapore, P B M T, 211 miles
Jalnah .....	622 637 38 580 391 844 253 932 739 685 729 592 844 721 428 713 485 797 477 861 401 446 486	469 263 Jalnah, P B M, to Asseergurh, P B M, 139 miles
Kamptee .....	715 732 295 697 553 588 517 686 885 587 703 687 997 875 489 808 580 915 538	600 520 507 768 666 323 264 Kamptee P B M
Madras .....	71 81 690 2 0 316 682 763 1002 418 419 567 96 437 315 285 110 156 270 315	699 262 255 546 393 398 651 722 Madras P B M R
Madura .....	251 232 874 256 445 955 856 1337 226 285 840 277 235 132 558 202 384 38 589	973 433 529 484 412 630 836 953 292 Madura P B M
Mangalore .....	367 376 634 230 268 978 524 1359 147 89 863 348 248 261 581 433 384 336 611 995	322 551 110 181 498 596 822 436 374 Mangalore P B M
Masulipatam .....	344 361 522 420 349 316 654 797 633 634 310 338 700 578 55 428 266 574 49	433 295 66 631 432 220 484 544 322 595 618 Masulipatam P B M
Nagpore .....	708 723 286 688 544 579 508 677 876 878 694 678 988 866 480 799 671 906 529	591 511 498 759 657 314 255 9 713 944 813 535 Nagpore P B M
Negapatam .....	175 156 828 274 442 865 588 1246 333 392 750 201 342 220 468 76 304 151 498	882 293 438 591 461 561 789 884 187 149 718 505 875 Negapatam P B M
Nellore .....	133 152 589 242 238 571 684 952 455 456 456 126 489 367 174 217 88 363 204	588 184 144 520 351 287 550 611 111 384 473 211 602 294 Nellore P B M
Ongole .....	212 231 510 295 241 492 642 873 503 509 377 203 568 446 95 296 147 442 125	509 187 65 523 354 208 471 532 189 463 509 132 523 373 78 Ongole P B
Ootacamund .....	270 251 736 171 306 961 722 1342 108 135 846 263 166 44 564 24 334 133 594	978 324 534 334 276 521 697 844 338 171 224 601 835 252 390 469 Ootacamund P B M S T
Palamcottah .....	350 381 973 355 548 1054 957 1435 321 380 939 376 220 231 657 317 183 137 687	1071 531 628 579 511 728 935 1052 390 98 469 694 1043 241 483 562 270 Palamcottah P B M
Paulghaut .....	278 259 791 200 361 969 754 1356 82 141 854 271 91 31 572 253 378 105 602	986 385 543 340 331 582 752 906 346 144 230 609 897 251 398 477 75 243 Paulghaut P B M
Pondicherry .....	90 71 739 194 357 776 203 1337 348 406 661 116 357 235 379 12 215 210 409	793 368 349 535 382 472 700 795 98 214 425 416 786 89 205 224 258 330 266 Pondicherry P B M (French Territory)
Quilon .....	413 394 970 388 541 1118 859 1500 188 247 1003 439 68 210 721 364 516 200 751	1336 565 691 446 511 762 932 1085 454 162 336 758 1076 311 546 625 254 130 179 376 Quilon P B M
Rajulmundry .....	395 414 414 471 400 300 706 690 633 685 194 338 751 629 106 479 317 625 57 326	346 117 682 513 272 535 595 373 646 669 107 586 556 262 183 652 745 660 467 809 Rajulmundry P B M
Salem .....	149 130 732 111 302 840 747 1221 211 270 725 142 220 98 443 124 249 103 473	857 290 413 455 301 487 694 811 217 142 345 480 802 177 269 348 121 241 129 137 304 531 Salem P B M
Samulcottah .....	426 445 60 502 431 263 737 664 715 216 168 420 782 660 137 510 348 656 88 300 377	148 713 544 303 566 626 404 677 700 115 617 587 293 214 683 776 691 498 840 31 562 Samulcottah P B M
Secunderabad .....	392 409 303 373 229 581 134 962 562 564 466 363 674 551 165 484 256 591 214	598 1967 183 444 342 4 263 323 398 630 498 220 314 561 287 208 521 728 582 472 762 272 487 307 Secunderabad P B M
Seringapatam .....	211 220 604 75 210 855 626 1238 137 138 740 192 242 119 458 270 229 193 488	872 228 429 300 180 425 602 748 281 231 190 495 739 312 318 370 95 330 156 267 330 546 168 577 425 Seringapatam P B M
Sholapore .....	488 505 173 407 218 784 246 1162 566 512 669 459 671 548 3 8 588 368 624 417 801	272 386 312 294 200 171 437 534 663 423 424 428 661 445 404 524 762 579 57 759 475 521 506 203 429 Sholapore P B M
Tanjore .....	172 152 828 238 246 876 871 1287 280 339 761 193 289 166 479 99 305 98 409 893	390 450 538 425 561 790 885 212 102 428 516 876 53 305 384 199 201 187 111 264 567 124 598 561 259 645 Tanjore P B M
Trichinopoly .....	169 152 823 200 389 873 835 1254 242 301 758 193 251 129 476 115 302 60 506	890 377 447 500 388 559 780 882 209 82 390 518 873 91 302 381 161 181 160 128 244 564 86 595 559 221 607 37 Trichinopoly P B M
Vellore .....	14 23 652 121 263 718 700 1100 334 335 603 22 353 231 321 106 129 234 352	736 214 292 462 309 385 614 709 86 255 352 358 700 179 147 226 254 354 262 94 417 409 133 440 385 197 48 176 173 Vellore P B M R
Vizagapatam .....	523 542 701 599 528 176 834 557 812 813 61 517 879 757 235 608 445 753 186	193 474 245 810 601 400 663 724 501 175 797 235 415 84 390 311 780 873 788 595 937 128 659 102 400 674 603 695 692 538 Vizagapatam P B M

THE  
TABLE OF DISTANCES  
IN THE  
MADRAS PRESIDENCY.

REFERENCES.

P Post Office  
M Military station  
B Baughy Road  
S Sanatorium  
R Railway Station  
T Telegraph Station  
N Naval Station  
O Observatory

EXPLANATION—See Table of Distances in the Bengal Presidency.





# THE TABLE OF DISTANCES IN THE PRESIDENCY OF BENGAL.

FROM AGRA	From Agra (P M B T) to	Miles.
Akyab .....	1342 Akyab P M B	
Allahabad .....	283 1054 Allahabad P M B	
Allygurh .....	56 1371 318 Allygurh P M B	
Almorah .....	248 1457 403 192 Almorah P M B	
Banda .....	214 1163 109 242 363 Banda P M B	
Bareilly .....	138 1310 291 113 114 249 Bareilly P M B	
Barrackpore .....	792 542 482 821 897 613 783 Barrackpore P M B T	
Benares .....	363 979 75 393 468 134 354 429 Benares B P M T	
Bhopal .....	329 1395 388 385 573 279 467 848 428 Bhopal B P M	
Bombay .....	754 1745 831 810 1013 771 913 1201 927 492 Bombay P M T R S O N (for Invalids from Scinde)	
Calcutta .....	793 548 498 816 896 613 782 16 428 848 1185 Calcutta (P M T R), to Darjeling Mountain, (P M T S B) 350 miles (about 7,300 feet above the sea, Therm. 55 degrees)	
Cawnpore .....	172 1183 129 189 274 77 160 663 204 358 854 628 Cawnpore P M B T	
Chittagong .....	1136 206 848 1166 1218 957 1127 336 773 1189 1527 342 977 Chittagong P M B	
Chunar .....	367 980 79 397 484 188 370 433 16 415 952 433 203 774 Chunar P M B	
Cuttack .....	938 796 650 968 1043 759 929 264 575 850 1151 248 779 596 579 Cuttack P M B	
Dacca .....	981 361 693 1011 1086 802 972 181 618 1034 1372 187 822 155 619 435 Dacca P M B	
Delhi .....	134 1456 402 81 227 326 161 905 477 459 868 900 273 1250 4.1 1052 1095 Delhi P M T R	
Dinapore .....	508 834 220 538 613 329 499 376 145 561 1072 376 349 628 146 522 473 622 Dinapore P M B	
Dumdum .....	804 540 479 824 904 620 790 15 436 856 1193 8 636 334 441 256 179 908 384 Dumdum P M T B	
Etawah .....	73 1269 215 101 253 141 139 719 290 379 764 719 101 1063 294 865 908 185 435 727 Etawah P M B	
Futtighurh .....	112 1266 212 111 191 172 77 716 287 410 887 717 83 1060 291 862 905 195 432 719 62 Futtighurh P M B	
Ghazepore .....	409 933 121 439 514 230 400 431 46 478 974 431 250 727 63 577 572 523 99 439 336 333 Ghazepore P M B	
Goruckpore .....	373 983 171 383 443 280 329 525 143 542 1038 525 219 777 160 671 622 472 149 533 293 277 92 Goruckpore P M B	
Gwalior .....	74 1332 278 130 322 180 223 657 353 255 680 782 176 1126 357 928 971 208 498 790 84 146 399 382 Gwalior P M B	
Hanse .....	211 1545 491 173 316 415 245 995 566 540 880 995 568 1339 570 1141 1184 89 712 1003 274 295 612 556 285 Hansee (P M B) to Hissar, 20 miles, P M B	
Hazareebagh .....	553 770 265 583 658 374 544 239 190 609 1106 239 394 564 194 385 409 667 137 247 480 477 192 286 543 756 Hazareebagh P M B	
Hossungabad .....	412 1411 420 468 632 311 519 864 436 44 466 864 390 1205 431 806 1050 546 577 872 411 442 494 558 338 623 625 Hossungabad (P M B) to Baitool, 66 miles, P M B	
Jubbulpore .....	386 1247 272 442 564 232 450 700 272 208 674 700 321 1041 267 785 886 520 413 708 342 373 330 394 312 597 461 164 Jubbulpore (P M B) to Kamptee, 157 miles, P M B	
Jumalpo .....	931 681 643 961 1013 752 899 295 568 984 1479 301 772 281 569 506 126 1045 423 293 858 855 522 572 921 1135 411 900 836 Jumalpo (P M B), to Bugwah (P B), 76 miles; to Gawalpara (P B), 152 miles; to Gowahatty (P B), 229 miles	
Kurnal .....	212 1534 480 162 255 404 206 983 555 541 952 978 351 1328 559 1030 1173 78 700 986 257 254 601 536 286 81 745 624 598 1123 Kurnal to Umballa, (P B M) 55 miles; to Simla (P O M B T), 79 miles; to Loodianah (M S) 125 miles (for North	
Lucknow .....	223 1147 128 217 277 130 163 620 191 411 907 619 53 941 207 766 786 301 313 627 132 111 214 166 216 390 318 443 374 736 365 Lucknow P M B T	
Madras .....	1238 1611 1151 1321 1443 1102 1329 1079 1151 944 763 1063 1200 1408 1146 815 1250 1372 1337 1071 1221 1252 1209 1273 1164 1467 1200 900 879 1321 1477 1253 Madras P M R T	
Meerut .....	140 1456 402 84 183 326 134 906 477 469 912 906 273 1256 481 1052 1095 44 622 914 185 182 523 464 214 133 667 552 526 1045 72 293 1405 Meerut P M R T B	
Mhow .....	394 1427 471 450 663 411 553 980 552 128 360 980 490 1321 547 1226 1166 508 693 988 404 466 610 674 320 521 741 148 312 1133 592 543 961 555 Mhow (P M T B), to Baroda (P M T B) 232 miles; to Dhoolia (P M B T), 151 miles; Asseerghur	
Midnapore .....	759 616 471 789 864 580 750 85 396 815 1116 69 600 416 400 179 256 873 343 77 686 683 398 490 749 962 206 831 667 324 951 587 994 873 915 Midnapore to Nagpore (P M T B) 608 miles	
Mirzapore .....	349 1002 61 379 446 170 352 456 27 393 890 455 190 796 22 601 641 463 168 463 276 273 73 149 339 552 216 409 245 608 541 189 1124 463 525 422 Mirzapore P M B	
Moradabad .....	141 1369 348 85 107 308 59 842 413 470 916 842 219 1163 429 988 1088 120 535 850 186 136 436 388 215 209 603 514 509 958 148 222 1388 76 556 809 409 Moradabad P M B	
Neemuch .....	330 1596 535 586 578 429 468 1049 621 210 516 1049 440 1390 616 1196 1235 372 762 1057 403 442 697 703 319 384 810 274 419 1202 450 493 1119 443 156 1016 594 471 Neemuch to Deesa (P M B) 250 miles	
Nusseerabad .....	222 1564 510 278 470 436 360 1018 585 310 660 1018 401 1358 589 1160 1203 243 730 1024 295 334 631 681 241 243 775 355 462 1170 321 445 125 287 300 981 571 363 144 Nusseerabad P M B	
Patna .....	515 827 227 545 620 336 506 369 152 568 1065 369 356 621 153 515 466 629 7 377 442 439 106 156 507 719 130 584 420 416 707 320 1299 629 700 336 175 542 769 737 Patna P M R B	
Saugor .....	274 1289 282 374 495 173 381 743 314 106 602 742 252 1083 309 888 928 408 455 750 273 304 360 436 200 485 503 138 112 895 486 305 964 420 238 709 287 415 307 350 462 Saugor P M B	
Shahjehanpore .....	161 1262 261 160 162 221 48 735 306 459 936 735 132 1056 322 881 901 199 428 743 111 49 329 281 195 288 496 481 422 868 255 115 1320 181 576 702 312 107 491 383 435 353 Shahjehanpore P M B	
Silhet .....	1700 425 812 1130 1182 921 1068 326 737 1153 1517 332 941 219 755 580 145 1214 592 324 1027 1024 691 741 1090 1304 554 1069 1005 169 1292 922 1395 1231 1302 401 777 1141 1371 1339 585 1064 1037 Silhet to Chizza Poonjee..... miles	

FROM DE GALLE	From De Galle P B M	Miles.	THE TABLE OF DISTANCES
TO			IN THE
Cultura.....	40 Cultura P B		ISLAND OF CEYLON.
Colombo .....	65 25 Colombo P B M S		
Candy .....	125 75 60 Candy P M		
Nalande .....	151 101 86 26 Nalande P D		
Trincomalee .....	221 171 176 96 70 Trincomalee P B M		
Jaffuapatam.....	311 281 166 186 160 90 Jaffuapatam P B		
St. Pedro .....	326 276 281 201 175 105 15 St. Pedro P B		(by Sea)
Port Calimere.....	376 326 331 251 225 155 65 50 Port Calimere (Madras Presidency		
Newera Elia .....	163 123 98 38 104 1882 78 263 289 Newera Elia P B M S		
Bombay .....	911 951 976 1036 1062 1132 1222 1237 1237 1054 Bombay P M R T N O		
Calcutta .....	1315 1355 1380 1440 1426 1536 1626 1641 1791 1378 1185 Calcutta P M R T N		

- REFERENCES.  
P Post Office.  
M Military Station.  
B Baughy Road.  
S Sanatorium.  
R Railway Station.  
T Telegraph Station.  
N Naval Station.  
O Observatory.

EXPLANATION SHEWING THE USE OF THE DISTANCE TABLES.			
Required the distance from Delhi to Seringapatam? Answer, 1,380 miles.			
Thus		Miles.	
By the Bengal Table the distance from Delhi to Mhow is.....		508	
,, the Bombay Table the distance between the frontier towns of Dhow and Dhoolia is.....		151	
,, Do. Do. Do. from Dhoolia to Dharwar is .....		446	
By the Bombay Table the distance between the frontier towns of Dharwar and Huryhur is .....		95	
,, the Madras Table the distance between the frontier town of Huryhur and Seringapatam is .....		180	
		Miles.....	1,380

,,	Gowahatty .....	123	,,
,,	Tezpoore .....	215	,,
,,	Bishnath .....	2.6	,,
,,	Jorhat .....	316	,,
,,	Sudiva .....	449	,,
,,	Silchar .....	66	,,
,,	Muneepore .....	162	,,





Madras.





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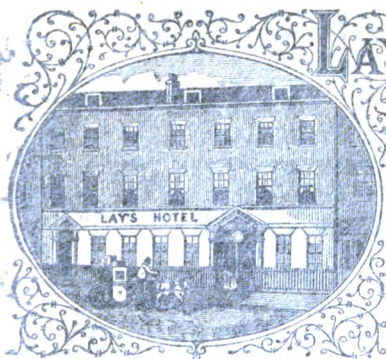
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**COATS, CAPES,**

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**INDIA RUBBER**

**Door Mats, Garden Tubing, with Fittings Complete.**

EVERY DESCRIPTION OF

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## Complete Equipments and Outfits,

For Ladies, Gentlemen, and Families, Military and Naval Officers, and all other persons, either in the Civil or Military Service, are supplied, of the best quality and at the lowest prices for cash.

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Shewing the entire cost of OUTFIT and PASSAGE, either by the CAPE or OVERLAND, will be furnished on application.

### BAGGAGE CAREFULLY PACKED AND SHIPPED,

Either in the Docks or at Southampton; and

CABINS FITTED AND FURNISHED IN THE BEST MANNER.

Regulation, Overland, and Bullock Trunks, Travelling and Cabin Bags,

And every other requisite for the OVERLAND JOURNEY, or for TRAVELLING IN INDIA.

**No. 11, WIGMORE STREET,**

ESTABLISHED 1792.

[40-Lo.]

# OUTFITS FOR INDIA, CHINA, AND THE COLONIES,

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Despatch, Economy, and careful packing of Outfits for all parts of

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Full instructions for Self-Measurement forwarded free of expense, on application.

All Orders forwarded will receive prompt attention, and be punctually dispatched.

**JAMES LEWIS'S.****The Exhibition Prize Medal, 1862,**

WAS AWARDED TO

**JAMES LEWIS,****PERFUMER TO THE ROYAL FAMILY,****MANUFACTORY,****6, BARTLETT'S BUILDINGS, LONDON, E.C.****JAMES LEWIS'S CELEBRATED TOILET SOAPS,** in One Pound Bars and Tablets.**JAMES LEWIS'S SUPERIOR PERFUMES,** Distilled from the Flowers, in Bottles, 1s. 6d., 2s. 6d., 5s., and 7s. 6d.**JAMES LEWIS'S MITCHAM LAVENDER WATER,** Distilled from choice English Flowers, in Bottles, from 1s., also half-pints and pints.**JAMES LEWIS'S SUPERIOR VIOLET POWDER,** for the Nursery and Toilet.**JAMES LEWIS'S POMADES** for the Hair, with the scent of choice Flowers, of Rose, Jasmine, Violets, &c., warranted to keep their perfume in the hottest seasons.**JAMES LEWIS'S CELEBRATED IODINE and PETROLINE SOAPS,** for all cutaneous affections, price 6d. and 1s.**JAMES LEWIS'S CELEBRATED TOILET PREPARATIONS** may be had of all respectable dealers in the Three Presidencies.**Manufactory, 6, Bartlett's Buildings, Holborn, London.**

ORDERS RECEIVED BY MR. THOMAS SHORT, JUN., MADRAS. [33-Lc.]

**ELLWOOD'S PATENT AIR CHAMBER HATS.****CAUTION.**

The Patentees having established the validity of their patent in an action tried on the 20th and 21st days of June inst., in the Court of Common Pleas at

Westminster, before Lord Chief Justice Erle and a special jury, in which Ellwood and another, of No. 24, Great Charlotte-street, Blackfriars-road, in the Borough of Southwark, wholesale hat manufacturers, were plaintiffs, and Christy, and others, of No. 35, Gracechurch-street, in the city of London, also wholesale hat manufacturers, were defendants, and the jury having by their verdict found that the above-named defendants had infringed the plaintiff's patent, and that the invention was new in England and India at the date of the latter patent, we, the above-named plaintiffs, do hereby give notice to all manufacturers, dealers in, and sellers of

hats, caps, or helmets, that we shall proceed by suit in Chancery against all persons so manufacturing, dealing in, or selling hats, caps, or helmets constructed on the principle of "Ellwood's Patent Air-Chamber Hat," unless the previous consent of the patentees be obtained; at the same time reserving to ourselves the right of taking proceedings against prior infringers.—Dated this 24th day of June, 1864.

**JOHN ELLWOOD AND SONS,**

24, Great Charlotte-street, Blackfriars-road, Southwark,  
Patentees for "Air-Chamber Hats."

**CAUTION.**—No Air-Chamber Hats or Helmets are genuine unless they bear the above stamp, with either Ellwood and Son's or the seller's name in the shield.



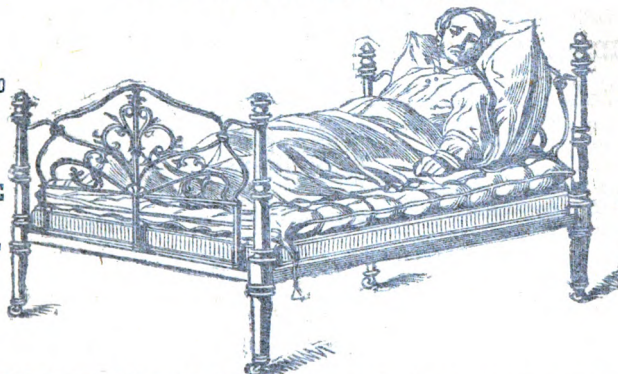
# FOR INDIA.

## HOOPER'S

### WATER OR AIR MATTRESSES & CUSHIONS

Are a great luxury either in sickness or health. They are unaffected by tropical heat, may be used on any ordinary Bedstead, and are very portable.

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THE  
ONLY  
PRIZE  
MEDAL,  
1862.



OBTAINED  
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MEDAL,  
1862.

### FULL LENGTH WATER OR AIR MATTRESS.

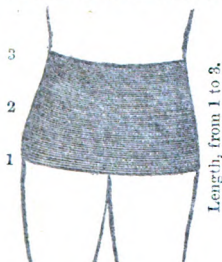
[ON SENDING AN ORDER THE WIDTH OF THE BEDSTEAD SHOULD BE STATED.]

The late Dr. CHALMERS, well known in Calcutta, when referring to them, wrote:—"What would I not have given for one when confined on my back in the burning, scorching, climate of Bengal."

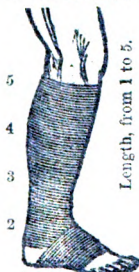
### HOOPER'S SPIRAL BANDAGES,

Light and Pervious, affording uniform support and pressure in a spiral direction.

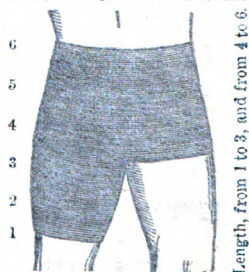
The Figures 1, 2, 3, &c., show the points at which the measures should be taken; the length should also be stated.



ABDOMINAL SUPPORTER.



STOCKING BELOW THE KNEE.



ABDOMINAL SUPPORTER  
AND THIGH-PIECE.

**WILLIAM HOOPER** (Operative Chemist), Inventor & Manufacturer,  
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Orders should be accompanied by a remittance or reference.

[45-Lo.]

To those who reside or are about to reside in Tropical Climates, the following Preparations are indispensable.

**SARSAPARILLA.**  
**WILKINSON'S**  
 LATE  
**BRIDGE'S**  
 ESSENCE OR FLUID EXTRACT OF  
**RED JAMAICA**  
**SARSAPARILLA,**  
 IN PINTS, HALF-PINTS, AND  
 QUARTER-PINTS.

A Pint Bottle is equal to  
 Three Gallons of the ordinary  
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"A superior preparation, that may always be relied on."—**SIR ALGERNON COOPER.**

"We are in every respect satisfied with it."—**LANCET.**

"I recommend Bridge's Sarsaparilla."—**DR. JAM. JOHNSON.**

"Latterly, in consequence of much debility subsequent to Cholera, I have freely used your preparation, with complete benefit and success."—**DR. POST, M.R.C.S.**

**IMPORTANT CAUTION.**

The Public are cautioned against cheap preparations of Sarsaparilla, which, instead of being what they profess, are nothing more than a decoction of common herbs, sweetened with Molasses, and flavoured with American Winter Green. The genuine has "THOMAS WILKINSON (late BRIDGE & Co.), 270, Regent Street, London," engraved on each bottle.

**QUINTESSANCE OF JAMAICA GINGER AND CAMOMILE.**

Ginger has long been deservedly known as an excellent domestic medicine, and combined with camomile, it is the most efficient stomachic tonic known, for while the ginger relieves the stomach from distension and flatulency, arising from impaired digestion, the camomile strengthens the coats of the stomach, and by that means gives it a healthy and invigorating tone. So HIGHLY CONCENTRATED IS THIS PREPARATION, IT IS UNIMPAIRED BY AGE OR CLIMATE, AND WELL ADAPTED FOR EXPORTATION.

NO FAMILY SHOULD BE WITHOUT IT.

**AGREEABLE SEIDLITZ POWDER,**

In One Bottle, protected by a Case, with Measure and Spoon included.

The advantage this Preparation possesses over ordinary Compounds is the perfect combination of the solid ingredients of the Seidlitz Spring in ONE COMPOUND POWDER. It is very agreeable to the palate, and, by a chemical process, more active than those prepared in the usual way (mixing two powders together), and saves much trouble. It is well adapted for EXPORTATION, or TRAVELLERS BY LAND OR SEA, being unimpaired by AGE or CLIMATE. It is an agreeable effervescent draught to allay Fever and Thirst.

**AROMATIC TINCTURE OF QUINOIDINE.**

For the prevention of Fever, Intermittent or Remittent, Ague, and other effects of Malaria. No person exposed to the influence or predisposing cause of Fevers should be without it, for if taken in small doses daily, the system will become so thoroughly impregnated with its principles, as to be rendered proof against all attacks of Contagion or Malaria.

THE ABOVE PREPARATIONS ARE MANUFACTURED ONLY BY

**THOMAS WILKINSON (late Wilkinson, Bridge, and Co.)**  
**CHEMISTS, &c.,**  
**270, REGENT STREET, LONDON, W.**

AGENTS IN INDIA.—Bathgate & Co., Old Court House Street, Calcutta; F. W. Browne, Old Court House Street, Calcutta; Treacher, Bombay, Poona, and Kurrachee; Rogers, Bombay; Oakes & Co., Exchange Hall, Madras; D'Este, Medical Hall, Parker, Apothecaries' Hall, Colombo; Powell, Apothecaries' Hall; D'Este, Medical Hall, Kandy; C. I. Piers, Point de Galle, Ceylon; R. Little, Singapore Dispensary; J. Roberts & Son, Hong Kong; and H. Foggs & Co., Shanghai. (44-20.)

# CAUTION. CHLORODYNE. IN CHANCERY.

Vice-Chancellor Sir W. P. Wood stated that Dr. J. Collis Browne was undoubtedly the Inventor of Chlorodyne—That the statements of the Defendant Freeman were deliberately untrue, and he regretted to say that they had been sworn to. Eminent hospital Physicians of London stated that Dr. J. Collis Browne was the discoverer of Chlorodyne; that they prescribe it largely, and mean no other than Dr. Browne's.—See *Times*, July 13, 1864. The Public, therefore, are cautioned against using any other than DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.

This **INVALUABLE REMEDY** produces quiet, refreshing sleep—relieves pain, calms the system, restores the deranged functions, and stimulates healthy action of the secretions of the body—without creating any of those unpleasant results attending the use of opium. Old and young may take it at all hours and times when requisite. Thousands of persons testify to its marvellous good effects and wonderful cures, while medical men extol its virtues most extensively, using it in great quantities in the following diseases:—

**Cholera, Dysentery, Diarrhoea, Fevers, Ague, Rheumatism, Asthma,  
Bronchitis, and Consumption.**

## EXTRACTS FROM MEDICAL OPINIONS.

From Dr. MONTGOMERY, late Inspector of Hospitals, Bombay.—“Chlorodyne is a most valuable remedy in Neuralgia, Asthma, and Dysentery; so it I fairly owe my restoration to health, after eighteen months' severe suffering, and when all other medicines had failed.”

From W. VESSALUS PETTIGREW, M.D.—“I have no hesitation in stating that I have never met with any medicine so efficacious as an Anti-spasmodic and Sedative. I have used it in Consumption, Asthma, Diarrhoea, and other diseases, and am most perfectly satisfied with the results.”

From the Rev. S. C. ATKEN, Cornwall.—“Sir,—I have used Chlorodyne in a great variety of cases of illness amongst my poorer neighbours, and have found it invariably more or less efficient. In diarrhoea it has never failed in one single instance to effect a cure. In cases of toothache, and even confirmed rheumatism, it has almost invariably given relief. In the almost numberless cases of consumptive cough, which abounded in the neighbourhood, it afforded ease, which the sufferers could obtain from nothing else. I have also found very great benefit from its use myself, and am now able to take duty as usual, after my life was despaired of from apparently developed phthisis.”

From Dr. M'GRIGOR CROFT, late Army Staff.—“It is a most valuable medicine.”

From Dr. GIBSON, Army Medical Staff, Calcutta.—“Two doses completely cured me of Diarrhoea.”

**CAUTION.**—To avoid spurious compounds, or imitations of “Chlorodyne,” always ask for “DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE,” and see that his name is on the Government Stamp.

Sold only in Bottles, at 2s. 9d. and 4s. 6d., by all Chemists.

**Sole Manufacturer, J. T. DAVENPORT, 33, Great Russell  
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**SOFT, ELASTIC, AND DURABLE,  
RESEMBLING THE FINEST LEATHER.**



**6, WELLINGTON-STREET. STRAND.**

**Admirably adapted for Warm Climates.**

[39-Lc.]

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**Hosier to Her Majesty and the Princess Royal.**

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**LADIES' AND GENTLEMEN'S DRAWERS, VESTS, AND UNDERCLOTHING.**

**REID'S SANS-PLI SHIRT, Six for 44s.**

These Shirts are so celebrated for their excellence of fit, durability, and comfort, as to need no remark. One trial will convince, and insure continued confidence. Self-measurement in inches:—Round the Neck, Chest, and Waist; length of Sleeve from centre of Back to Knuckles.

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**FAMILY LINEN DRAPERY.**

**AS PATRONISED BY THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL.**

[38-Lc.]



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ELECTRO SILVER PLATERS,

INVITE ATTENTION TO THEIR SPLENDID STOCK OF

## TABLE CUTLERY,

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Dinner Services, Entree Dishes, Tea &amp; Coffee Sets,

LIQUEUR FRAMES, CRUET FRAMES,

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FISH EATING KNIVES, DESSERT KNIVES AND FORKS,  
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Indian and Colonial Orders faithfully executed.

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Manufacturer, 12, Bell Yard, Temple Bar, London, W.C., beg respectfully to return thanks to the nobility and gentry for favours received during the last century, and to assure them that the greatest care and attention will be bestowed in the manufacture of the many articles required for the angler's use. An extensive and well selected stock of seawater Salmon and Trout rods. The best Salmon and finest Trout Gut. Mahogany and Oak Cases, fitted complete, from £5 upwards. Gentlemen waited on at their own residences. Catalogues gratis. [54-Lo.]

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FOR THE MANUFACTURE OF

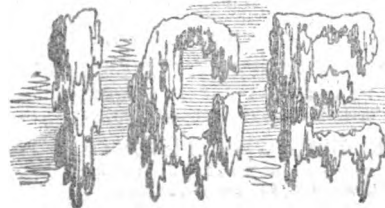
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[25-Lo.]

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A China Dinner Service, to Dine 12 Persons, Turquoise and Gold, 15 Guineas.

All Orders from the Country must be accompanied with a reference or remittance.

(7-Lo.)

Important to Residents, Military Messes, &c., in India

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## ENAMELLED PUNKAH TABLE LAMPS.

THE celebrity which Tucker and Son's Lamps have acquired in the East, for burning *steadily* under the Punkah or in side draughts, and *brilliantly* with any of the *coarse native oils*, renders eulogy unnecessary; but having been enabled, by increased facilities of manufacture, very considerably to *reduce the prices* of the above favourite (but hitherto expensive) description of their lamps, T. & Son beg to notify the fact to the Indian Public.

They are elegant and durable, are finished in exact imitation of many beautiful stones and marbles, such as Malachite, Lapis Lazuli, Serpentine, Sienna, Breccatella, Jasper, &c., and are not affected by heat, damp, friction, or insects; oil, spirits, or acids accidentally spilled, &c. The enamel surface is so inseparable from the base (black slate, proverbial for its strength) that it cannot be removed except by an edged tool. It requires simply *dusting*, but if rubbed hard, it only adds a gloss to its appearance;—at all times cool and agreeable.

After ten years' constant use and handling, these lamps are none the worse for wear.

Malachite (green), Serpentine (brown), or Lapis Lazuli (blue), are most recommended.

Table Lamp complete, as sketch, 72s.

A Plainer Lamp, without the Corinthian capital, 50s. complete; if with plain frosted glasses, 7s. 6d. each less.

Orders can be sent through any merchant or East India Agent, or, if accompanied by a remittance, direct to



**TUCKER & SON,  
ARUNDEL LAMP WORKS,  
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LONDON, W.C.**

ESTABLISHED 1818.

(27-10.)

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EVERY WATCH IN THE LATEST STYLE, AND MOST CAREFULLY FINISHED.

GOLD CASES AND JEWELLED.			QUALITY.			SILVER CASES AND JEWELLED.			QUALITY.		
GENTLEMEN'S			A	B	C	GENTLEMEN'S			A	B	C
	Gs.	Gs.	Gs.						Gs.	Gs.	Gs.
Horizontal Construction, enamel dial.....	10	8	6			Horizontal construction .....	5	4	3	5	3
Ditto, gold dial and strong case.....	12	10	7			Superior Lever (Geneva) 10 jewels .....	7	6	5	6	5
Bennett's superior London-made patent Lever, jewelled.....	17	14	12			Bennett's London-made Lever .....	8	6			8
LADIES'						LADIES'					
Horizontal Construction, Gold Dial.....	10	8	6			Horizontal Construction, neat and flat ...	5	4	3	5	3
Patent Lever (Geneva).....	12	10	8			Superior Geneva Lever .....	6	5			6
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